The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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IS WITH THE COURT.

Arguments Are Made in the Apportionment Case.

DECISION IN A WEEK.

An Early Settlement of the Matter Is Expected.

MORAN FOR THE DEMOCRATS

Masterly Address Is Made by the Chicago Jurist.

CAPT. HUNT'S CLEAN-CUT REPLY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—[Special.]—The Judges of the Supreme Court will in the course of a few days pass on the constitutionality of the Senatorial apportionment made by the Legislature at its session of a year ago. The arguments were made today and the cases now simply wait a decision. Everybody believes the opinion will be handed down as quickly as possible. The matter needs immediate decision and there is every reason to believe the court will act with exceeding promptness.

Mr. Shope was absent when the court met this morning. He is closing up some unfinished business before his retirement from the bench in about ten days. There was a general attendance of the lawyers interested in the case. Attorney-General Moloney, Thomas A. Moran of Chicago, and Delos P. Phelps appeared on behalf of the side upholding the act of 1893. State's-Attorney Graham of Sangamon was present, but Mr. Wilson and Mr. Kimbrough of Vermilion were absent. Capt. Hunt, W. J. Calhoun, and E. S. Smith appeared for the appellants in the case that came up from Vermilion County.

No sooner had court been formally opened than Albert Watson, an attorney from Mount Vernon, addressing the court, said he represented the appellant in the application for a mandamus brought by Blair vs. Hinrichsen, and he asked that the appeal be dismissed. The Democrats were afraid this case might be decided against them on the question of jurisdiction and they had it dismissed.

"You desire to dismiss your own appeal?" queried Chief Justice Wilkin.

"Yes, sir," was Mr. Watson's reply.

"Let the order be entered—dismissed at appellant's cost," said the Justice.

This settled the mandamus case and left two actions, both applications for injunction, one brought by a Republican to test the act of 1893 and one by a Populist alleging that the acts of 1882 and 1893 were both unconstitutional. These had been consolidated for the convenience of all parties. Justice Wilkin said the time for arguments would be extended three hours on each side.

Mr. Calhoun's Argument.

Mr. Calhoun at once opened the case for the appellant, Fletcher. He began by a short but incisive statement of the allegations of the bill which declared that the Eighteenth, Twenty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-third, Forty-seventh, Fiftieth, and the First, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-third Districts are not formed of compact and contiguous territory as required by the Constitution, and they do not contain as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants, but are grossly and unnecessarily unequal. In the Fourteenth District, composed of Kane and Du Page Counties, are 87,612 inhabitants, while the Twenty-fifth District, adjoining, and formed of the County of Will, contains but 62,007 inhabitants. Du Page County contains 22,551 inhabitants, and with Will County would make a district having 84,558 inhabitants, and equally compact with Kane and Du Page, while a district formed of Kane County would have 65,061 inhabitants, an approach of 6,504 toward equality.

Mr. Calhoun in referring to the history of the constitutional provision as to the making of Senatorial districts called attention to the fact that Judge Allen of Crawford County was a member of the committee of the constitutional convention that reported the provision adding the word "compact" to the word "contiguous," found in the old Constitution. His remarks on reporting the section may be accepted as determining the meaning of the clause as interpreted by the committee, and by the convention in adopting it.

Light on the Law.

Judge Allen said:

It was the purpose of the committee, so far as they had it in their power, to provide as fair a mode of apportioning the State as they could adopt so as to give every portion of the State its proportion of representation in the General Assembly; and I will state further that it was the purpose of the committee in adopting this plan to do away with what has been regarded as a serious evil growing out of the system of legislative apportionment heretofore. I may be permitted to say, sir, that nearly twenty years ago I had the honor of a seat upon the floor as a member of the General Assembly. The power then was in the hands of the Democratic party. They made an apportionment of this State for Representatives and Senatorial purposes that never did commend itself as a matter of justice to me, nor did it commend itself to the country as just. The State was gerrymandered by the Democratic party when they had the power so as to maintain their power as far as possible, in the arrangement of the Representative and Senatorial districts; and I will be pardoned, therefore, by reason of making this statement, for saying, that the other party, in my judgment, when they got the power, so apportioned the State as to give it the most power in the several Representative and Senatorial districts of the State. I believe, sir, that I speak the sentiments of the committee, and it will be remembered that a majority of that committee are gentlemen who have heretofore differed with me in the great political issues of the day; but I believe there was a desire, an honest desire, on the part of that committee to provide that there should be some kind of an apportionment of the State which which would relieve the people of the State from the difficulties growing out of the system of distribution which we have had heretofore; and I think that we have as nearly accomplished that, at any rate with the light we have had before us, as it was possible to do. (Constitutional debates, p. 493, Vol. I.)

Mr. Calhoun declared the appellant, Fletcher, had an interest in the matter at issue and was properly in court. He dwelled on the inequality of the districts and said the contention would be made that the matter was not reviewable in a court, being purely within the jurisdiction of a Legislature. This he combated by the production of authorities and assured the court that the matter was reviewable in the courts of the State.

Moran Speaks for the Democrats.

Judge Moran followed, saying no man could come in a Court of Chancery unless he had a right to be there. Attorneys for the appellant, Fletcher, had dodged some of the issues in the case and were not properly before the court. The appellant was not entitled to relief, because no wrong had been done him. There could be no question but he would be whipped out of court. Judge Moran contended that the point at issue was purely a political right, if anything.

"What kind of a right did Fletcher say he was deprived of?" queried Judge Moran. "A property or personal right, or a political right? Courts of chancery guard property, not political rights."

Appellant Fletcher, he contended, had no special interest in the question involved. He simply had a desire to go to the Legislature, that was all. Fletcher had not been nominated by any party. From the earliest history of the law no instance could be found where a court of chancery would interfere in a case involving a political right. This never had been done except in the Eighty-first Wisconsin. A question which involved political results might include judicial action. That was not this case. Judge Moran cited a number of authorities, which he said were to the point that a court of chancery would never interfere where a political question or right was involved. His main authority was found in a decision of the Supreme Court of Georgia, but he laid great stress on the Mark Sheridan case, which was decided in the Supreme Court of Illinois some years ago. He was advancing the idea that courts of chancery had jurisdiction of rights of property alone.

"What right has the appellant to come here under the clear, solemn, concise decision in that case?" emphasized Judge Moran. He claimed that the courts of the land had the country over decided against the intervention of a court of chancery as to political rights and called the attention of the court to a great number of authorities in point. Two in particular were new. One above referred to came from the Supreme Court of Georgia and another from the Supreme Court of the United States, wherein the decision of this court in Sheridan vs. Colvin was laid down as the law of the land.

"No Standing in Court."

Judge Moran said this case could by no possibility have any standing in court, no matter if the answer admitted the allegations of the bill. The admissions of a defendant could not give a court jurisdiction where it had none originally. Nor did Fletcher have any right to bring his action as a taxpayer. Judge Moran had a batch of authorities to substantiate this claim. A taxpayer could only sue when he had an individual, personal interest, not joint with his fellows. The single individual has no voice in affairs except by his vote. Some evils could not be redressed at all, particularly in cases where Legislatures are invested with vast discretionary powers. The complainant must show the imminent danger of the infringement of a right peculiar to himself before a court will take cognizance of the case.

Political rights were not without protection, but they did not get it in a court of chancery. They could be protected by mandamus, and in that way alone. In Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, New York, and New Jersey the proceedings to test the constitutionality of apportionment cases were by mandamus. The Wisconsin case was the only one where the practice was departed from. "Why did not counsel for Fletcher learn something from these precedents?" he queried. The coming or appearance of the Attorney-General did not make jurisdiction for the court. No officer could give jurisdiction when the court did not have it by the Constitution.

This was an attempt to induce a court to depart from long established precedent and wipe out the distinctions between law and equality. Judge Moran said the law of jurisdiction in Wisconsin was peculiar and the practice there was not similar to that of Illinois. The court of Wisconsin held that it had a prerogative right to take jurisdiction of the apportionment case. Judge Moran closed his argument with the statement that the court had no jurisdiction. The party had no interest. The forum was not the right one. The only proceeding that could raise the issue was by mandamus. That action had been dismissed this morning.

Question of Jurisdiction.

"Why proceed further with the case when at the threshold it is apparent the court has no jurisdiction?" he asked. The constitutionality of an apportionment bill, he said, was clearly within the jurisdiction of the court and in that respect he differed with the learned Attorney-General. Apportionment bills could be passed on judicially, but there must be grounds for intervention. The Constitution made rules mandatory and directory for the guidance of the Legislature in apportioning the State into Senatorial districts. County lines must not be crossed or broken, or the court would interefere. The Legislature had discretion as to whether districts were contiguous, etc.

"How could a district be made compact by arranging the counties so that the lines should join in an entirety?" he said. The court could examine and see if the requirements of the Constitution had been followed. The court could not interfere in such cases unless the law had been abused. The abuse must be so pronounced as to shock the mind of the court and shew gross disregard of the Constitution. He held that the question of practicability was to be considered with relation to the the fact that 204 members of a Legislature were looking out for personal and political interests when they apportioned a State. The court could not say, "We could do it better," if the Legislature exercises its power in view of its discretionary privileges.

The act of 1882 was unconstitutional if that of 1893 was defective. In one district two counties were joined by a wooden bridge, and it wasn't a very good bridge at that. Two counties joined by a hundred yards of territory under the water.

"Was that a valid district, Capt. Hunt?" he queried.

The Attorney-General spoke out, "Capt. Hunt voted for it. He was a member of the Senate then."

"Glad to know that Capt. Hunt thought the apportionment of 1882 constitutional," continued Judge Moran. "Both apportionments had been made on the same theory. The only difference between the apportionments of '82 and '93 was this: in one case the Constitution was observed in the interest of the Republican party, and in the other the Constitution was observed in the interest of the Democratic party." He held both apportionments were constitutional and in nowise violated the law. He advanced the idea that the fact the apportionments of 1872 and 1882 had been acquiesced in by the people, the bar, and the judiciary meant something. The people had for twenty years by acquiescence and act under the laws declared that they believed the laws were made in accord with the Constitution.

Moran Closes His Address.

A party advantage was sought by Fletcher. He knew the law of 1882 violated every principal that the law of 1893 did, but he sought to use a Chancery Court to aid a party. He did it in a party's interest. Judge Moran made a strong appeal, saying the court was asked to invade the territory held by the historical 8 to 7 court which was created to decide a single question. The purpose of the bill was law, and the court had no power to interfere. The only course the court could take was to affirm the judgments of the court below. By indirection he closed his remarks with an appeal to the court not to be swerved by the clamor of party to disregard the unalterable rules of law and justice.

Judge Moran received the congratulations of a number of attorneys when he had concluded his argument.

Delos P. Phelps, also of counsel for the appellees, led off the afternoon session with a short argument. He held that the law of 1893 was constitutional and it was beyond the province of the court to set it aside. The court could come to but one conclusion—the apportionment of 1893 was eminently fair. He held there were substantial differences between the constitutions of the States in

[Continued on second page.]

SIMSROTT AND HIS JAG

THEY ARE PARTING COMPANY AT THE WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

A Good Deal of Mystery Surrounds the Reappearance of the Ex-Treasurer of the Switchmen's Aid Association—His Wife, It Is Said, Getting a Clew from a Telegram, Finds Her Husband in a Boston Hotel—Missing a Month—Examination of Books Not Complete.

W. A. Simsrott, the ex-Grand Secretary and Treasurer of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, who mysteriously disappeared four weeks ago tonight, when on his way to the depot to take a train for Evansville, Ind., to attend a meeting of the association, is "sobering-up" at the Washington Home. He is not registered as Mr. Simsrott, an alias being used when he was admitted, but he has been an inmate of the city's home for inebriates for forty-eight hours.

Just where the man has been since he disappeared is known, if at all, only to members of his family. They say he was found in Boston last Monday, that his reason is impaired, that his mind is a blank, and that is about all. They positively refused last night to give information regarding his whereabouts, saying he was in a private sanitarium. Henry Simsrott, brother of the ex-official, told the following story:

"My brother has been found and is now in Chicago, but he has no memory of anything, and consequently the family knows mighty little more than the public. We got a telegram last Monday morning from Boston which led to the discovery. It was from a traveling man named Davis or Davidson, but I cannot remember the name exactly. I cannot tell you exactly what was in the telegram, but it gave us to understand my brother would be found in a certain hotel in Boston. It gave the name of the hotel and directions for finding it, but I forget the name. I think, though, it was a prominent hotel. We held a consultation about it, and all of us were opposed to taking any notice of it, except my brother's wife. She was completely bent on investigating it, and so we let her go on the errand herself.

His Wife Finds Him.

"Mrs. Simsrott left Chicago for Boston Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock and returned Thursday morning. She had no difficulty in finding the hotel and her husband. She found her husband pretty well in body, except a little thin, but his mind was strangely affected. It was only with the greatest difficulty she could get him to recognize her, and ever since his arrival here he has utterly failed to recognize me. He bore no marks of maltreatment. He was destitute of money, but had his watch and chain with him, so we cannot believe he was either robbed or drugged. He had in his bureau drawer with his shirts a newspaper of the date of May 27, which shows, we think, he had been in Boston only a short time. Mrs. Simsrott asked him where he had been, and he replied he did not know, and told her he might have been to Europe for all he knew. He then proposed to her to go to Europe with him.

"It's strange Mrs. Simsrott did not examine the hotel register, and investigate the hotel proprietor, but she was so completely rattled she did neither, and came off in a great hurry without making any investigation whatever. As soon as she got back she put her husband in the care of a physician, and he is there yet, but as I do not want him molested, I must decline to say where he is, or who is his physician. His mind is clearer at some times than others, and I do not think he is insane. My impression is he will be all right in a few days. As you ask me whether my brother was a temperate man, I must assume he was not, because he took a glass of beer occasionally, and I do not call a man temperate who would do so. But he did not get drunk unless he went out with the boys at night."

Inquiry last night by THE TRIBUNE's correspondent in Boston showed that the police of that city know nothing of the case, and the clerks in all the hotels denied knowledge of any such man being at their establishments.

Receiver for the Association.

Simsrott's disappearance caused George Rutter to yesterday commence chancery proceedings in the Circuit Court asking for the appointment of a receiver for the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association. He also prays an injunction may issue meanwhile restraining the association or any of its officials from in any way interfering with its financial condition. Mr. Rutter went into court as a creditor of the association. He says March 15 last he recovered judgment for $1,050 against the association and this is still in full force unsatisfied. The usual writ of fieri facias was served on the association directing it to pay into court the amount of the judgment within ninety days. This was subsequently returned marked "no property found." The association is possessed of considerable funds, the court is told, and ought to be able to satisfy the judgment.

"May 15, W. A. Simsrott, the Secretary and Treasurer, disappeared without reason or explanation, and in violation of the duties and obligations of his office," the complainant says, "and has from that time remained secreted and concealed."

During his absence the duties of Treasurer and Secretary have been neglected and the moneys and assets are "in peril of being dissipated." For these reasons George Rutter believes a receiver should be appointed.

Chairman Streator of the committee investigating Simsrott's accounts said last night his committee had no knowledge of Simsrott's return save what it had derived from the papers.

"We know nothing of his whereabouts," said he. "I do not know that we are interested in knowing. We are interested only in his accounts. Were Simsrott to walk into the office tomorrow it would not interrupt the investigation. So far nothing wrong has been found in his accounts. An error of $11 was discovered today, but it was quickly explained. If there is any shortage in his accounts it will be disclosed soon."

COWBOYS KILL HORSES WHILE RACING.

The Animals Not Dead Are Ruined—One Drops in the Ninety-Ninth Mile.

HAY SPRINGS, Neb., June 8.—[Special.]—Reports from Chadron are silent as to the actual outcome of the cowboy race, but it is known that it resulted in the killing of four out of nine horses that entered and ruining the others. One of the horses died on the track while in the ninety-ninth mile. A horse valued at $300 owned by Elmore was one of the horses killed. Feeling runs high among the citizens of this place and Chadron, and the final result cannot be conjectured, but one thing is certain, that a stop will be put to such contests.

TWO SALOONS AND A BAKERY BURNED.

Brisk Morning Blaze at Kensington, the Losses Aggregating $8,000.

Fire started from some unknown cause in J. F. Hessman's saloon, at No. 2394 Kensington avenue, about 2 o'clock this morning, and rapidly spread to the saloon of August Alberts, at No. 2396, and the bakery of Peter Neff at No. 2398 Kensington avenue. All three buildings were nearly consumed before the blaze was extinguished. The damage to the saloons will be $2,000 each and $4,000 to the bakery. The blaze looked so threatening that a 4-11 alarm was turned in within three minutes of the first.

CANADIAN BISHOP IS IN REBELLION.

Reformed Episcopal Church Council Has Some Warm Discussions.

Among the most important matters disposed of by the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church yesterday was the adoption of a resolution presented by Bishop Fallows whereby a deed of trust signed by C. E. Morton, Harriet S. Benson, and Dr. H. S. Hoffman of Philadelphia, conveying to the council the property of the Reformed Episcopal Publication Society, valued at $8,000, was accepted. It was stipulated that equal representation on the Board of Trustees from the East and West be observed. Bishop Campbell of Toronto, Ont., strongly deprecated the discrimination made against Canada by the terms of the deed. He called attention to the fact that the present occasion was by no means the first upon which Canada had been utterly ignored. The Bishop urged that if the General Council desired to sever its connection with the Canadian church it should state its wish plainly and no longer have recourse to such a roundabout method. "I came into this church," said the speaker, "under the idea that it was united, and everything now tends to prove my idea in this connection false. If the feeling which seems to prevail does really exist I for one must leave." Bishop Fallows thought there was nothing to prevent a Canadian from being elected trustee.

A proposed canon presented by Bishop Fallows was the subject of an earnest speech by Bishop Cheney. The canon was as follows:

Resolved, That no Presbyter coming from any Evangelical church into this church, who has been previously ordained to the ministry of the gospel, shall be reordained by the authorities of this church.

Bishop Cheney declared the measure vicious in character, inasmuch as the thing prohibited had never in the history of the Reformed Episcopal Church been committed. Bishop Latane accused Bishop Cheney of having once voted in direct opposition to the stand he took now. This the latter denied. The council adjourned without taking action.

SAYS ELLIS WANTED TO KEEP HIM OUT.

Attorney Cooper Testifies in the Michigan Fraud Case—Healy's Contradictions.

LANSING, Mich., June 8.—[Special.]—Attorney S. S. Cooper of Bessemer created a sensation in the Ellis trial today by swearing that in January last the Attorney-General called at his office and endeavored to retain the firm of Riley & Cooper. He tried to force a retainer on Cooper, who demanded to first know the business in hand. Ellis then said a fraud had been committed in connection with the Gogebic returns and all he wanted the firm to do was to keep away from the Court-House until the Clerk's record could be fixed so as to agree with the returns sent to Lansing. Cooper asked if he wished the firm to send out false reports as to what the clerk's record showed in response to queries already received. To this Ellis said he did not, but if they would stay away until the record could be fixed the reports would be correct. Cooper thereupon refused to accept the retainer.

The second sensation came when Postmaster Healy of Ironwood took the stand and flatly contradicted yesterday's testimony of ex-Clerk Wood, who swore that he made two of the alterations on each return. Healy swore positively that he made all the changes himself in Ellis' office, believing that as Chairman of the County Canvassers he had made an error in making out the original returns. He stuck to this notwithstanding the production by the defense of his affidavit made last February to the effect that none of the changes were made in Lansing, as he made them all at Bessemer, and also in spite of the showing by the prosecution that he swore before the grand jury that he made but one change on each return, thus sustaining Wood's testimony that he (Wood) made the rest of the changes.

Both sides have declared their intention to impeach Healy.

NEW ORLEANS ALDERMEN INDICTED.

Callahan and Dudoussat Charged with Having Accepted Pay for Votes.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 8.—[Special.]—The sensation of today in New Orleans was the indictment of John T. Callahan, Alderman from the First District, for bribery. He is charged with having received $500 from L. S. Widney, President of the Pennsylvania Coal company, to influence his vote and obtain a grant of certain wharf privileges on the river front. This action is the outgrowth of the agitation of municipal reform by organizations of citizens in every ward in the city. For the last month the streets have been filled with charges that the City Council was corrupt, and definite assertions were made that certain members of it have received money for their votes for fat contracts, which the Council has been giving out liberally of late. Callahan was one of those most frequently mentioned. He was a poor man when he entered the Council and the rumor was that he had prospered since. It is reliably asserted that five Councilmen will be indicted for bribery on the strength of the investigation already conducted. The whole matter is indirectly the outcome of the Illinois Central's attempt to work a belt road privilege through the Council. Numa Dudoussat, Councilman from the Seventh Ward, was indicted at the night session of the grand jury for bribery. He is charged with having sold his vote for $1,400 to R. J. Whann, a wholesale coal man, who desired extra facilities for his company.

BILL DALTON SHOT DEAD BY A DEPUTY.

The Noted Outlaw Dies in His Boots in Approved Border Fashion.

ARDMORE, I. T., June 8.—Bill Dalton, the noted outlaw and leader of the Longview bank robbers, lies dead, pierced through by a Winchester bullet. One of his pals visited Ardmore today, and by incautious talk aroused the suspicions of the Deputy Marshals, who organized and surrounded the robbers near a little town named Elk, about twenty miles distant, in a house. While the men were taking position Dalton was seen to come out, look around, and immediately return. Then, pistol in hand, he jumped through a window on the north and started to run east. Gloss Hart, one of the deputies, was less than thirty yards from the house and called on him to halt. Dalton turned around and tried to take aim while running. Just then the officer shot. Dalton fell and expired without a word. The house was searched and over 150 letters, besides numerous rolls of crisp bank bills, found. The addresses proved him to be Bill Dalton and the money proved him to be the leader of the Longview bank robbers. His wife, who is in Ardmore, telegraphed relatives that her husband was dead.

DR. JOHN R. PAXTON IS IN AN ASYLUM.

He Returns from New Orleans in a State of Mental Collapse.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 8.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, whose sudden resignation from the pastorate of the West Presbyterian Church, West Forty-second street, some months ago, caused such widespread sensation in church circles, is just now an inmate of St. Francis Hospital, famous as a sanitarium for persons suffering from mental collapse. About six weeks ago he left here for a trip to California. His brother accompanied him as far as New Orleans and then returned. Dr. Paxton, however, disappeared. No trace of him could be found until about ten days ago he turned up at the home of his brother. Then he was in a condition of mental and physical collapse.

ITS PLAN TO GOBBLE.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY'S EXTERMINATING WAR ON DEALERS.

Illuminating Fluid Sold by the Trust Touches the Lowest Point Ever Reached in Chicago—It Goes to Four Cents—This Is Said to Be a Part of the Process the Standard Is Using to Crush Competitors—What Independent Dealers Say Is Being Done.

Illuminating oil that is sold by the Standard Oil company yesterday touched the lowest point ever reached in Chicago, that is so far as retailers are concerned. The ordinary lamp quality was quoted at four cents, a reduction of half a cent. The Standard did not smash the price from philanthropic motives or in obedience to any shrinkage in the demand, but simply as an incident in the fight which it is waging to crush independent oil men who have invaded the territory of Chicago with tank wagons and are selling oil in defiance of the Standard's wishes. Oil may be reduced two cents more while the fight lasts. So say oil dealers who are daily receiving evidence that the Standard is engaged in one of its numberless freezing-out processes in the shape of letters and cards from that company and visits from its agents. The fight will last, say representatives of the concerns against which it is directed, notwithstanding their drivers are dogged, their customers threatened, and personal conflicts with the Standard's agents almost daily invited.

Must Not "Let Rogers Rile Them."

There are three independent oil dealers in Chicago selling oil out of tank wagons—Crew, Levick & Co., the Columbia Oil and Mercantile company, and one other. The first named has seven wagons, and it is against it the Standard's efforts are chiefly directed. Crew, Levick & Co.'s headquarters are on the North Side, and in that section of the city they find a large share of their trade. It is a standing order for their drivers to keep cool and not let "Rogers" rile them. "Rogers" is the name they give to the Standard agent who patrols their territory in a buggy. He is an elderly man, but pugnacious. This is the way Foreman Merrifield of Crew, Levick & Co. describes his doings:

"Rogers drives around, and when we get one of the Standard's customers he gets out of the buggy and waits until our driver arrives. Then he tells the grocer or whoever the buyer happens to be that our driver gives poor measure and sells poor oil. It is only a question of time before the Standard will gobble up our firm, he says, then it will remember all who bought oil from it. Rogers gets excited and our men talk back. Once in a while they threaten him and he says, 'Come on.' One day he wanted to smash me. I said if it wasn't for his gray hairs I'd teach him a lesson. He said, 'Don't let that stop you.' He's plucky, but we are selling oil and taking the Standard's customers."

Queer Methods Charged.

The Standard sends letters, postal cards, and price lists to the grocers in the locality covered by the offending firm. It is alleged to have made special arrangements with one large grocery house to sell its oil, the firm receiving a rebate from the ruling price and being thus enabled to cut under competitors. In addition to this there are 160 street peddlers of oil who are said to be able to buy it at three and a half cents. They can, therefore, sell at five cents to customers, and it is said they do in many instances.

"The Standard is doing all it can, but we are holding our own," said Foreman Merrifield. "We can meet it on the Lima oil which it has cut."

President Chase of the Columbia Oil and Mercantile company said the fight had not been forced upon his company yet. He didn't sell Ohio oil, which had been cut in price. A well-informed independent oil dealer said:

"The Standard will cut the price to any point to undersell competitors in this fight. If history is repeated the consumers will eventually have to pay for it, for prices will be restored to a higher figure than ever. The wholesale grocers are not benefiting much. Every point outside of Chicago in the territory of the Standard Chicago office that amounts to anything has a resident agent and a tank as part of its possessions. The retail grocers do not benefit much either, because the peddlers are cutting their trade away from them. It is unlimited capital against pluck in any fight the Standard undertakes, not to speak of methods which are peculiarly its own."

HE CONFESSES TO STEALING $50,000.

Theodore Eagan Admits He Has Been Misapplying Funds for Twenty Years.

BOSTON, Mass., June 8.—Theodore Eagan, a prominent citizen of Braintree, was arrested tonight and confessed to the charge of misapplying $50,000 or more of the funds of Morton & Chesley, the orginal proprietors of the Architectural wood works. Faxon's stealings began twenty years ago.

KEARNEYITES FLEE TO THE CELLARS.

What Became of the Cyclone, However, Is a Mystery.

KEARNEY, Neb., June 8.—The people of Kearney are fleeing to cellars and other places of safety. A cyclone is approaching.

OMAHA, Neb., June 8.—There was no cyclone at Kearney. Much rain fell, but no damage was done.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.

Weather for Chicago today: *Fair, south winds.*

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APPARENTLY HE'D LIKE TO RUN THE UNIVERSE.

FIERCE BATTLE WITH TRAIN ROBBERS.

Bandits Repulsed, One Being Mortally Shot, by Brave Officers at Gainesville.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., June 8.—Great excitement prevails over an attempt to hold up and rob the north-bound Santa Fé passenger train by four men who boarded the train here. Three policemen and one Deputy Marshal, who were on the train, commanded the men to throw up their hands. The outlaws opened fire and for five minutes an exciting battle waged, during which the bandits scattered. One robber was found to be mortally wounded. He gave his name as Arthur Oring, and aged 24. He is in jail, but refuses to talk. Many believe this quartet to be none other than the Longview bank robbers. A posse of officers started out at once in pursuit of the other three men.

SPECIAL POLICEMAN O'HARA MURDERED.

Shot by Men Who Were Breaking Railroad Coach Windows.

Joseph O'Hara, a special policeman for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, was shot and killed last night while on duty in the yards of the company at Oakley and Kinzie streets. The man who did the shooting escaped. O'Hara and his partner discovered three men throwing stones through the windows of a passenger coach. The policemen gave chase and were getting near to them when one of the trio fired one shot from a revolver. The bullet entered O'Hara's left breast, just below the heart. Ten minutes later he was dead. The window breakers were pursued, but got away on a freight train.

Texas Colonels Fight a Duel.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 8.—Millionaire Col. J. H. McCleary, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, and Col. W. H. Brooker, a one-armed ex-Confederate cavalry officer, had a sword and cane fight on the streets today. The trouble arose over a case now pending in the Federal Court. Friends interfered before much damage was done.

Did Not Keep Him from Stealing.

FRANKFORT, Ky., June 8.—J. H. Crittenden, mail carrier, son of Gen. Crittenden, and a grandson of John J. Crittenden, has been arrested for stealing a letter containing money.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Lawrence Spiller was hanged at Staunton, Va., for the murder of Lottie Rowe.

Nettie Powell and Sallie Hines were drowned at Bridgeton, N. J., while out boating with two young men.

The Cape Breton coast was swept by a hurricane, resulting in heavy loss to shipping. No lives are reported lost.

The Rev. A. Truax of Courtland, Ont., has been deposed from the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church for heresy.

The Controller of the Currency has appointed Charles S. Jackson receiver of the National Bank of Pendleton, Ore.

The Peshtigo Lumber company has sold to Perley, Lowe & Co. of Chicago 20,000,000 feet of this season's cut of lumber.

The Minneapolis, Minn., Council committee has voted to recommend the issuance of $107,660 in bonds for sewer improvements.

Isaac Kemp, a negro, who murdered Deputy Sheriff Ned Carver in Westover, Md., was taken from jail by a mob and shot to death.

Official reports from Admiral Walker, touching Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, are highly encouraging, showing that instead of the formidable coral reef which was supposed to obstruct the entrance the bar is made up entirely of sand that can be dredged away quickly and cheaply.

LAST EDITION.

MARCHING ON PANA.

Striking Miners Declare They Will Stop Work There.

THEY SEIZE TRAINS, TOO.

Christian County Sheriff Makes a Call for Troops.

BATTLE LOOKED FOR TODAY.

Attack on the Jail at Pekin, Ill., Is Threatened.

ORENDORF BUYS A LOT OF ARMS.

PANA, Ill., June 8.—[Special.]—Pana is once more in fear of attack on account of telegrams received by the Deputy Sheriff and Mayor to the effect that 400 striking miners were on their way to Pana from the Springfield district. The reports have been substantiated by the trainmen, who say they ran through squads of miners between here and there. Two hundred attempted to board the Baltimore and Ohio passenger train No. 26 due here at 6 o'clock this evening at a station this side of Springfield, but were not successful. Later advices from Baltimore and Ohio Trainmaster Beerlingame state that they are on their way here, some walking, some in wagons with provisions, and are armed with clubs, canes, shotguns, etc.

The Pana mines have been running a few days at their full capacity. Large numbers of miners from other districts have come in and secured work. There are in Pana large numbers of strangers, evidently strikers, who have been coming in quietly for two or three days.

The local freight due here at 8:30 from Springfield was captured by the strikers at Edinburg, but is sidetracked there. The "Flyer," due here at 9 o'clock, was not molested. The trainmen say there are 400 men bound for Pana and they will be here by morning. The Deputy Sheriff and city authorities are doing all they can with the means at hand to prevent any disturbance, but it is evident that there will be trouble as soon as these strikers arrive.

DECATUR, Ill., June 8.—[Special.]—The fact that Decatur mills, factories, and electric plants are being supplied with coal in carload lots from the Pana and Moweaqua mines has stirred up considerable ugly feeling among the most radical strikers. Interference is expected to break out any day. One Decatur dealer had men watching carloads of coal he had on track last night. Miners here are in favor of marching on Pana to force the men there to quit work.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—[Special.]—All day long miners from Athens, Petersburg, Riverton, and other shafts in this vicinity were congregating in the outskirts of the city with the avowed intention of going to Pana to compel the men there to suspend work. The invading miners who gathered here were quiet and orderly, but they had perhaps forty or fifty rifles among them and as many more shotguns, and all were armed with clubs or heavy canes, if nothing more. They left the city in squads of forty or fifty during the forenoon, taking the road towards Pana and keeping along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railway. During the morning two wagons loaded with provisions were started in the same direction, and other squads of men left during the afternoon. While they remained here the men, who were mostly foreigners, were drilling in the manual of arms, and appeared to be perfecting an organization.

At 3 p. m. General Freight Agent Townsley of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern applied to Sheriff Murray for protection to the company's trains and property, and the Sheriff sent out deputies to investigate the situation. The miners, however, showed no disposition to capture trains or commit any depredations near this city, their plan evidently being to capture trains at small out-of-the-way places where there would be no forces to resist them. Word was received from different points along the line that squads of men had passed those places, and said they were bound for Pana.

The Governor received a message at 9:30 p. m. from the Sheriff of Christian County saying in substance that a mob has possession of a Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern train at Edinburg and refuses to let it move and miners are approaching; that the railroad authorities wanted protection, which he was unable to give because he had neither arms nor ammunition with which to arm deputies. He therefore asked to have militia sent out. In response the Governor telegraphed Capt. J. E. Hogan of Company B, Fifth Infantry, at Taylorville, to proceed with his company at once to Edinburg and assist the Sheriff of Christian County in releasing the Baltimore and Ohio train and in executing the law there.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—Adjutant-General Orendorff of Illinois purchased all the rifles and small arms in the stock of the Meacham Arms company of this city and ordered them sent to Pana, Ill., tomorrow morning.

FEAR ATTACK ON PEKIN JAIL.

Soldiers Guarding the Place Against an Attempt to Release Geher.

PEKIN, Ill., June 8.—[Special.]—This town is in a state of siege tonight. Ex-Representative John L. Geher, the leader of last Wednesday's mob at Wesley City, has been arrested and lodged in jail. Fearing the striking miners will come here before morning and forcibly release him Sheriff Frederick has a company of militia and 100 armed deputies guarding the jail. Considerable excitement prevails. Maj. Cadaris reported to Gov. Altgeld this morning that the trouble was over here and suggested the withdrawal of the militia, but Sheriff Frederick said the young officer was rather previous and sent the Governor an entirely different story. He said warrants would be sworn out for a large number of the rioters and the aid of the military would be required to help arrest and hold them. The Governor commended the Sheriff for his zeal.

Geher was found at 3 o'clock this morning by Deputy Sheriffs of Peoria County in a boarding-house at Edwards Station. They say he was getting ready to leave these parts. The only evidence on which this opinion was based is the fact that since Wednesday's bloody affair he had disguised himself by shaving off his whiskers.

The Sheriff declares he has reliable information to the effect that bands of strikers have been congregating all the afternoon near Bartonville, Kingston, and other points. On the strength of this information he got the old home guards together and put a lot of new rifles in their hands. They are stationed at the bridge.

Edward Little said today his brother could have shot Geher a dozen times, but every time he saw him the leader had his hands up in the

air motioning to the rioters to go back and stop shooting. Several of the strikers say the deputies sympathized with them.

The Coroner's jury here has been in session all day trying to get testimony sufficient to justify the issuing of warrants for fifty or more of the rioters whose names had been furnished them by the Sheriff. Difficulty was encountered in getting some one able to identify the men needed.

Citizens of the town, especially women and children, have been driven off the main streets and told to go to their homes. The colliers and the operators at Kingston who have miners at work called on Sheriff Berry of Peoria today for protection. Grant Bros., whose shaft is at the east edge of Pekin, are still working, but have received warning to expect trouble unless they shut down. They have planted a row of dynamite connected by an electric wire around their shaft and declare if a mob attempts to cross the line some one will touch the button.

At 9 o'clock tonight the Sheriff received a telephone message from Peoria stating that 750 strikers had started to Pekin from Bartonville. The funeral of Ed Biower was held there this afternoon and was attended by 1,000 people. After the burial the strikers got to drinking and discussing Gehor's arrest. This so infuriated them that they decided to attempt to release him. Reports came in also that 150 were encamped in the timber west of the river and a like number north between here and Wesley City. The Sheriff says furthermore the Bartonville crowd will receive reinforcements from Minonk, Streator, and La Salle if the strikers at those places can possibly get here.

HILLSBORO, Ill., June 8.—[Special.]—There was a riot last night among the Italian miners here caused by some of the strikers attacking men who had refused to quit work. A number of the rioting strikers were injured. Leaders of the strikers were arrested today and fined heavily. Forty miners are still working in the mines and more trouble is feared.

STRIKERS OVERPOWER THE SHERIFF.

Ohio Miners Succeed in Preventing the Movement of Coal Trains.

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—[Special.]—Gov. McKinley tonight received this message:

BRIDGEPORT, O., June 8.—A mob at Wheeling Creek, on the line of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railroad, two miles west of Bridgeport, is obstructing trains. A bridge near here is now being burned by the mob. Great loss of life and destruction of property is threatened. I am unable to cope with the mob or to protect life or property and therefore respectfully request troops to aid me. Prompt arrival of troops may prevent loss of life and further destruction of property. Have troops report at Bridgeport. Cannot troops now near here be ordered to report promptly at Bridgeport? The C. L. and W. railroad company will run special trains from either Massillon or Bellaire to carry troops. Answer.

M. M. SCOTT,
Sheriff Belmont County.

Immediately the Governor ordered Gen. Howe to go to the Sheriff's relief and promised reinforcements if necessary.

There are 1,800 miners at Bridgeport and Wheeling Creek and nearly all are Slavs and Hungarians. Perhaps 5 per cent of the men are citizens. Gen. Howe advised the Governor that he had moved the Eighth and Fourteenth Regiments and Battery D and Troop G from Guernsey County to Belmont and are at St. Clairsville, where they were joined by the Second Regiment. The reinforcements gave Adjt.-Gen. Howe 1,500 men. The Governor ordered the Sixteenth Regiment, whose headquarters are in Toledo, to go to Belmont County. Battery D of Toledo was ordered out at the same time.

The condition along the line of the Norfolk and Western road is threatening. Supt. Robinson of the company called on Gov. McKinley and said 200 miners in Jackson County encouraged by those around Glouster, where the first trouble occurred, are making arrangements to capture a Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern train and proceed to Sciotoville, six or eight miles from Portsmouth, where the Norfolk and Western crosses the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern. It is presumed the intention is to hold up the coal trains on these two roads at the junction.

MASSILLON, O., June 8.—[Special.]—General Manager Woodford of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling railway today endeavored to move the coal trains detained by the striking miners in the vicinity of Wheeling Creek. The miners stood guard all Thursday night warming themselves by fires made of coal taken from the loaded cars, stoning passing trains and burning the bridge at Whisky Run on the Martin's Ferry branch. Early this morning the first train in the Bridgeport yards was started. Seven United States Marshals and twenty deputies were taken on board. The train was stopped by a pile of ties at Wheeling Creek and while the deputies and train hands attempted to remove the obstructions the miners removed every coupling pin. The wives of the strikers hurried to the scene with their aprons filled with stones, which they threw with effect. Frank Stone, a fireman, was seriously clubbed. The train and the officers then returned to the Bridgeport yards, having attained the object sought—namely, an overt act on the part of the strikers which could give legitimate occasion for calling upon the troops then within easy distance. When the military approached Engineer H. H. Robinson and Conductor John Pickett were ordered to take out the train but refused. Robinson said the miners threaten to kill him. He was discharged.

No further attempt was made to move the coal trains, and none will be made until 4 o'clock Saturday morning. The 800 national guardsmen are in possession of the Wheeling Creek mines and yards. The miners fled to the hills. The West Virginia union miners have cooperated with the Ohio strikers and are preventing the transfer of Baltimore and Ohio trains to the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling. Five companies from that State have been ordered to Beggs station.

The United States Marshals have located the strike leaders and will arrest them tomorrow. The strikers did not retreat until bayonets touched them. They left their women to face the soldiers. The company now fears for the bridges. Rocks placed on the long bridge north of Wheeling Creek were discovered just in time to save the south bound passenger train tonight.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 8.—Gov. MacCorkle at 10 o'clock tonight received a dispatch from ex-Gov. Fleming at Fairmount and C. K. Lord, Second Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio, stating the strikers at Boggs Run had completely blocked the line and all traffic was suspended, that the rioters were going up the line towards Fairmount, and that only prompt action would prevent serious trouble. The Governor ordered eleven companies of military to proceed at once to Boggs Run. He took this action in view of the fact that the Ohio troops now at Bellaire will probably force the strikers into West Virginia, where they can accomplish as much mischief as on the other side of the river.

CONNOCTON, O., June 8.—[Special.]—The night, several cars, and about 300 bushels of coal were burned last night on the farm of George McCoy, seven miles west of here.

BELLAIRE, O., June 8.—The way has been cleared by the military on the Baltimore and Ohio road, and coal trains with others are moving as usual.

GUARD AGAINST A LYNCHING.

Indiana Strikers Surround a Jail to Preserve Alleged Murderers.

BRAZIL, Ind., June 8.—[Special.]—Much excitement prevails in this city over the appearance at the county jail of a crowd of armed men claiming they came to prevent violence to the prisoners who are charged with complicity in the murder of Engineer Barr. The mob, which is composed of friends of the prisoners, say they will visit the jail nightly and keep guard. The officers believe they mean to release the prisoners and an effort is being made to have them moved to Terre Haute or Greencastle. Today the police arrested Will Carr, Ed Monk, Ernest Poor, Thomas Harris, William Wilson, William Warlen, William Gardner, Bert Britton, Bob Warlen, Thomas Quigly, Percy Thomas, and Dave Moore, all of Harmony. Coroner Merschen rendered a decision today that Barr came to his death by being hit by a stone thrown by an unknown man.

ANDERSON, Ind., June 8.—[Special.]—A hundred members of Maj. May Post, G. A. R., have signed a paper tendering their services to Gov. Matthews to suppress the strikers. Other G. A. R. posts in this part of the State are following the example of Maj. May Post.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 8.—[Special.]—The Electric Light company today obtained a temporary injunction from Judge McNutt against several miners, among them State Secretary Kennedy, to prevent further interference with the men the company has employed at a surface coal bank west of the city. The Water-Works company was getting coal from one with a permit from the State officers of the Miners' Union, but the visiting strikers made the men stop getting out coal.

The Evansville and Terre Haute road today was turning over Kentucky coal to the Chicago and Eastern Illinois for Chicago at a lively rate.

WILL BE BOUND BY NO AGREEMENT.

Some Large Operators at Pittsburg Refuse to Enter Columbus Conference.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 8.—[Special.]—By a vote of 63 to 53 the railroad coal operators of Pittsburg this morning decided to attend the Columbus convention tomorrow, and immediately after this decision was announced the minority operators bolted the convention and refused to be bound by the action of the meeting of tomorrow. The opposition was headed by W. P. De Armitt, who has steadily opposed all efforts to end the strike except at the old wages.

COLUMBUS, O., June 8.—[Special.]—President John McBride made the following statement concerning the conference to be held tomorrow:

While meetings have been arranged for the different districts, no proposition will be finally acted upon before it has been referred to national headquarters. This is in no way in opposition to the resolution adopted by the convention April 14, in this city, that inaugurated the suspension, and the only purpose is to begin at the bottom and try to arrange for a national settlement instead of continuing the policy of striving to arrive at a settlement at the top. There is no truth in the report that the miners are weakening. On the other hand they are more determined now than ever before.

Will the miners continue to observe the "all or none" policy with reference to a settlement?

That is a question which was left by the convention entirely in the hands of the National board. The adoption of that policy at the inception of the strike is what brought practically all the miners of the country out and made the suspension effective.

McBride said there probably would be thirty operators and fifteen miners here tomorrow to attend the conference, and that they would represent all the operators and miners of Ohio, Indiana, Western Pennsylvania, and Northern and Eastern Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—It is understood that the operators of coal mines in the Southern Illinois district, not controlled by the Consolidated Coal company, will make a proposition to the strikers at the conference at East St. Louis tomorrow to fix a scale of wages and resume work in all except the company mines, in case that company holds out and refuses to make terms.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 8.—The striking miners in the Jellico district have requested the coal operators in that district to meet them tomorrow.

[W. P. Read returned yesterday from Columbus and Pittsburg feeling much encouraged by the prospect for settling the strike. The changed spirit of the miners, he says, is a hopeful sign. He expects a settlement will be reached on a 69 cent basis for Pittsburg and 60 cents for Ohio, and many mines will be in operation in a short time.]

GETTING QUIET AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Soldiers Prevent a Meeting Between Deputies and Strikers—Likely to Be No Fight.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., June 8.—The excellent conduct of the State troops acting upon the politic order of Gen. Brooks has greatly tempered the intense animosity that the deputies and the strikers have felt towards each other and the chances for a conflict are more remote than for any time since the forces arrived. The militia from its position between the two armies has moved so as to prevent either side making an attack, and they have executed their orders in such a politic manner that they have won the regard of both sides. Several times the deputies began an advance, but were cut off by the troops. The warlike attitude of the miners is so far changed that many of those for whom warrants have been issued have scattered in all directions, and it is not at all likely that Sheriff Bowers will find many of the men whom he wants.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 8.—Company G, C. N. G., of Leadville seized a Denver and Rio Grande train today and demanded to be taken to Cripple Creek. The soldiers held the train until they got transportation.

COAL FAMINE FELT IN THE SOUTH.

Tennessee Road Takes Off Trains—Iowa Line Burning Wood.

JACKSON, Tenn., June 8.—[Special.]—The scarcity of coal has forced the Mobile and Ohio railroad to suspend fifty machinists. Two passenger trains and one freight train have been taken off. Many factories are using wood.

KEOKUK, Ia., June 8.—The Keokuk and Western railroad has discontinued the services of two of its passenger trains west of Centerville Ia., because of the scarcity of coal. The road is almost out of fuel, except wood.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 8.—Not a carload of coal has arrived in Lexington for a week and there is a positive coal famine here.

TEMPORARY COAL RELIEF IN CHICAGO

Movement of Cars Towards the City Greater than for Two Weeks.

Developments in the local coal situation yesterday indicated at least a temporary relief. The movement of coal toward Chicago was greater than for a fortnight, one firm alone being advised of the forwarding of sixty-four cars from Kankakee in the afternoon. The total number of cars of coal likely to reach the city today from the territory tributary to Cincinnati will exceed 125 cars. Other sources of supply show an increase over that of ten days ago.

The Big Four railroad, which has practically controlled all the coal in transit from Virginia, West Virginia, a part of Kentucky, and that mined along the Ohio River from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, yesterday raised the embargo at Kankakee, where the coal was held, it is alleged, for speculative purposes. A number of interesting reasons are assigned for the action of the railway company. It is said and not definitely denied that the railway company is interested in the output of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad mines, manipulated the shipments to preserve the contracts of the latter company. Another, and if correct, more important reason was that the railway officials have information that the strike is affecting their immediate territory will be declared off within ten days. According to this information a conference was held in Columbus, O., during Wednesday and Thursday last, the result of which was the Big Four railway and its connections decided to raise the embargo at Kankakee and other storage points along its system. This is strengthened by the fact that the company yesterday contracted to carry fifteen cars a day from Cincinnati for a Chicago firm, the total contracts reaching the neighborhood of 400 cars a week. It is also officially said there is sufficient coal in store at Cincinnati and other points controlled by the Cincinnati road to supply the Chicago patrons of the system for sixty days hence.

Among the railroads in the market looking for coal were the Wabash and the Nickel-Plate, the former securing thirty cars and the latter two. The price paid was $4.25 a ton. Other railway systems are short, but not seriously so. The Northwestern is reported as using slack with its coal.

Attempts to Wreck Coal Trains.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., June 8.—Two attempts have been made by strikers within twenty-four hours to wreck coal and coke trains. Yesterday afternoon a Slav threw a switch at Oliver and before the train could be stopped the engine and three cars were derailed. At midnight a frog hooked tightly over the rail was discovered near Evans station, on the Baltimore and Ohio road. A little further north iron and ties were found piled across the rails and near the Stewart Iron company's works a switch was broken open and wedged apart by wood and stones. The discovery was made just in time to prevent the wrecking of a long coal train, hauled by three engines.

Chicago Soldiers Ready to Move.

Brig.-Gen. Harris A. Wheeler, commanding the First Brigade, I. N. G., has the officers and men of his command under such perfect discipline that should Gov. Altgeld direct the Adjutant-General to issue an order calling out the soldiers the entire brigade would be aboard the cars within an hour and a half, ready to leave for the scene of the disturbance. Gen. Wheeler said yesterday he did not know the location of the trouble that led the Adjutant-General to telegraph Thursday evening directing him to take such steps as to be able to call his command together on short notice.

Looking for Trouble at Mexico, Mo.

MEXICO, Mo., June 8.—[Special.]—A posse of citizens, headed by Sheriff J. N. Stephens, were summoned to the coal mines just east of this city at 8:30 tonight. Several reports came to Mexico late this evening that the woods in the vicinity of the coal mines were well sprinkled with armed strikers. Rumors of all kinds are being circulated. One report says sixty strikers in one squad were seen drilling in the woods near the mines today.

TO BUY HIS POSITION.

CASH PAID FOR A PLACE ON THE NEW YORK POLICE FORCE.

After Giving Several Hundred Dollars to Ward Heelers and Tammany Men Jacobs Refused to Pay $300 and Loses the Appointment—Dr. Henry C. Meyer Sent to Sing Sing for Life for Brandt's Murder—Abuses in Ward's Island Management Are Exposed—New York News.

NEW YORK, June 8.—[Special.]—It will not take much to open the floodgates of evidence against the rotten methods of police appointments and the general corruption of police practices in New York, judging from what has been elicited before the Lexow committee the last two days. Yesterday was presented the spectacle of a police justice and ex-Senator pilloried by the people's inquisitor, Lawyer Goff, and inferentially confessing his complicity with protection to disorderly houses and general crooked dealings not only in the discharge of his political duties but in his official position in Albany. Today there came out a remarkable story, told by Maurice Jacobs of No. 1797 Third avenue, a merchant tailor, about his efforts to buy his way into the ranks of the police force. He was invited to make the efforts, he said, by a policeman, who is still in the department, and he was aided by an ex-policeman and a former police clerk, who collected or "borrowed" $50 from him on nearly every one of their frequent visits.

Jacobs told plainly that he was as recently as last night visited by a police officer, who informed him that if he told what he knew to the committee he would arrest him if he ever got a chance, and in various ways threatened to do him bodily injury. Two other officers accompanied the one who made threats. Jacobs said another policeman, whose name he did not know, also threatened him. Besides that, a friend of his came to him and told him that John J. Ryan, the Tammany leader, wanted to see him, and that Ryan had said that if Jacobs mentioned his name in his testimony he would railroad him to jail.

Jacobs, who was formerly on the Tammany General committee and a district Captain, wanted to be a policeman, Woodbridge, now a roundsman, suggested that Jacobs could get an appointment, and introduced Jacobs to two men who were represented to be agents of the Police Commissioners. They promised to introduce Jacobs to the Commissioners, and even took him to headquarters building, but did not bring the applicant before the board. They then took him to a saloon where he met John Dwyer, a messenger at headquarters, and Hasbrouck, a clerk. Then the bleeding process began, Jacobs coming down with $50 to be paid to the doctors who were to examine him. The witness then told at great length of his interviews with a number of persons, whose names he mentioned and who all appeared to be in some way connected with the underground road to appointment on the force. Sergt. Danny Ryan, Dave Brand, Starr, and Inspector Williams were all implicated. Then he put up $100 more. He passed the doctors.

He loaned money to Dwyer and Hasbrouck until he got tired of them. The mental examination would be the stumbling-block, they were afraid, and they asked for $100 more. Hasbrouck said he was used to a good many things. The result was that Hasbrouck got a man named Brandt to impersonate a candidate named Danny Ryan, son of Sergt. Ryan of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and George Barmstorff, who was a patrolman in 1890, to represent Jacobs. They stood the examination, and "cancelled" Brandt's name, but Jacobs was notified that it would cost him $300 more to get his appointment, at which he kicked, and he did not get it. The other man went in.

Barmstorff and Ryan were in the investigation chamber and Jacobs identified both of them readily. The former placed on the stand corroborated Jacob's testimony.

Serapio Arteaga and Flora Waiters, formerly proprietors of a concert hall and of a café respectively—both unlicensed—added their histories to those already related concerning "police protection." They were permitted by Police Captains Price and Rowe, respectively, to run their places on payment of monthly fees to the ward men. Perhaps the most notable feature of the testimony of these witnesses was their evident belief that they had been engaged in ordinary dealings with the police. A dispatch from Albany says Gov. Flower has contributed to the fund being raised by the Chamber of Commerce to pay the expenses of the Lexow committee. The John J. Ryan referred to in the testimony as the Tammany leader in the Twenty-fifth Assembly District is the Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

DR. MEYER GIVEN A LIFE SENTENCE.

Recorder Smyth Says the Crime Was Atrocious—Taken to Sing Sing at Once.

NEW YORK, June 8.—[Special.]—Life for a life is what Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer received in the Recorder's Court today. Recorder Smyth pronounced the sentence. When it became known that the Recorder would pass sentence today there was a crush at the doors of the court room, and it was densely packed at 11 o'clock. Meyer came from the Tombs seated beside the driver on the prison van and handcuffed to a young fellow who was charged with larceny. Judge Cowing, who was holding court, stopped all business to allow Recorder Smyth to pass sentence. When Meyer stepped to the bar one of his attorneys, Mr. Brooke, after conferring with the prisoner, said that they had decided to withdraw the motion for a new trial and would accept the judgment of the court. Thereupon District-Attorney Fellows in person asked for sentence, Recorder Smyth in passing sentence said, among other things:

The crime which you committed was one of the most atrocious which ever came before me during my many years of experience. It was coldblooded, for you slowly poisoned this man to death in order to procure money from the insurance which you had effected on his life. The verdict of murder in the second degree leaves me no alternative, and I now sentence you to be imprisoned in the State prison at Sing Sing at hard labor for the term of your natural life.

Mr. Brooke asked the court to defer the execution of the sentence for a week, as Meyer had more important business to transact. The Recorder said that he would have to apply to the Sheriff, as the matter was entirely in his hands. Mrs. Meyer, who was jointly indicted with her husband for the poisoning of Brandt, is still in the Tombs, but the date for her trial has not been fixed.

SING SING, N. Y., June 8.—Dr. Henry C. F. Meyer arrived here at 4:30 p. m. and was given the regulation suit and shave. He will be assigned a number tomorrow and placed at work in one of the shops. It is possible he will be put at work in the morning assisting John Y. McKane in the clothing department, as McKane and Biff Ellison are said to be unable to handle all the clothes now being made up.

DR. ROBINOVITCH ALARMS THEM.

Her Story of Ward's Island Abuses Causes New York Officials Much Disquietude.

NEW YORK, June 8.—[Special.]—The State Lunacy Commissioners today decided to adjourn their inquiry into the charges of shameful abuses in the city asylums for the insane for one week. The Commissioners did not adjourn until Dr. Louise G. Robinovitch had concluded her direct testimony. She was on the stand five hours. In the two days she had told a straightforward story. Having told the humane side of her story yesterday, she today told the medical side. She showed that owing to the lack of attendants in the institution the chief restraint was the chemical restraint of the hypodermic needle, and that enormous doses of chloral and morphine were administered to patients with this end in view. There were only two trained nurses on the island. There was absolutely no treatment for the mental condition of the insane. Gynecology was not practiced in the female asylum, Dr. Dent declaring that female complaints had nothing to do with female insanity. These and many other things Dr. Robinovitch told in corroboration of the charges, and when she had concluded the autocratic Department of Charities and Correction and the medical gentlemen of Ward's Island were dazed and panicky. President Porter, who the day before had attempted to snap his fingers at the crusade as he had done in the grand jury room and said he would not answer the testimony had changed his attitude and had been to Mayor Gilroy pleading for an Assistant Corporation Counsel to defend the asylum. Dr. Robinovitch, wearied with her examination, was turned over to the asylum apologists for cross-examination. They were not ready. So the Commissioners adjourned until June 14 to give the department time to see if one little woman has damaged its insane asylum record beyond repair.

LEVIES ON FORT WAYNE CO.'S GOODS.

General Electric Company Wants to Secure $500,000 Money Advanced.

NEW YORK, June 8.—[Special.]—The General Electric company today secured an attachment for $500,000 against the Fort Wayne Electric company, an Indiana concern which, it is alleged, has been suddenly succeeded by the Fort Wayne Electric corporation. The attachment is for money advanced at various times by the General Electric company between May 1, 1892, and May 1, 1894, no part of which, it is averred, has been returned. The General Electric company gave an undertaking of $50,000. Deputy-Sheriff McGinnis served copies of the attachment on the National Broadway Bank, where the company is said to have a small account, and levied on the office furniture at the supposed office of the concern, at No. 44 Broad street, in the Edison Building. A sheet of paper on which was written "The Fort Wayne Electric Corporation" had been pasted on the door on the arrival of the official, and the clerk in charge put in a formal claim to the Sheriff, saying previous to the notice of the attachment having been served on him the property of the Fort Wayne Electric company in this city had been transferred for value and by and with the approval of the Supreme Court of Indiana to the Fort Wayne Electric Corporation, organized under Indiana laws. The immediate cause of the attachment was the appointment Wednesday in the Indiana courts of a receiver for the company.

NEW YORK DRY AFTER MIDNIGHT.

Police Close All Saloons and Arrest Law-Breakers Up Town.

NEW YORK, June 9.—[Special.]—New York was a dry city late tonight. Nearly every saloon in the city closed up—the back doors as well as the front—promptly at 1 o'clock. Supt. Byrnes has ordered the Captains to close the saloons and they were closed. Saloons which had always been opened to the public, Sundays and after 1 o'clock business being a specialty, were closed to all this morning. A few kept a "lookout," who admitted persons he knew to be all right. Still the stranger who was thirsty had to go to the restaurant and order a sandwich or crackers to secure a drink.

If this state of affairs continues Sunday will be one of the driest New-Yorkers ever knew. Supt. Byrnes seems to be in earnest in his desire to enforce the excise laws. It was a most unusual sight to see policemen tonight going to side doors and ordering saloons closed. There was unusual activity in the tenderloin district. Capt. Schmittberger had Policemen Kash, Jeremiah, Day, Cook, and Birmingham out in citizen's clothes. They arrested women who were upon the streets without apparent reason. The early closing movement in the tenderloin district resulted in the arrest of two alleged excise violators.

FAILURE OF WAREHOUSE TRUST.

Receivers Appointed in New York and New Jersey for the Corporation.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Application was today made to Chancellor McGill of New Jersey for the appointment of a receiver for the Union Warehouse company. Asa Dickinson was appointed. At the same time a petition was presented in the New York Supreme Court before Justice Pratt and he named W. W. Goodrich. The "trust," as the company has been called, was supposed to be one of the richest corporations of its kind doing business in the city. It was learned that the old warehousing firm of E. B. Bartlett & Co. had assigned and that Mr. Goodrich had been appointed assignee. The assignment of E. B. Bartlett & Co. is without preferences. Mr. Goodrich, the assignee of the firm and the receiver of the warehouse company, said tonight that the financial difficulties were due to the death of Mr. Bartlett, and was simply to settle the estate. The business will be continued.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE METROPOLIS.

Revenue Bonds Sold at Cheap Interest Rates—Preferred Jail to Chicago.

NEW YORK, June 8.—[Special.]—Controller Fitch today made a public statement which shows how remarkably cheap money is when there are few opportunities for investment. The statement shows that a lower rate of interest has been paid this year for money borrowed on revenue bonds than for some time past. These "revenue bonds" are issued during the first part of each year, and they are taken up as soon as the taxes are collected. In 1891 revenue bonds to the amount of $19,680,150 were issued, the average rate of interest paid being 3.79 per cent. In 1892 the rate fell to $17,645,650, and the rate 2.74. Last year the total was $19,801,621, while the average rate ran up to 4.67. The first issue this year was $2,000,000 and the rate was but 2 per cent. Up to the present time the total issue has been $13,407,866, and the average rate paid 2.53.

Western People Sail for Europe.

The following Chicagoans will sail tomorrow on the North German Lloyd steamer Elbe: Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Bauer, Mr. Louis M. Grombacher, Mr. Heinrich Knochn. Miss Helene Fuhrmann, Mr. Paul S. Reinch, Mr. Edward Stahlhut, Mr. C. H. Smith, Miss Hedwig Tielsch, Mrs. G. H. Woodward, and Mrs. Matilde Zoller and children. Also Mrs. Katie Bauer and children, Cleveland; Mr. Fred E. Eubeling, Urbana, Ill.; Miss Helen Luedecke, Miss Ida Mensing, Milwaukee. On the Hamburg-American steamer will be the following from Chicago: Mrs. Emma Wolf, Miss Gertrud Wold, Miss Thora Lund, Master Ferry H. Smith, Mrs. Martha Dittmer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fleischhauer, Miss Annie Fleischhauer, Miss Else Fleischhauer, Master Herbert Fleischhauer, Mr. H. Grundmann, Mr. Henry Holpe, Mr. M. E. Salomon. Also from other Western points: Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Pollard and Mrs. Joseph Pollard Jr., Washington, Ia.

The Actor Is Found Guilty of Assault.

The trial of the counter charges of assault against Samuel Q. Savage, a marine engineer, and Henry Spencer, an actor, formerly of Chicago, whose father is a prominent lawyer there, took place today in the Court of Special Sessions. Savage and Spencer quarreled on the steamship City of Augusta over a Miss Maud French. Spencer struck Savage three blows on the head with a cane. Spencer's head was cut and today it was covered with bandages. Savage admitted striking Spencer, but only after he had been assaulted. Savage was found not guilty. Spencer was found guilty of assault and sentenced to one month in the City Prison.

Jail Preferable to Chicago.

Dominick Henaghan of No. 320 Front street appeared in Law and Equity Court, Williamsburg, this morning, and told Justice Goetting that he wanted to surrender himself. Henaghan was arrested two weeks ago for abandonment and was paroled. He ran away.

"I have been in Chicago ever since," said he, "but I want to say right here that I would rather come back here and go to jail than stay in Chicago." Mrs. Henaghan here rushed into his arms and the two were completely reconciled.

Belasco Must Give Particulars.

On the argument of the appeal from the order denying that out of the Fairbank's motion for particulars of David Belasco's claim against him for preparing Louise Dudley Carter for the stage the General Term of the Supreme Court today reversed the order and directed particulars to be given of the time, number of hours, and teachers employed in coaching Mrs. Carter.

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ARE FAIR TO FRANCE.

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS SUGGEST ARBITRATION OF CLAIMS.

Under Rules Accepted by Exhibiters They Are Not Responsible for Damage by Fire—That No Injustice May Be Done They Would Leave the Entire Question to a Commission, as Provided For Under the Laws of Illinois—Customs Officials Caused the Delay.

France is politely requested by the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition to withdraw its suit against that corporation for damages to the French exhibits by the fire in Manufactures Building the night of Jan. 8, and submit the question to arbitration. At the same time the directory declares the United States Government is responsible for the loss, inasmuch as the restrictions imposed by the custom house prevented the prompt removal of the goods.

The French claim took up nearly all the time of the directors for two and a half hours yesterday afternoon. Thirty-two of the directors assembled in parlor 23 of the Grand Pacific at 3:30 and at once entered on a discussion of the subject. H. N. Higinbotham, George R. Davis, and Edwin Walker were appointed to consider the claim at a special meeting held May 1. This committee submitted a long report, which was read by the Secretary. In substance this report was as follows:

Your committee are advised that the French Republic, or its counsel, claim that the Exposition was guilty of special or personal negligence; but as no declaration has been filed in the case we are not advised what special negligence is claimed. The general rules and regulations of foreign exhibiters provides, among other things, that "the World's Columbian Exposition will take precautions for the safe preservation of all exhibits in the Exposition, but it will in no way be responsible for damage or loss of any kind, or for accidents by fire, or otherwise, however originating." And such rules further provide that after the close of the exhibition exhibiters shall remove their effects and complete such removal before Jan. 1, 1894. Rule 12, promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury, provides that the buildings and spaces set apart for the purposes of the Exposition are constituted bonded warehouses and yards, and all foreign articles placed therein under the supervision of the customs officers and which have been regularly imported for exhibition therein, will be treated the same as merchandise in bond. Rule 16 further provides that "the articles, after having been received in the Exposition, will remain in the custody of the customs officers and must not be removed from the place assigned without a permit from the Collector of Customs or the officer who may be designated by him, to grant such permit." So far as the rights of foreign exhibiters are concerned the World's Columbian Exposition had no jurisdiction or control over either the exhibits or the exhibiters.

Customs Offices Cause Delay.

The Exposition closed Oct. 31, 1893, and the fire did not occur until Jan. 8, 1894, and your committee have endeavored to ascertain and report, as definitely as possible, the cause of such delay. The Commissioners of the French Republic filed a request for the delivery of packing cases which belong to the exhibit of the Exposition. The delivery of cases under this order was commenced Nov. 2. All were delivered prior to Dec. 11. So far as your committee can learn from the reports no complaint was ever made by the Commissioners of the French Republic or by the French exhibiters for delay in the delivery of such cases. Substantially all the goods damaged or injured at the fire belong to serial numbers 1,061 and 1,504. It appears from the report of General Manager Graham that application was made to the United States revenue officers to pack serial No. 1,061 Dec. 26, 1893; that the packing was completed Jan. 2, 1894, but no application was made to the customs officers for a permit to ship such goods until Jan. 22, 1894, and this serial number comprised a large proportion in value of the goods damaged at such fire. Application was made for a permit to pack serial No. 1,504 Dec. 9, and the packing was completed Dec. 26, application was made to the Custom-House officers for a permit to ship Dec. 30, and the papers returned to the superintendent of the building as required by rules promulgated Jan. 4, 1894. We are advised that there was not at any time any delay whatever in the delivery of cars after their presentation to the Transportation Department, and your committee find no evidence whatever of negligence in the delivery of the packing cases.

The fire of Jan. 8 originated in the Casino Building at 5:35 p. m. At that time the Exposition company had within the grounds of Jackson Park thirteen thoroughly equipped fire engines and companies. Before 9:30 p. m. there were upon the ground nineteen fire engines and five hook and ladder companies. In addition to the Fire Department, the Columbian Guard, at that time numbering 800, were all on duty there aiding as far as possible the Fire Department. All of the exhibits then remaining in Manufactures Building belonging to French exhibiters or to the French Republic were under the direct control of the officers of the Treasury Department. Neither the officers of the Exposition nor the Columbian Guard had any authority whatever to remove or to prevent the removal of the exhibits from the space allotted to the French Republic, nor is there any evidence whatever that there was any interference upon the part of the guards, agents, or officers of the World's Columbian Exposition or others.

We beg leave also to call the attention of the directory to the fact that even before the close of the Exposition all claims presented by exhibiters for damages or loss of exhibits during the Exposition were disallowed for the reason that under the rules established by the Director-General, under authority of the National Commission, and the acceptance of such rules by the exhibiters, your corporation was relieved from all damages arising to exhibits resulting from fire or any other cause. These rules have also received a legal construction in an action brought against the World's Columbian Exposition by an exhibiter for loss and damage sustained during the first few weeks of the Exposition, and upon presentation of the rules hereinbefore referred to the court held that your corporation was not liable for such loss or damage to exhibits. It is, however, for the board to determine whether there are any circumstances connected with the claim of the French Republic that make such claim an exception to the rule, and upon this question your committee make no report.

The Proposed Arbitration.

After considerable discussion the report was adopted by unanimous vote. Then Lyman J. Gage offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted after some discussion:

WHEREAS, It appears from the report of the committee having in charge the matter of the claims of the French Government, and from evidence in possession of this board, that the immediate cause of the loss to the French Government was restrictions imposed by the agents of the United States Government, acting under the rules of the Treasury Department, over which agents this corporation had no control whatever, and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the board from the report of the committee that no legal liability rests upon the board for such loss in any other direction; but

WHEREAS, A suit has been brought by the French Government against this corporation and this board being desirous that the question be adjudicated promptly.

Resolved, That the committee be and is hereby continued with direction to take every measure possible to secure a prompt hearing of the question at issue and to submit to the representatives of the French Government a proposition to have the question of liability arbitrated under a commission, as provided by the laws of the State of Illinois, unless the French Government shall indicate some other mode of settlement that will be equitable and acceptable to all parties.

In the matter of dividends the city will get $245.000 of the $500,000 due from the Fair in the shape of vouchers. The city is indebted to the fair in that amount for permanent improvements at Jackson Park. The Field Columbian Museum will get $130,000 in cash.

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IS WITH THE COURT.

[Continued from first page.]

which suits had been brought to test apportionment laws and that of Illinois. He said the requirements of the fundamental law of the State had been complied with in every particular, and at some length elaborated this view of the case. It was the best, most fair apportionment law ever enacted in Illinois. If the law of 1893 was declared unconstitutional there would be no apportionment law on the statute books. The act of 1893 repealed that of 1882, and that of 1882 repealed that of 1872.

Judge Jones and his client, Blair, entered the courtroom while Mr. Phelps was speaking, and when that gentleman had concluded the Judge addressed the court. He said he came on behalf of a citizen of the old Forty-sixth Senatorial District, who complained of the apportionments of 1893 and 1882 as unconstitutional. He maintained that the action was properly brought by bill in chancery. The petitioner, Blair, was not asking the court to reapportion the State into Senatorial Districts. He simply demanded that a wrong be righted. Judge Jones then called the attention of the court to the old dispute over the dividing line between White and Edwards Counties. His speech was in the main an advancement of the same points suggested by him

FOE OF THE FARMERS.

THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE CHAMPIONS CANADIAN PRODUCE.

It Makes Another Somerset and Puts Milk, Eggs, Cabbages, Broomcorn, and Cider on the Free List—Palmer and Other Democrats Subjected to Roasting Criticisms—Goldzier Makes Selections for Cadetships—Springer's Son Gets an Office—A. P. A. Incident in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—[Special.]—The Senate Finance committee turned another of its unexpected somersets today and the usual result followed. It is noticeable that whenever this committee makes a "concession" it is in the direction of lower duties on agricultural and manufactured products produced chiefly by the Northern States or which involve only competition along the Canadian border. So it was today. The Wilson bill put milk on the free list, whereas under the McKinley tariff a duty of five cents the gallon was imposed. The Finance committee, in its batch of amendments May 7 last, changed the Wilson bill so as to provide for a duty of three cents a gallon. The Wilson bill placed broomcorn, cabbages, cider, eggs, and yolk of eggs on the free list. The Finance committee protected broomcorn to the extent of $8 per ton, cabbages two cents each, cider three cents a gallon, eggs three cents a dozen, and yolk of eggs 15 per cent ad valorem. Today, after having taken a month to consider the matter, the Finance committee suddenly went back on its own decision and withdrew the amendments, thus putting milk, eggs, cabbages, broomcorn, and cider on the free list. There was not wanting evidence of the fact that this action was taken to punish the Republicans for fighting the bill. Senator Vest said so in so many words, but subsequently asserted that he was in jest. Several Republican Senators made a personal appeal in behalf of the American hen, Mr. Chandler citing the fact that when eggs were free 15,900,000 dozens were imported from Canada, as against only 3,000,000 dozens under the McKinley tariff. The committee was obdurate, however, and milk and eggs come in free. Butter and cheese were reduced from six to four cents a pound. Hay, which is the next item in the schedule, will be the first thing to be considered tomorrow morning.

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Every time that old bugaboo, the A. P. A., is mentioned about the Capitol Building there is an involuntary shrinking movement on the part of Congressmen as if they were desirous of avoiding some missile which had been hurled in their direction. Whenever a member gets up to talk on this subject he is sure to have interested and eager auditors who want to learn something about this mysterious member, who is so dreaded and respected at this time, particularly in the Western part of the United States. Consequently it was no wonder that Congressman Weadock of Michigan had a monopoly of attention this afternoon in the House when he arose to point out some of the evil schemes and machinations of the A. P. A. There was a suspicion of a shudder all over the House when he sent to the desk and had read the oath which was taken under a dagger uplifted above the blindfolded applicant for admission. None of the Congressmen wanted to go out of the hall for an instant for fear they might miss something which would be of importance to them in the approaching campaign against the common foe, but they stuck fast in their seats and with upturned faces drank in every word uttered by the Bay City statesman. Subsequently when some of those present were questioned on the subject they declared that not being members of this powerful organization they could throw little or no light upon the subject. One of the most outspoken and fearless was Uncle Joe Cannon of the Danville district. He did not seem at all scared by the apparition which had just been dangled so close to him in the House, and remarked that his mind was perfectly clear on one point, and that was he did not belong nor had he been asked to join the A. P. A. Judge Andy Hunter, however, took the opposite tack and declared that there was more in this movement than people gave its projectors credit for, and that the results would be apparent in the fall elections, even to the extent of the defeat of people having relatives belonging to the proscribed faith in the oath to which reference had been made. Furthermore, he said that it was this fact as much as anything else which had led to the recent defeat of Judge Bonney, who had relatives under the ban of the A. P. A.

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The debate on the tariff has proceeded to that point where it has become at times acrimonious and near the danger line. The Democrats are becoming more and more nettled at the tremendous onslaught made on them by the Republicans, and more and more disposed to take up the gauntlet whenever it is thrown down. Until the sugar schedule was passed it was difficult to get from the majority the slightest response to any argument or taunt. Today, however, there were a number of exciting tilts which have furnished food for speculation. The restiveness of the majority under criticism is taken as an indication that the rank and file are becoming unmanageable, and that the leaders fear the results should the fire be kept up. The ball was started rolling by an unexpected sortie made by Senator Palmer at the close of the long protection speech made by his colleague, Senator Cullom. Mr. Palmer has been a thorn in the flesh of the majority for some time. He has persisted in speaking without permission whenever he felt inclined, and the Republicans have generously led him on. This has aroused the ire of Senator Harris and the other Democratic drillmasters, so that whenever Senator Palmer has arisen to speak their disgust was plainly evident. Today, however, Mr. Palmer did not find things so pleasant among the Republicans. As soon as he had pitched into Mr. Cullom's protection argument he was promptly brought to book. It was, of course, necessary for him to acknowledge that he was a Republican when the protective policy was inaugurated. To excuse his action at that time he explained that he was a soldier and not one of those who sent substitutes to the war. Senator Palmer had put his foot into the trap, for he was promptly reminded that the present Democratic President was one of the very men who had fought by proxy. His associates in the chamber were not particularly pleased with the result of the debate between the two Illinois Senators and were not slow to condemn Mr. Palmer for the simplicity with which he allowed himself to be drawn into a compromising situation.

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This little duel was followed later in the day by one between Mills and Hale. The Texas Sentor became unusually fierce and demonstrative and announced with considerable emphasis that the bill was to pass whether the Republicans liked it or not. Then he made the usual charge of filibustering, and this provoked Senator Hale into one of the most forcible speeches heard in the Senate for weeks. He declared that the Democratic party was in the position of a criminal on trial. The Republicans were simply prosecuting the indictment. No District Attorney would let up on the prosecution because the thief at the bar squealed. Mr. Hale's attack on the Democrats was full of fierce energy, and provoked attention at once, all noise being suspended. Senator Hoar also got himself tangled up with Senator Berry of Arkansas, who broke his usual silence to protest against an alleged violation of the agreement to push the bill under the five-minute rule. Senator Hoar is a very benevolent looking old gentleman, but he is always loaded. He attacked the Arkansas statesman in a weak spot by showing his inexperience in the customs of the Senate, and proclaimed his objection as the result of "gross ignorance." But this was not all. Senator Chandler warned the majority that if they passed this bill "there wouldn't be Democrats enough left in the North for seed." Mr. Vest resented this and other statements of the New Hampshire Senator in true Missouri style, but was rather checkmated by a Yankee apology in which the New Hampshire Senator declared that he never suspected Senator Vest of joking, that legislator being generally harassed to death by representatives of the trust, and looking when he spoke as stolid, as serious and as demented as when he first took hold of the bill. There was bad blood generally in the Senate today, and it will make its presence felt yet in a way which the Democrats may not relish. Under the liberal rules of the Senate any Senator may delay matters about as long as he desires, and some of today's duels may well result in the destruction of all conciliatory spirit and the consequent delay in the final passage of the bill.

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Ruter W. Springer, son of the Representative from Illinois, was today commissioned by the President to be a Post Chaplain in the United States army, his assignment being discretionary with the Secretary of War after confirmation by the Senate. For several years Mr. Springer has been clerk to his father's committee at the Capitol, but he found time to devote himself to the study of theology, law, and military science. He is a graduate of the law department of Georgetown University and attended the Virginia Military Institute for a term of years. His application for the Post Chaplaincy was indorsed by twelve of the sixteen Bishops of the Methodist Protestant Church in the United States, as well as members of the Democratic delegation in Congress from Illinois. A Post Chaplain has the pay and allowances of a Captain of Infantry, the salary being $1,500 per annum, subject to a raise of 10 per cent every five years of active service. At present Mr. Springer is clerk to the Committee on Banking and Currency, but upon his retirement this position will be conferred upon Mr. Fishback of Jacksonville, Ill., assistant clerk of the committee.

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Congressman Goldzier has settled the contention in his district relative to the appointment of a cadet at West Point and a midshipman at Annapolis by selecting the sons of two of his constituents outright, instead of having a competitive examination, as many of the budding heroes of Chicago hoped he would. West Point and Military Academy honors are conferred upon Charles William Case Deering, son of the Secretary of the Deering Reaper Works, while an embryo Admiral is made of Cecil Owen Addison, whose father is John Addison, the well known architect and Iroquois brave. So well convinced is the Chicago Representative that his selections will be able to stand the physical and mental examination necessary to qualify them for the admission to the government academies that he has not named their alternates, nor will he do so unless it becomes necessary. Cadet Deering will not have to report for examination until next May, while the Annapolis vacancy must be filled in August of this year. Reports made to Mr. Goldzier as to the physical condition of his candidates represent them both as excellent and of the required age, 18 years.

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Commissions have been issued to fourth class postmasters at the following Western points: Illinois—Florence Station, Edward Barron; Holder, J. A. Murray; Norris, D. M. Negley. Iowa—Balltown, Henry Pape; Roxie, Walter Burgess. Michigan—Kendall, F. W. Norte; River Rouge, T. A. Bourrassau. Nebraska—Henderson, J. W. Foster. Ohio—Burghill, S. W. Sigler; Chatfield, L. F. Kibler. Wisconsin—Ridgeway, Owen O'Neill.

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Among the army orders issued at the War Department today are the following of interest in the West: Second Lieut. James F. McIndre, relieved from duty at Willetts Point, N. Y., and will proceed to St. Louis and report to the President of the Missouri River Commission for duty as Secretary of that committee. Second Lieut. Charles Keller will proceed to Rock Island, Ill., and report to Maj. Alexander Mackenzie for duty at that station. Albert S. Wing, messenger, general service, Chicago, Ill., upon his own application is placed on the retired list. Capt. James Parker, Fourth Cavalry, will report to the Superintendent United States Military Academy Aug. 13, 1894. Second Lieut. Charles B. Hagadorn, Twenty-third Infantry, will report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point.

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Advices received at the Hawaiian Legation relative to the condition of affairs at Honolulu subsequent to the constitutional convention of May 30 represent everything quiet and no further trouble feared. Regarding the story sent from the islands to the effect that incantation ceremonies had been held at the instigation of the ex-Queen similar to those practiced by the priests of voodoo in the South Mr. Hastings, who is Chargé d'Affaires, said that he did not take stock in such a statement. Furthermore, he did not believe that such practices would be tolerated by the existing government.

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Controller Eckels, accompanied by his wife, left for Ottawa this evening, intending to stop over at Chicago for a day or two.

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It is understood the President has decided to appoint Joseph B. Hughes of Ohio Consul General to Germany, to fill the vacancy caused by the death, some time ago, of Consul-General Edwards. Mr. Hughes is an active Democrat, and took a leading part in the recent campaign in the Third Ohio District, which resulted in the election of Congressman Sorg. He rendered efficient service in consular matters as the representative of the government as Consul to Birmingham under Mr. Cleveland's previous administration. Editor Gil Shanklin of Indiana was a candidate for the appointment, He applied for the place soon after Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, but was at that time informed that Mr. Edwards would be retained. After Mr. Edwards' death his friends again presented his name to the President. Today he received an intimation that Mr. Hughes would be selected, and Mr. Shanklin left for home.

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Representative Hatch denounces as untrue any intention of deferring action on his anti-option bill until next session. "Opponents of the bill," he said, "are so anxious for its defeat as to take undue advantage of cautionary delays. I do not intend to bring up the bill until I have the consent of the Speaker, and an order from the Committee on Rules. If the Indian appropriation bill is still in the way I shall force it aside and take up the anti-option bill. I am confident of its final passage, and each day's report of the action of the Boards of Trade convince me of the necessity of its immediate passage."

REVISION OF TARIFF SCHEDULES.

Compromise Figures of the Finance Committee Are Generally Approved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—When the tariff bill was laid before the Senate today Mr. Cullom delivered a speech on general historical phases of the tariff question. Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.) replied to Mr. Cullom.

Mr. Washburn (Rep., Minn.) suggested that debate was proceeding slowly and that for the remainder of the schedule the five minute rule be applied. Agreed to by unanimous consent. Mr. Quay, who objected yesterday, was not present. Consideration of the paragraph imposing 20 per cent on buckwheat, corn, wheat, cornmeal, flour, rye, etc., was then resumed, and Mr. Pettigrew (Rep., S. D.) moved as a substitute the McKinley specific rates—lost, 24 to 33.

In the next paragraph the House placed a duty of 25 per cent on barley and 35 per cent on the barley malt. Mr. Jones offered the Finance committee's amendment to increase the rates to 30 and 40 per cent respectively. Mr. Washburn offered as a substitute the McKinley rates. The Finance committee amendment was adopted, as was also the amendment making the duty on macaroni 20 instead of 25 per cent.

The next paragraph fixed the duty on rice, cleaned, 1½ cents per pound; uncleaned, 1 cent; paddy, ¾ cent; rice flour, ¼ cent. Mr. Jones withdrew the "compromise" amendment reducing the rate on uncleaned rice to ¾ cent and on paddy to ½ cent. Mr. Allison offered an amendment, which was lost, to fix the rates on uncleaned rice and paddy at the figures proposed in the compromise amendment.

Amendments looking to the restoration of the present rates on dairy products were lost and the following rates were fixed: Butter, 4 cents per pound; cheese, 4 cents per pound; fresh milk, 3 cents per gallon; condensed milk, 2 cents; sugar and milk, 5 cents per pound. The rate on beans was fixed at 30 per cent. Canned or prepared beans, peas, and other vegetables at 30 per cent. Adjourned.

[The members of the various fraternal beneficiary orders, numbering about 2,000,000 members combined in all the forty-four orders or associations, with an aggregate of over $4,000,000,000 stock, are circulating petitions to be sent Congressmen asking the suppression of the income tax amounting to 2 per cent on these corporations. Beneficiary orders claim the same right of exemption as building and loan associations.]

The Season at Gogebic, Mich.,
is open, and the Gogebic Hotel and Cottages are ready for the entertainment of guests. The black bass fishing was never better and every facility is offered for a most enjoyable outing at this delightful resort. Through sleeping car service on train leaving Chicago via the Northwestern line at 5 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. For reduced rate excursion tickets and full information apply at ticket office of the Northwestern line, 208 Clark street.

A curtain office desk for $15 from Andrews & Co. Think of it! No. 215 Wabash avenue.

NOT TO THEIR TASTE.

SENATORS OPPOSE HOAR'S PLAN ANENT STANFORD'S ESTATE.

His Resolution to Set at Rest the Government Claim Is Tabled, 24 to 19—New Bill Agreed Upon for Funding the Pacific Railway Debt—Republican Report on the Judge Jenkins Case—Tawney's Arbitration Measure—Mr. Terrell Before the Sugar Inquisitors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Mr. Hoar's resolution to set at rest the claim of the government against the estate of the late Leland Stanford came over from yesterday and was laid before the Senate today. Mr. Teller suggested the resolution be modified, so as to confine the inquiry to be made simply to the advisability of releasing the Stanford estate, without in any way touching the validity of the claim, in order not to affect other claims which the government might have. Mr. Hoar agreed to modify the resolution in accordance with this suggestion.

Mr. Teller recounted a conversation he had had with Mr. Stanford shortly before his death, in which the latter expressed his intention to transfer as rapidly as possible the title of that portion of his estate which he intended to dedicate to that purpose to the Leland Stanford Jr. University.

Mr. White of California made a brief explanation of the nature of the suit brought by the United States against the estate in order to correct some misapprehensions that seemed to exist. The suit was instituted against the estate of Mr. Stanford to prevent its distribution before the debt owing to the government from the Central Pacific railroad, of which Mr. Stanford was an original stockholder, fell due. There had been no dereliction on the part of the Attorney-General. The suit could not have been instituted before Mr. Stanford's death under the statutes of California, under which the corporation was organized.

Allen Moves to Table.

After some further discussion Mr. Allen of Nebraska moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was carried, 24 to 19, as follows:

YEAS.

ALLEN,	Harris,	Mitchell (Wis.)
Berry,	Hunton,	Murphy,
Blackburn,	Jarvis,	Pasco,
Cockrell,	Jones (Ark.),	PEFFER,
Coke,	KYLE,	Smith,
Daniel,	McLaurin,	Turpie,
Faulkner,	Martin,	Vest,
George,	Mills,	White—24.

NAYS.

Allison,	*Dubois,*	*Perkins,*
Carey,	*Frye,*	*Platt,*
Chandler,	*Hawley,*	*Shoup,*
Cullom,	*Higgins,*	*Teller,*
Davis,	*Hoar,*	Voorhees,
Dixon,	*McMillan.*	*Washburn*—19.
Dolph,		

[Analysis of the vote—For tabling: Democrats (roman), 21; Populists (SMALL CAPS) 3; Republicans (*italic*), 0. Total, 24. Against: Republicans, 18; Democrats, 1.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 8.—A special from Washington to the *Examiner* gives a full synopsis of the bill for funding the debt to the government of the Central and Union Pacific railroads, agreed upon by the House Committee on Pacific railroads. It is claimed if the measure becomes a law there will be no necessity for the government to push its claims against the Stanford, Crocker, and Hopkins estates. The new plan provides for the issuance of 3 per cent bonds, with interest payable semi-annually, and to run fifty years. Besides the companies are required to pay the United States semi-annually one-half of 1 per cent of the entire debt for ten years, or a total of 10 per cent for that period, thus liquidating one-tenth of the total indebtedness. The next ten years, in a similar manner, 15 per cent must be paid; the third ten years, 20 per cent; fourth ten years, 25 per cent; fifth ten years, 30 per cent, thus wiping out the debt in fifty years. If the interest on the bonds is in default ninety days the government may foreclose. The new bill is thought to be an administration measure.

JUDGE JENKINS' MINORITY REPORT.

Pointed Criticism of the Finding of the Democratic Majority.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Representative William A. Stone of Pennsylvania today submitted a minority report on the recent investigation of the decision of Judge Jenkins. The report is signed by Representatives Stone, Ray of New York, and Powers of Vermont. After reviewing briefly the history of the injunctions issued by Judge Jenkins, the subsequent proceedings under them, and the institution of Congressional investigation, the report says:

Judge Jenkins disclaims any intention by his injunction to prevent any of the employés from quitting the service of the company in a peaceable, decent, or reasonable way. In his opinion he says: "None will dispute the general proposition of the right of every one to choose his employés and to determine the time and conditions of service or his right to abandon such service peaceably and decently."

The committee has reported at some length, taking issue with Judge Jenkins solely upon the law of the case and holding that he committed grave legal errors. As the minority do not represent the governing power of the House they do not feel called upon to indulge in any affirmative proposition in relation to the subject matter of the report. Their recommendations would have no power and therefore it is not worth while to make them. The labor question in its relation with railroads is one full of complication because of the public interest which intervenes. But the attitude of the majority is one which ought not to pass without animadversion. If, as the committee says, "the testimony adduced before us fails to show any corrupt intent on the part of the Judge"; if also "it is altogether possible that he sincerely believes the orders granted by him were sanctioned by law," then the question should be left to the Appellate tribunal. A Federal Judge in the exercise of his functions, having arrived at a conclusion without "any corrupt intent," a conclusion "he sincerely believes in," ought hardly to be harassed by a Congressional committee, since he is quite as likely to be right on a point of law as they. It may be that no legislation is required and the Appellate Court will afford all the relief the country needs. If on the other hand Judge Jenkins has been—we will not say corrupt—but unduly swayed in the exercise of his functions by improper influences, or has stated law so badly that it is plain that he has violated his evident duty as a holder of the scales of justice as an arbiter between rival interests, then he should be impeached. If the final appeal should demonstrate that the law is defective then remedies should be applied, but we ought to know what the law is before we act. If it should be finally determined that Judge Jenkins was wrong then the law may not need amendment. The committee think he was wrong, and yet they purpose to act as if he was right. But to propose that a Judge who, as the majority declare, had no "corrupt intent" and "who sincerely believes" in his conclusions shall without impeachment be censured by the legislative branches of the government is to confound all distinctions between the legislative and the judicial powers and to create a side tribunal of appeal where justice would be for sale to the suitor who could poll the largest vote.

SUGAR JOB FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Names of Two Newspaper Men Formally Presented for Indictment.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—The cases of the two newspaper correspondents who refused to give the Senate committee the sources of their sugar information were presented to the grand jury today. Senator Allen represented the committee. Should the jury decide to indict it may be several days before the papers are made out.

The committee investigating the sugar trust resumed its session today. H. L. Terrell, who represented the refiners here while the tariff bill was under consideration in committee, was the first witness. It is understood Mr. Terrell said that he had no knowledge of any of the statements that have been published concerning alleged improper sugar trust influence in the framing of the tariff schedule. When asked about the truth of the report written by Mr. Edwards of the conference at the Arlington Hotel which had been overheard by Mr. Gaston Mr. Terrell said that he had spent an evening in his room at the hotel with the gentlemen whose names were given by Edwards—namely, Senators Brice and Smith and Messrs. H. O. Havemeyer and Henry B. Reed of the sugar trust. He said it was also true that they had discussed the sugar schedule and had referred to the probability of tariff legislation in the interest of sugar, but he denied that the conversation had been of the character represented by Mr. Edwards, or that there had been any reference to the enhancement of the value of sugar stock for the purpose of influencing legislation. He said he was unable to recall the date of the conference. Mr. Terrell also acknowledged being present at Senator Camden's rooms, opposite the Arlington, when Senator Jones met Mr. Havemeyer.

Mr. Terrell admitted that he had come to Washington last March at Mr. Havemeyer's request; he knew of no purchases of sugar stock made by United States Senators. He denied that any such meeting as that described by Schriver and Gaston had ever occurred.

Mr. Terrell said that since he had consented to act as Mr. Havemeyer's attorney here he had "talked sugar" with all the Senators he knew, who were Senators Brice, Camden, Gorman, and Smith, Democrats; and with Senator Aldrich, Republican. He had talked with them principally with the view of keeping Mr. Havemeyer advised of the situation, and had also tried to impress Mr. Havemeyer's views upon them. He had sometimes gone to the houses of the Senators. He frequently took dinner with Senator Brice at the latter's home. He also saw Senator Camden at his (Camden's) rooms. He had also seen Senator Gorman at his room and had seen Senator Aldrich at the hotel. He thought Senator Aldrich had been in his room once, but as the Senator stopped at the same hotel he saw him frequently in the lobby. "I had no designs on Senator Aldrich or anyone else," he said. "I never said a word to any of them except in the line of fair argument, and never made a proposition to any Senator or Representative on this subject of sugar legislation that was not a proper one." He said he was not certain whether Mr. Havemeyer had seen Senator Gorman while in Washington, but he thought he had.

T. E. Roessell, proprietor of the Arlington Hotel, was examined touching the report that he was sending Senators up a back elevator to the rooms of these gentlemen. Mr. Roessell declared that there was no truth whatever in the statement.

A. R. Chapman of the brokerage firm of Moore & Schley of New York declined to answer the first material question put to him, which was as to the fact that his firm had dealt largely in sugar stock. When this question was propounded he said he desired to consult counsel, and he was given until tomorrow to do so. He also declined to state whether his firm had acted for Mr. Brice or other Senators in the purchase of sugar or other speculative stocks.

SCHEME TO SETTLE RAILWAY STRIKES.

Congressman Tawney Perfects an Arbitration Bill with Some Novel Features.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Congressman Tawney of Minnesota has drawn up an arbitration bill that applies only to controversies between railroad companies doing an inter-State business and their employés. Under its provisions either party may secure from the Circuit Court a citation directing the other party to the controversy to appear and answer. If neither party exercises this right within a reasonable time after a strike occurs it is made the duty of the District-Attorney of the United States upon the request of any Board of Arbitration to bring the parties into court for the settlement of the dispute. Upon the consent of the parties it becomes the duty of the court to hear and determine the controversy. If the parties do not consent to the court hearing the controversy a board of arbitration is to be appointed. This board is to consist of five persons, one to be selected by each of the parties, and three by the court. Those selected by the court shall not be connected with or interested in any railroad company. The time within which its award must be filed is left to the discretion of the court. Within three days after the award is filed either party may move to have it vacated or modified, but only on the ground of its having been procured by fraud or corruption, or upon errors of law. When confirmed the award becomes the decree of the court and is to be conclusive. Severe penalties are imposed for a failure or refusal on the part of the company to comply with the judgment, provided such refusal causes a strike. But if the company complies with the judgment it is declared to be a misdemeanor for two or more of the employés or for any outsiders to combine or conspire for the purpose of causing a strike. The bill has been referred to the Judiciary committee.

HURTFUL TALES TOLD OF CARNEGIE.

Lieut. Ackerman Is Positive That Armor-Plate Frauds Were Committed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—Lieut. Albert Ackerman of the United States navy was heard today by the House Committee on Armor-Plate Frauds. He was one of the naval board which investigated the first charges of fraud. Lieut. Ackerman told of the manner in which his suspicions had been excited as to the irregularity of the work. He found that certain lines of work would be stopped when he entered the shop. One of the superintendents—Mr. Kline—had misled him on various details of the work and his general distrust of the manner of making armor at the Carnegie works had influenced him to look with suspicion on every plate. His own experiments and the affidavits of informers had corroborated these suspicions and he had assessed damages against the company as a result of his own knowledge and his suspicions. Lieut. Ackerman's testimony developed one new branch of irregularity as to the manipulation of a testing machine made by the Carnegie company. The machine was operated so as to give false figures. Disclosures were also made as to serious defects in two plates of the Monterey and one in the Machias. Lieut. Ackerman said blow-holes were a positive defect and could be avoided. In this opinion his statement differed from that of other naval officers. The witness described the serious blowhole in the thirteen-inch armor of the Monterey. A wire four feet long had been inserted in the hole. Chairman Cummings read from the testimony of the second investigation to the effect that one of the workmen had been discharged at the suggestion of one of the government inspectors. Members of the committee commented on this testimony, stating that it indicated confidential relations between the Carnegie company and the naval inspectors.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Slight Advance in Appropriations Made by a Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations today agreed on the diplomatic and consular and army appropriation bills. The diplomatic bill appropriates $1,579,438, an increase of $69,700 over the amount appropriated by the House bill. The salary of the Minister to Belgium is increased from $7,500 to $10,000, and that of the Minister to Switzerland from $6,500 to $7,500. The army bill as agreed on shows an aggregate increase of only $19,460 over the House bill, the total being $23,606,184.

To Acquire the Nicaragua Canal.

It was decided by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce today to report to the House a bill for the acquirement of the Nicaragua Canal by the government and for carrying on the work to completion. Senator Morgan's measure will be adopted with some changes which have been advised in the committee. Representations that British influences are at work in Nicaragua against the United States have had the effect of hastening the work.

Believe the Bear Is Safe.

No information has yet been received at the Navy or Treasury Department in regard to the reported loss of the revenue steamer Bear, and the impression prevails here that a mistake has been made in the matter of identity of the vessel that was lost. Capt. Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division of the Treasury, is almost confident of the safety of the Bear.

Wodehouse to Leave Honolulu.

One important bit of news contained in private advices received here from Honolulu is the statement that the British Commissioner, Mr. Wodehouse, who has never been favorably inclined towards the provisional government, was to leave the islands shortly and return to England.

Washington Brevities.

The President has signed the New York and New Jersey bridge bill.

Senator McPherson of New Jersey is quite ill. His ailment is said to be some affection of the stomach or the nerves.

The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Buchanan Schley of Maryland to be Surveyor of Customs in the District of Baltimore. Postmasters—William F. Hutton, Holstein, Ia.; Samuel Tetley, Farmington, Mo.; John H. Tower, Sutton, Neb.

The records of the Navigation Bureau show that during the first three-quarters of the fiscal year there were built in the United States and officially numbered 339 wooden sailing vessels of 24,271 tons and 221 wooden steam vessels of 29,948 tons. During the same period three iron or steel sailing vessels were built of 4,749 tons and twenty-seven iron or steel steam vessels of 26,920 tons.

Says She Stole a Bicycle.

Mrs. Mary Hawkins of No. 533 North Ashland avenue, a music teacher, was charged with the larceny of a bicycle in Justice Scully's court yesterday morning by the managers of the Apollo Cycling company. Mrs. Hawkins was seen by the manager of the company riding along a West Side boulevard Monday afternoon on a wheel which he recognized as one which had been stolen from the Cycling company's store a year ago. He followed her to her home and then swore out a warrant for her arrest. Mrs. Hawkins said she had bought the wheel from a man named Barnes, and Justice Scully continued the case until next Monday morning to enable her to prove her statements.

RAYMOND MEN MEET.

FRIENDS OF NORTH SIDE CANDIDATE GATHER AT KINSLEY'S.

Leaders from Nine Wards Not Represented at the Previous Meeting Are Present—No Slate Has Been Fixed—Executive Committee to Be Appointed—Republican County Committee Will Fix the Convention Date Today—Candidates Prosecute a Good Natured Canvass.

There was another big rally of Sam Raymond's friends at Kinsley's last evening. The third floor rooms were crowded with representative Republicans from all parts of the city and county, who attended to pledge their efforts in behalf of Mr. Raymond. Arthur Dixon presided and Ald. Kent acted as Secretary. Several wards not represented at the previous meeting were represented last evening, as the Fourth, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-seventh, and Thirty-first Wards. The reports from every ward represented were most encouraging, and the leaders of the movement are satisfied that Mr. Raymond will certainly be nominated for Treasurer. Brief addresses regarding practical work were made by Graeme Stewart, George B. Swift, John M. Smyth, Col. Adair, Albert J. Maher, Fred M. Blount, Adam C. Oldenberg, W. D. Kent, William H. Durant, and others. No mention was made of any other candidate than Mr. Raymond, and the speakers deprecated harsh criticisms of fellow Republicans. Those who addressed the meeting emphatically repudiated the idea of a slate, and said they were there to help Mr. Raymond, and Mr. Raymond alone. Every man in the gathering there pledged himself to support Mr. Raymond, and the committeemen present were advised to vote for an early convention at the meeting of the full committee this afternoon.

The Chairman was authorized to appoint an Executive committee of eleven, consisting of three members from the South Side, three members from the North Side, three members from the West Side, and two members from the country towns. This Executive committee will have charge of Mr. Raymond's canvass from this time on. A meeting of Republican business-men who favor Mr. Raymond's nomination will be called in a few days. The meeting of last evening was much larger than the meeting last week and was in every respect a successful gathering.

The efforts of those opposed to Mr. Raymond to create feeling between that gentleman and Mr. Strassheim have not been successful. Both men are pursuing their canvass in good humor and with good feeling. If it appears at any time before the convention or during the convention that Mr. Strassheim's friends are in the majority Mr. Raymond's friends will turn in and swell that majority. On the other hand, if Mr. Raymond has a clear majority over Mr. Strassheim, it is expected that Mr. Strassheim's supporters, seeing that their own candidate cannot win, will support the North Side candidate who can—Mr. Raymond. An understanding of this nature has been arrived at it appears.

The Executive committee of the Republican club of the Twenty-fourth Ward has unanimously indorsed Samuel B. Raymond as a candidate for County Treasurer.

WILL FIX CONVENTION DATE TODAY.

Republican County Committee to Name the Time—Canvass of the Candidates.

The Republican County committee will meet today to discuss the date of the County convention and to determine upon it. The Executive committee has recommended that the date of the convention be fixed for the 27th inst. This is deemed an inconvenient day, as it is also the date of the Republican League convention at Omaha and the Democratic State convention at Springfield. It is probable that the date of the County convention will be June 21 or June 22. The latter date is objected to because it falls on Friday. But the last Republican County convention was held on Friday and the ticket was elected except a County Commissioner and one Judge out of nine. There has been some talk of postponing the convention until after the State convention. But this sort of talk has met with little encouragement among the leaders.

The order of the nominations will give rise to considerable discussion. It is not probable that the proposal to name the Judges first will be acceptable. The order will probably be as follows:

Treasurer, Sheriff, County Clerk, Probate Clerk, Criminal Court Clerk, County Superintendent of Schools, County Judge, Probate Judge, County Commissioners, President of the County Board.

There was a general disposition yesterday among the Republican leaders of all sections to mitigate the asperities of the ante-convention campaign and not to indulge in personal attacks on the candidates. The coolheaded friends of Mr. Kochersperger deprecated the attacks of Ald. Mann and the Kochersperger organ on Mr. Raymond and cautioned their followers against indulging in such attacks in the future. On the other hand Mr. Raymond's friends deprecated all harsh criticism of Mr. Kochersperger and pointed out that Mr. Raymond's own example in this regard should be followed. Of course it is impossible to restrain some of the swollen-headed creatures who aspire to leadership and who want to do politics with an ax. But it is probable that the campaign for the future will be conducted in good-humored fashion.

Another feature of yesterday was the repudiation by all the leaders on both sides of the slates credited to them. Mr. Kochersperger's friends say, "There is no slate. There will be none. Our man is a candidate on his own merits. We have no alliances." All this sounds very well. But when it is noted that the friends of Knopf, Bidwill, Pease, Carter, and Spears are all supporting Mr. Kochersperger it is not difficult to suspect a slate or to guess at its character. Mr. Raymond's friends also repudiate the slates. But Mr. Gross and his friends, who are supporting Mr. Raymond, never cease talking slates. The Republican voters do not take kindly to this. The leaders note the fact and the candidates are likely to act more independently for the future. This is one good result growing out of the protest of the more thoughtful leaders. The voters will have something to say as to the makeup of the ticket.

The following letter is indicative of the situation regarding the Treasurership in the Thirty-second Ward:

CHICAGO, June 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The article appearing in your issue of today regarding the Raymond-Kochersperger contest, so far as the Thirty-second Ward is concerned, is timely and the remarks of Col. Adair are quite appropriate and pertinent. Ald. Mann, in his interview published in the *Inter-Ocean*, did himself no credit in his personal allusions. The voters of this ward rallied to his support last spring, believing that he had made a good record in the City Council, and that he was entitled to reëlection, but they did not expect that he would so soon assume the rôle of "Ward Boss." His rights to personal preferences in the advocacy of candidates should not be disputed, but his contemptuous allusions to his colleague in the Council and to candidates who have strong personal following are unwarranted and will not go unrebuked. Col. Adair puts it squarely and fairly. The Republicans of this ward do not propose (and will resent any such attempt) being bossed by either the "Doc" Jamieson, "Charley" Crawford, "Deacon" Bisbee, Ald. Mann, Kochersperger crowd on one side, or the George Crawford, Judge Longenecker, Ald. Kerr coterie on the other.

The Republican voters of the Thirty-second Ward are entirely independent and are in the habit of doing their own thinking, and they do not feel that Mr. Kochersperger has any call for the nomination for Treasurer of Cook County after a residence of only a few months among us, when a man like Samuel B. Raymond, who has lived in Cook County more than thirty years, seems to be the natural and spontaneous choice of Republicans all over the county.

BARTON SEWELL, Thirty-second Ward.

Henry Esdohr, Chief Deputy Clerk, and Philip Knopp, Assistant Chief Deputy Clerk in County Clerk Henry Wulff's office, resigned their positions yesterday. County Clerk Wulff accepted both resignations. Both Esdohr and Knopp are candidates for County Clerk, which accounts for their resigning.

SHIFTS ON THE DEMOCRATIC SLATE.

Peabody Dropped for Sheriff and Edmanson Pushed to the Front.

There has been a decided change in the Democratic political situation locally during the last two days. The Champlain Block meeting was the starting point. It then became apparent that Mr. Peabody of Evanston would not do for Sheriff. He does not hanker after the nomination and he has been quietly dropped. In the meantime George Edmanson has forged to the front, and from present appearances is likely to be the nominee. At the same time young Mr. Harrison has made his way to the front in his contest for the Treasurership. He has been working quietly and the old liners are for him. Some parties are trying to switch him off to the County Clerkship, but he will not have that. Roger Sullivan can have the nomination for County Clerk if he wants it, but the probability is that he will prefer to run for the Probate Clerkship again. If he so decides Frank Wenter or Frank Brookman will be nominated for County Clerk. Mayor Hopkins told Bob Burke yesterday that Wenter will accept a nomination for Sheriff, County Clerk, or Treasurer if it comes to him without any seeking on his part. Mr. Wacker is practically out of the race.

What bothers the managers most is the host of candidates for County Commissioners, most of them of the saloon variety. The County Commissioners are now paid $2,000 per annum. The term is two years, and the office is much sought after. Mayor Hopkins is trying to get up a ticket of business-men for Commissioners, but he does not seem to be successful. Mike Cronin, Jim O'Connel, Henry Ebertshauser, Mike Hughes, Hugh Curran, Pete Kiolbassa, Pat White, Mike Hayes, Henry Gelder, Harry Murray, and a host of others of that variety are candidates to load down the ticket, and the convention next Tuesday will be a sort of Donnybrook Fair gathering. Adam Goodrich will preside if he returns in time from Washington, where he has gone in search of the new Judgeship about to be created by Congress. The City Hall employés had a meeting in Bob Burke's room yesterday to consider the platform for the convention of Tuesday. This platform is to indorse the city administration, to urge track elevation, the sale of municipal franchises to the highest bidder for the good of the people, etc. It will not refer to the question of gambling. The task of preparing the platform was referred to a committee consisting of Secretary Senf, Secretary Cahill of the Postoffice, and Secretary Joe Gruenhut, and the Health Department. The platform will be submitted to the Mayor and Postmaster Hesing to be edited and amended before it is offered by Col. Donovan or Attorney Green or some other reformer.

At a meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Young Men's Progressive Democratic club at Sokup's Hall the following resolutions were adopted without a dissenting vote:

WHEREAS, The Ward Central committeemen, in conjunction with a few aspiring Democrats (?), have given to the Democrats of our ward what is commonly known as "brace primaries" at which to select delegates for the county convention; and

WHEREAS, They have placed as judges to count the ballots at said primary six city employés, whose very evident duty it is to sign credentials in only one way, regardless of votes cast; and

WHEREAS, Such primaries are an insult to the intelligence of the American people and a direct attack upon the liberty of the ballot. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this organization do publicly condemn such proceedings as un-Democratic and treasonable, and that we do not dignify such primary with our presence; and be it further

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to complete arrangements for the renting and advertising of a hall to hold an indignation meeting of Democrats for the purpose of denouncing this proceeding and protesting against the same as an outrage on American decency.

Twenty-fifth Ward Democratic Delegates.

The Democratic club of the Twenty-fifth Ward last night passed a resolution favoring the nomination by the State convention of a Democratic candidate for the United States Senate. A resolution was also passed indorsing the action of Gov. Altgeld in the Lincoln Park controversy. The meeting indorsed A. W. Bonner as a candidate for County Commissioner. The following delegates were nominated for the county convention: First District, C. Herting, C. Barry, E. J. Walsh; Second District, J. Kline, C. Lage, J. Hufmyer; Third District, T. Irwin, C. Holtz, J. H. Alteinger; Fourth, P. Sherry, Ed Kelly, Harry Geohegan, C. Horton.

PRESENT A FINE WATCH TO P. J. CAHILL

Catholic Order of Foresters Honors the Past High Chief Ranger.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—[Special.]—P. J. Cahill of the Sheriff's office, Chicago, was honored this afternoon by the Catholic Order of Foresters, in which organization he is Past High Chief Ranger. He was presented a handsome gold watch and chain in recognition of his services to the order. The presentation speech was made by the Rev. Edward Kelly of Chicago. The watch was made in Chicago by order of the Foresters at the Montreal convention. It is of Mexican gold and platinum and thickly set with diamonds. On the chain is the badge of the Foresters, adorned with diamonds. The watch and diamonds represent nearly a thousand dollars. Although the convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters yesterday adopted the proposition for State and provincial jurisdiction the morning session today was spent in endeavoring to neutralize it. The constitution provides for State or provincial high courts, if each State or province has 500 members. Father Marshall of New Hampshire, a State with less than the minimum membership, offered an amendment providing for representation, thus wiping out the minimum proviso. The vote resulted 189 to 165, less than the required two-thirds.

The following officers were elected: High Chief Ranger, Thomas H. Cannon, Chicago; High Vice-Chief Ranger, Thomas J. Callen, Milwaukee; High Secretary, Thomas B. Thiele, Chicago; High Treasurer, Michael Cry, Chicago; High Medical Examiner, Dr. T. F. O'Malley, Chicago.

WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS' CHANCE.

Dr. Currie Says He Has Intermittent Fever and May Recover.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., June 8.—Dr. Currie, who is attending ex-Minister William Walter Phelps, says that his patient is not, as has been alleged, suffering from Bright's disease. He has intermittent fever and is considerably debilitated. Having a strong constitution Mr. Phelps' chance of recovery is good provided he has no hemorrhage.

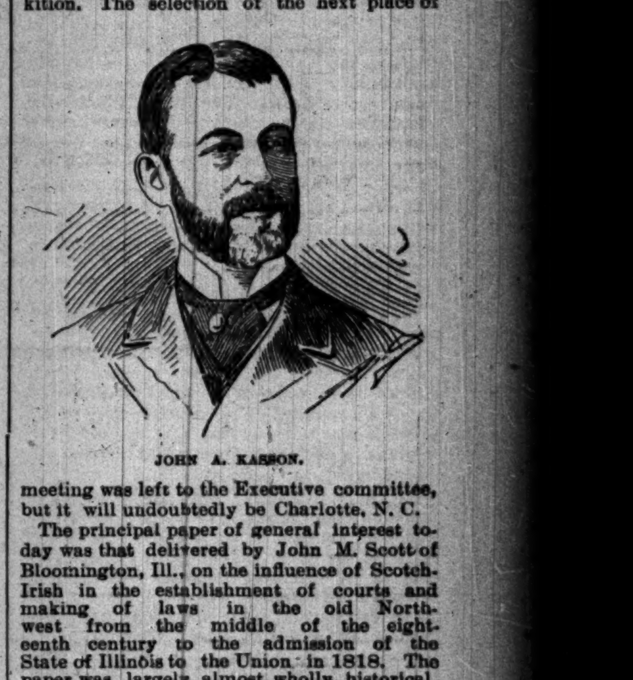
AS HISTORY TELLS IT.

SCOTCH-IRISH INFLUENCE IN NORTHWEST DEVELOPMENT.

Address Made Before the Congress at Des Moines by John M. Scott of Bloomington, Ill.—Dr. Hamilton of Cincinnati Talks About Methodists—Robert Bonner Is Re-elected President—Message from Vice-President Stevenson—To Meet Next Year at Charlotte, N. C.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 8.—[Special.]—The Scotch-Irish Congress elected officers today. They were the officers of last year, with one or two exceptions. Robert Bonner of New York was reëlected President; John MacIntosh of Philadelphia, Vice-President; Gen. A. C. Floyd of Knoxville, Tenn., Secretary; and John MacIlhenny, Treasurer.

The business meeting of the society this afternoon showed it to be in a flourishing condition. The selection of the next place of



JOHN A. KASSON.

meeting was left to the Executive committee, but it will undoubtedly be Charlotte, N. C.

The principal paper of general interest today was that delivered by John M. Scott of Bloomington, Ill., on the influence of Scotch-Irish in the establishment of courts and making of laws in the old Northwest from the middle of the eighteenth century to the admission of the State of Illinois to the Union in 1818. The paper was largely, almost wholly, historical. Judge Scott devoted considerable time to the history of the courts of Illinois preceding the admission of that State to the Union. He closed with a splendid eulogy upon the work of the Scotch-Irish, who 100 years ago began the work of establishing courts and making law for coming commonwealths.

A short speech was made by "Tama Jim" Wilson of the Ames Agricultural College. It was one of the happiest hits of the day.

The afternoon meeting was devoted to business, at which officers were elected. At the evening meeting, after opening exercises, Col. John H. Keatley of Marshalltown, commandant of the Soldiers' Home, was introduced to speak on "Scotch-Irish Development." Before he began he read a letter from Vice-President Stevenson, regretting that he could not be present; also a lengthy letter from John Berrian Lindsay of Nashville, Tenn., a personal friend of Andrew Jackson, eulogizing the latter. Col. Keatley spoke with pride of the brave and noble and worthy deeds of the Scotch-Irish of America. A paper on "How God Made the Scotch-Irish" by Dr. Gray of the *Interior* of Chicago was next read. It was well received. This was followed by Dr. Hamilton of Cincinnati on "Scotch-Irish Methodists." Dr. Hamilton's address is generally regarded as the best of the congress. Dr. Hamilton traced the rising greatness of these Methodists with historical accuracy and great eloquence. Dr. John Hall closed the evening with brief remarks, during which he spoke of the shorter catechism, and maintained that the devotion of the minister to his flock and the discipline required to learn the catechism had much to do with forming the character of the people of Scotland. He told of his recent trips to the old home and said that the country was never in a better condition than now. He expressed a fervent wish that the political party that now controlled the government of England would see the right and have its eyes opened to the needs and demands of the Irish people.

Among the new members elected today was ex-Minister John A. Kasson.

REPORT TWENTY COXEYITES DROWNED.

Boat Upsets in the River Platte in Colorado and Many Are Missing.

BRIGHTON, Colo., June 8.—Twenty-five of the Coxeyites who set sail from Denver are missing as a result of their boat upsetting. It is thought twenty are drowned. Dead bodies can be seen on sand bars and lodged in trees, but cannot be recovered. The names of the men drowned in the attempt to navigate the Platte River cannot be told. The only body recovered so far has been identified as that of Charles Duplissis, who joined the Coxey army at Denver.

CAIRO, Ill., June 8.—[Special.]—Kelly has destroyed his boats so the authorities could not compel him to reëmbark. He proposed to move to a point on the Ohio above Mound City if the people would give him two days' rations. His army was met at a bridge over Cache River, however, six miles above Cairo, by an armed force, who would not allow him to cross. He is now camped near the bridge with guards from both towns watching him.

Suit Against a Yerkes Line.

A $50,000 damage suit against the West Chicago Street railway company was begun in the Circuit Court yesterday by Mrs. Clara E. Johnson. Last September, while riding around the loop, the grip car ran into a wagon loaded with tile at Madison and State streets. Some of the tile was thrown into the car, the declaration recites, and Mrs. Johnson was seriously injured.

Honest
Cures, which Conclusively Prove Its Merit,
Honest
Testimonials, which stand Rigid Investigation,
Honest
Ways and Means, always Up to Date,
Honest
In Everything—no other Medicine has ever so thoroughly Won the People's Confidence as
HOOD'S
Sarsaparilla
Be sure to get HOOD'S and Only HOOD'S

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

SALISBURY ATTACKS THE PROGRAM OF THE LIBERALS.

In a Speech to the Conservative Parliamentary Candidates He Refers to Sir William Vernon Harcourt's Budget as Revolutionary—He Says England Is Being Hurt by the Tariffs of Other Countries—The Fugitive, Ezeta, Reaches Panama in Safety.

LONDON, June 8.—The Earl of Dunraven presided at a banquet of Conservative candidates for members of Parliament at St. James' Hall tonight. Lord Salisbury said that owing to the fear of the Liberals to appeal to the country on the home rule questions politics for the moment was terribly dull. He criticised in a bantering manner the government's budget proposals, and declared that Sir William Harcourt was the first Chancellor of the Exchequer to apply a totally new principle of taxation in order to get a large sum from the widows. No enthusiasm for the abasement of the richer class could justify such a peculiar maneuver. The blustering king of patriotism, which the Chancellor affected, seems to have been a substitute for all the ordinary qualities of study and care in the construction of the budget. By heavily taxing the land he would take away the life-blood of the agricultural population. It was the hastiest, most superficial, and the worst budget ever presented to Parliament.

Lords' Attitude to Home Rule.

With reference to home rule Lord Salisbury declared that the House of Lords was quite willing to abide by the opinion of the country when its opinion was clearly stated, but not by an opinion filched and swindled out of the country. The present policy of the Liberals was to cloud the Irish issue with irrelevant questions. They would not find another Parnell or Gladstone.

"It is my belief," Lord Salisbury continued, "that the crisis of danger to the integrity of the empire has passed. The longer our adversaries cunningly delay an appeal to the country the more hopeless the prospect of Irish disintegration will be. Yet I regret the delay because other questions are pressing heavily, especially social questions.

Tariff Is Hurting England.

"With an upgrowing tariff wall that separates us almost from every civilized nation, the opportunities for self-support of our people are growing fewer and fewer, and the tale of misery is growing more terrible every winter. These things require our deepest consideration. Newcastle programs are so many appeals to the people to quarrel with each other in order that the Radical party may remain in power. We desire to avoid these dangers, and we desire to restore the harmony and confidence which alone can meet the dangers which beset us."

EZETA TALKS OF HIS DEFEAT.

Fugitive President Reaches Panama and Places the Blame on Guatemala.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, Colombia, via Galveston, Tex., June 8.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Gen. Carlos Ezeta, ex-President of Salvador, arrived here today on the German steamer Valeria. He declared that his defeat in Salvador was due to Guatemalan interference. Guatemala, he said, sent 4,000 soldiers into Salvador, where, disguised in the uniform of the latter country, they fought against the government. In the battles between his forces and the enemy, the ex-President said, 3,000 men were killed and 7,000 wounded. He delared that his brother, Gen. Antonio Ezeta, was alive, and in corroboration of this statement showed a message from him which said he had sought refuge on board the United States warship Bennington at La Libertad. The message further said that Antonio Ezeta would soon be in Panama en route to Europe, and made the assertion in regard to the Guatemalan troops which was given as the reason for the outcome of affairs in Salvador.

Bonilla Claims He Has Been Neutral.

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, June 8.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—President Bonilla proposes taking a tour of the country in order to make friends before the election. He is anxious for a regular election to the Presidency as an indorsement of his course in overthrowing Vasquez. He says his government has not aided the Salvadoran revolutionists, and that if forces crossed into Salvador it was because it was impossible to prevent their doing so because of the great length of the frontier. Bonilla has been treating with a commission of Salvadoran rebels, which demanded recognition. So far he has been obdurate, but if Ezeta's running away is confirmed he undoubtedly will recognize the new government.

Indians Being Incited to Revolt.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, June 8.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—President Iglesias' rupture with the church excites ill-feeling among the Indians, who are being incited by priests to revolt.

Severe Measures Against Americans.

MANAGUA, June 8.—[Copyright, 1894, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A strong faction in the government party, encouraged by Zelaya, is insisting that severe measures be taken against Americans resident in the Mosquito country. Only the presence of a naval force of the United States has prevented outrages on Americans. Gen. Oritz has been sent to Leon to try to pacify the malcontents.

Victors Fight at La Libertad.

LA LIBERTAD, Salvador, via Galveston, Tex., June 8.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—There was a battle here this morning over a dispute as to who should be the commander of La Libertad. Three men were killed and five wounded. One of the claimants fled and the other took command of the barracks. Order was quickly restored.

AMERICA ASKS DAMAGES OF SPAIN.

Misinterpretation of the Cuban Treaty the Basis of the Claim.

MADRID, June 8.—The United States Minister, Hannis Taylor, has communicated a note to the Spanish Government declaring that the customs duties are improperly collected in the Island of Cuba owing to misinterpretation of the treaty with the United States. As a result the United States claims reimbursement to the sum of 22,500,000 pesetas on the ground that articles which are free of duty according to the English text of the agreement are not included in the Spanish copy of the agreement which was sent to Cuba for the use of the Spanish customs officials in that island. It is said that if Spain should yield in this matter the Cuban revenue under the estimate would undergo a decline of 15,000,000 pesetas.

AMERICANS REGISTERED IN PARIS.

Weather Showery and Dull Greets Them in the French Capital.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, June 8.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The following Americans registered here today:

Mrs. Howard, Charles Harrison, Mrs. and Miss Syms, Mr. and Mrs. Mealis, James Bacon, the Misses Berry, David Kahn, Mrs. York, Roy York, H. Schwarz, W. Guthrie and family, Dr. Walther, Miss Watkins, I. Loney, Mr. and Mrs. Stachelberg, Dr. and Mrs. Symonds, New York; E. Wilkinson, Mrs. and Miss Smith, William Hempstead, Samuel Browne, Charles Scott and family, Mrs. Alfred Ostheimer, Capt. Wilson, Philadelphia; C. Bartlett, A. Davis, New Hampshire; Mrs. Wallid Palm and son, Mrs. Wilson, Cincinnati; Miss Gaslick, Galveston; Mr. Peabody, Boston; Max Joseph, Buffalo; George Tucker, New Bedford; Miss Christie, H. Moore and family, Brooklyn; Mrs. John Taylor, Bethlehem; Mrs. MacLennan, Montreal; Henry and Abraham Rosenbloom, Syracuse.

The weather today was showery and dull. The thermometer ranged from 50° to 60.8° Fahr. At midnight the barometer registered 30.08 inches with a northeast wind.

CONDITION OF BRAZIL'S FINANCES.

Cabinet Minister Terry Makes a Statement to Congress—Interest to Be Paid.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, via Galveston, Tex., June 8.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Minister of Finance Terry was interpellated by Congress today in relation to the finances of the country. The Minister gave assurances that so long as the present government remains in power no loans will be contracted, no further emission allowed, and that the interest on the foreign debt will be promptly met. He said that no circumstances could arise which would cause the government to depart from the policy he had laid down, as there was a reserve of $27,000,000 and the reserve was daily increasing. During the debate in Congress the Minister said incidentally that the alarming telegrams published in the London *Times* proved that the correspondent was ignorant of all foreign matters.

It is reported that Morton, Rose & Co. negotiated today a settlement of the foreign debt of the Province of Santa Fé.

The Brazilian Minister to Uruguay left Montevideo for Rio Janeiro today, according to advices received from the correspondent in the first mentioned city.

PINA IS AGAIN VICTORIOUS.

He Defeats the Government Forces in a Hard Fought Battle.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, via Galveston, Tex., June 8.—[Copyright, 1894, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Information today from official sources in Rio Grande says Gen. Marcelina Pina at the head of 800 rebels has taken Cangassa. The government forces made a stout resistance, but were forced to retreat before the rebels, who are now marching on Pelatas. Gen. Doomelles defeated the government troops in the Missione Territory and then formed a junction with Gen. Saraiva. The government forces are massing under Gen. Hipolito Ribeiro and will advance to Ibicuya, where they hope to give battle to Gen. Pina before he reaches Pelatas.

Will March on Rio Grande.

Word comes today from the correspondent in Montevideo, Uruguay, that private telegrams say Gen. Saraiva has united the scattered bands of revolters and is now marching to attack the City of Rio Grande. His force is estimated at 6,000 and he has fifteen pieces of artillery. His plans include the seizure of government munitions of war on the frontier and attacks on points which furnish supplies to Peixoto's forces.

DI RUDINI DECLINES A PLACE.

Refuses to Become a Member of the Italian Cabinet.

ROME, June 8.—The Marquis di Rudini declines to become a member of the Cabinet, but he promises to support a policy of economy in government expenditures.

Wants Brazil to Arbitrate.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Blanc, today announced that the government was continuing to obtain satisfaction regarding Italian claims against Brazil. The Brazilian Government had been informed that Italy was prepared to accept the arbitration of the United States in the more important disputes.

Pope on His Last Encyclical.

The Cardinals who are assisting the Pope to prepare his jubilee encyclical declare that it will be his last document of the kind.

WEKERLE MAY DECLINE THE TASK.

It Is Reported He Has Refused to Reorganize Hungarian Ministry.

BUDA PEST, June 8.—Dr. Wekerle had a long conference with the Emperor this afternoon. His Majesty promised to give a decisive answer in regard to the composition of the Cabinet tomorrow.

LONDON, June 8.—The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna says: "Should Dr. Wekerle fail to form a Ministry within the next twenty-four hours the task will be intrusted to some one else." The *Standard's* correspondent at Vienna says: "It is believed Dr. Wekerle has requested the Emperor to relieve him of the task of reorganizing the Ministry, and it is probable that Herr Bannfy will be intrusted with the work."

Norway Digs Up an Old Plot.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 8.—The Storthing committee has presented an important report. It says that at the height of the conflict between the Crown and the Liberal party in 1884, resulting in the impeachment of the Conservative Cabinet, several high military and naval officers deliberately ruined 30,000 rifles, placed a number of batteries of artillery in readiness for immediate use, and caused the warship Horten to be cleared for action. An investigation is demanded.

Scotch Miners Decide to Strike.

EDINBURG, June 8.—The Scottish Miners' Federation has decided by majority vote in favor of a strike. Representatives of the Mine-Owners' Association of Scotland Wednesday last unanimously resolved to reduce wages by one shilling per day. This was regarded as a direct challenge to the men, who have for some time past been threatening to strike.

Lucania Lowers Its Record.

QUEENSTOWN, June 8.—The Cunard steamer Lucania, which arrived today from New York, has lowered its best record by thirteen minutes, and at the same time sailed seventeen more miles than on the earlier trip. Its time on this occasion was 5 days 12 hours and 58 minutes.

For a Statue to Joan of Arc.

PARIS, June 8.—The Senate by a vote of 168 to 21 agreed to a proposal to open a national subscription for money to be used in the erection of a monument at Rouen to Joan of Arc. The monument will be erected on the spot where Joan of Arc was burned at the stake.

British Ship Habitant Is Burned.

MELBOURNE, June 8.—The British ship Habitant, Capt. Potter, which sailed from New York Jan. 31 last for Melbourne, has been burned in the Yarrayarra River. Its cargo was landed before the fire broke out.

American Dies on Shipboard.

QUEENSTOWN, June 8.—John Morrissey, a second cabin passenger on board the Cunard steamship Lucania from New York, which arrived here this morning, died of consumption yesterday. The remains were landed.

Czar Seeks More Protection.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—A ukase has been issued appointing Gen. Tcherevin a special officer for the protection of the imperial family.

CHURCH RESIDENCES MAY BE TAXED.

Important Decision by Milwaukee City Attorney—After Street Railways.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—[Special.]—City Attorney Hamilton, at the request of Tax Commissioner Brown, today rendered a decision in regard to the taxation of church property which has caused a sensation among churchmen. He says that Archbishop F. X. Katzer must pay taxes on the archiepiscopal residence. The ground on which City Attorney Hamilton bases his opinion is simply that the property is not used for church purposes, and therefore does not come within the provisions of the exemption law. The custom in this city heretofore has been to exempt from taxation all parsonages, and the decision of the City Attorney, if it is sustained by the courts, will precipitate a fight on the question of church taxation which may have an important bearing on the fall campaign.

City Attorney Hamilton also rendered a decision on the manner in which corporations shall be taxed, which will increase the taxes paid by the Milwaukee Street railway company from $20,000 to $100,000 a year.

Chicago Runaways Caught at Quincy.

QUINCY, Ill., June 8.—[Special.]—The police tonight stopped four runaway Chicago boys. They left their homes in Chicago Thursday. They are Robert Skelley, aged 12, living at No. 931 Van Buren street; James Smith, aged 13, of No. 597 Warren avenue; Frank Marsh, 13 years old, West Madison and Rockwell streets; Roy Wells, 11 years old, No. 1012 West Madison street. Their parents have been notified.

BOLD TARS ARE THEY

CADETS AT ANNAPOLIS RECEIVE SHEEPSKINS TO THE NAVY.

Secretary Herbert Attends the Graduation Exercises of the Class of '94—Congressman Outhwaite for the Board of Visitors Presents the Six Medals of Honor—A Brilliant Ball Closes the Commencement Festivities—Northwestern's Department of Music's Annual Concert.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 8.—[Special.]—The termination of the Naval Academy exercises was reached today when the graduates received their diplomas from the hands of the Secretary of the Navy, a formality that disbanded them as the class of 1894 and forever absolves them from the fetters of the academy discipline. The young men will separate tomorrow, each going to his home on leave for a short time. The class will meet two years hence for a final examination, and those who are successful will be commissioned ensigns in the order of their standing. Those who are successful and for whom there will be no vacancies will be discharged with one year's sea pay as a balm, while those who fail will be dropped out in the cold world with nothing but their education as the heritage from the Naval Academy curriculum. These intervening two years will be spent at sea.

Hundreds of persons were gathered in the academy grounds this morning to see the windup. The scene was bright and animating. The ceremonies started at half past 10 o'clock in the chapel, but long before that time legions of pretty girls decked out in captivating toilets, some with and some without escorts, were treading the walks and lawns. Among them were sandwiched the cadets, while everywhere were flitting members of the academy staff, clothed in the showy full-dress uniforms and chapeau. When the chapel doors were opened the masses poured in and soon filled up the pews with the exceptions of those which had been reserved for the cadets. At the appointed hour Lieut. Haesler marched the battalion in front of the chapel and presented arms as the the board of visitors, headed by Secretary Herbert and Capt. Phythian, proceeded into the chapel. The battalion then stacked arms and went into church to the pews which had been reserved for them. Congressman Outhwaite, addressing the cadets, who were called before the board of visitors and Secretary of the Navy, said in part:

You came here as boys selected from the sixty-five millions of people who comprise this Nation, but it is not by selection that you stand here in front of your comrades today; neither is it by what is commonly called luck. Your government, as you are well aware, has provided that at the end of each academic year there shall be presented certain medals to the most skillful and efficient of the cadets in the practice of artillery and marksmanship. The cultivation of two qualifications for your profession is thus made the object of governmental recognition. You six young men who stand here have, by your skill, your attention to the lessons taught, your zealous devotion to duty in these branches, won the prizes now to be given. I congratulate each one of you upon the success you have attained. In after life, in the walks of your profession or the service of your country, you may win other successes or achieve even greater distinction, but none of them will yield you greater pleasure than this you now merit. This you will always cherish with deepest and sincerest emotions of honest pride in the name of your government. I decorate each of you with the medal he has won. In the name of that government I congratulate you upon the example you have shown.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies in the chapel the battalion, headed by the Navy Academy Band, marched to the lawn opposite the bandstand, where the last dress parade was executed. The board had previously taken their positions on the stand on which Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland, who had arrived in town this morning, was also a prominent personage. As each man stepped to the front to get his sheepskin he was heartily applauded by his classmates and friends. Cheers were given for the Secretary of the Navy, board of visitors, and the graduating class, after which the commencement exercises for 1894 were at an end.

Thirty-three hundred invitations were sent out for the cadets' farewell ball tonight, and the attendance was exceptionally large. Mrs. Pythian, wife of Capt. Pythian, received with Cadet S. R. Dennett. The ball was held in the armory, which had been elaborately decorated for the occasion. Streamers of red, white, and blue bunting were draped from the center of the ceiling, and made a complete covering.

DEPARTMENT OF MUSIC GRADUATES.

Northwestern's Commencement Week—Concert Given—Diplomas Presented.

The annual concert and graduating exercises of the department of music of Northwestern University were held at the First Methodist Church of Evanston last evening. The exercises were largely attended. The following program was rendered:

Organ, March in G....Smart
Mr. Elias Bredin.
Piano, Rondo Brillante....Von Weber
Miss Pearl Carscadden.
Recitative, "And God Said, Let the Earth"
Aria, "With Verdure Clad" ....From the "Creation," Haydn
Miss Myrtle A. Nesmith.
Piano Concerto, G minor, Opus 25....Mendelssohn
II. Andante.
III. Presto, Molto Allegro e Vivace.
(With orchestral part on second piano.)
Miss Marguerite Bolan.
Organ, Idylle, "At Evening"....Buck
Miss Lalage Hall.
Valse, Opus 34, No. 1....Chopin
Mr. Chester B. Masslich.
Polacca, from "Mignon"....Thomas
Miss Sara Cornelius.
Piano, Kammenoi Ostrow....Rubinstein
Bolero....Chopin
Miss Una Howell.
Cavatina, "O, Mio Fernando," from "La Traviata"....Donizetti
Miss Carrie A. Woods.
Piano, Tarantelle....Nicode
Miss Marion Clarkson.
Chorus, "Spinning Song," from the "Flying Dutchman"....Wagner
Ladies' Chorus.

Prof. P. C. Lutkin, director of the department of music, acted as director. The diplomas of graduation were presented by President Henry Wade Rogers to Myrtle Alice Nesmith, Capron, Ill., Miss Marguerite Bolan, Butler, Ind., Miss Pearl Carscadden, York, Neb., and Miss Carrie Antoinette Woods, Schuyler, Neb.

RECEPTION AT LAKE FOREST.

Social Event in the Academic Year Observed with Senior Class as Guests.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., June 8.—[Special.]—The annual reception given by the Tri Kappa and Gamma Sigma Literary Societies of Lake Forest Academy was held tonight at Reid Hall. The event is to Lake Forest University what the junior promenade is to Yale, and Reid Hall was thronged. In former years the boys have given a promenade at the Art Hall, but this year, as Reid Hall was unsuitable to a promenade, a reception was decided on. The large auditorium, reception, and recitation rooms were cleared of all school paraphernalia, and were decorated with huge masses of plants and with the academy, university, and society colors. The Reception committee consisted of Ezra J. Warner Jr., J. G. Campbell Jr., Dr. Brearlie, and J. V. Williams. The guests were received in the auditorium by Principal C. A. Smith, assisted by Prof. and Mrs. William L. Burnap. Tomasso's mandolin orchestra furnished the music, and the academy senior class were the honorary guests of the evening.

Tomorrow evening is the freshman sophomore prize contest in declamation.

ENGINEERING CORPS DISPLAY.

West Point's First Class Does Field Work—Review and Reception.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 8.—[Special.]—The first class today gave exhibitions in military engineering and with the rapid-firing guns. From one of these 500 rounds per minute were fired and from another 2,000 a minute. Later there was a grand review for Secretary Lamont and a reception. This evening there was a display of fireworks, explosives being fired from the siege mortars. Secretary Lamont left at 7:30 o'clock for Washington.

Northern Indiana Normal Alumni Meet.

The Northern Indiana Normal School Alumni Society of Chicago gave its first annual banquet and reunion last evening at the Grand Pacific. Prof. H. B. Brown, principal of the school, accompanied by many teachers, was the central figure. At 8 o'clock, the guests, numbering upwards of 200, were escorted to the banquet tables. Toasts and musical selections helped to make the event brilliant and pleasant.

Commencement Notes.

The Kirkland School graduation exercises were held last night at Nos. 38 and 40 Scott street. The valedictory was delivered by India Pearly Gates.

The first event of the Armour Institute commencement will be the open session of the Senior Literary Society, "The Senate," Wednesday evening in the Armour Assembly Hall.

Dr. E. W. Bemis of the University of Chicago delivers the commencement address today of the Burlington Institute, Burlington, Ia. Subject: "Society's Demand of the Graduate."

The annual oratorical contest of the students of the Hyde Park High School was held in Assembly Hall last evening. The prize, a gold medal, was awarded to Bruce Johnston, class of '94, who spoke on "Modern Philanthropists."

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Around the Lakes.

CLEVELAND, O., June 8.—Steamer Riverside of Detroit will run between here and Ashtabula the rest of the season in the freight and passenger business.

DETROIT, Mich., June 8.—The United States health officials have established a quarantine service on the river here to examine all boats coming from Chicago that pass or enter this port for traces of smallpox. The steam yacht Florence B. has been engaged for the work.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 8.—[Special.]—President Goodrich of Chicago and General Traffic Manager Hurson of Milwaukee of the Goodrich Transportation company today purchased a harbor frontage of 795 feet in the heart of the city. The property, unimproved, cost $8,000. The company will build docks and warehouses and store coal here for its boats running between this point and Chicago.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Owing to Chicago markets being too high for shippers to make sales, vesselmen early gave up the attempt to advance the Buffalo corn rate to 1½ cents. The lines took some grain at 1⅜, at which figure the Berlin was placed for corn to Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Steamer Helena takes rye and oats to Buffalo at 1¼ cents.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Coal—Charters: C. H. Green, Chicago, 75; James Pickands, Duluth, 50.

CLEVELAND, O.—Nearly all the ore that is being brought down is being put on the dock, as shipping orders have been cut off on account of the strike of the coal miners, and shippers are taking very little wild tonnage. The Iriquois from Ashland at the old rate was the only charter reported today.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal freights quiet at former rates. Charters—Weston, Bielman, Milwaukee, 40; Baldwin, Our Son, Chicago, 45; Carpenter, Racine, 45; Sigel, Port Huron, 35. Canal freights are quoted at 3 cents to New York, but loads are very scarce, as there is no spot grain moving, the cut in the elevator rates covering only transfer grain, which is a discrimination of ¾ to ⅝ cent a bushel in favor of grain afloat, as the elevation is still ⅛ cent or less.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Mantenee, Boscobel, Penobscot, Peshtigo; S. K. Martin, Magill, Marinette; Active, Menominee; M. Marshall, E. Buckley, Manistee; M. Duncan, S. O. Neff, Scott's Point; John Spry, J. T. Johnson, Duluth; M. Slanson, Bertha Barnes, Escanaba; Phoenix, Pine Lake; M. Collins, Hammond's Bay; Cora A., Ford River; Annie Laura, Muskegon; L. Graham, Summer Island; Elgin, Tawas, Coal—Norwalk, Buffalo. Salt—M. Marshall, Manistee. Sundries—Seneca, Buffalo. Light—Omaha, Milwaukee.

Cleared—Grain—R. Winslow, Owego, Omaha, D. C. Whitney, Milwaukee; Saranac, Florida, Buffalo. Light—Ford River, Cora A, Ford River; Langell, Duluth; T. C. Wilson, Sturgeon Bay; M. Collins, Hammond's Bay; C. J. Magill, Goodman, Clara, S. K. Martin, Marinette; J. D. Marshall, Elk Rapids; Bronson, Jones, Cedar River; Worthington, Advance, Penobscot, M. C. Neff, Menominee; M. Stauson, B. Barnes, Escanaba; Norman, L. B. Coates, Masonville; Olga, Alpena; Ida E., M. Marshall, Manistee; I. Lawson, Frankfort; M. Duncan, S. O. Neff, Scott's Point; L. Graham, Summer Island.

Vessel Movements.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—Sawyer, Tuxbury, Redfern.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Case, George Adams, Superior, Aurora.

SOUTH CHICAGO, Ill.—Arrived—Sawyer. Cleared—America, Halsted.

PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Up—Frost, McVittie. Down—Gov. Smith, Rex.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Holland. Cleared—Three Brothers, Milwaukee.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Cleared—Devereux, Cadillac, Cleveland; Saxon, Lorain.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—Arrived—Helena. Cleared—Wolf, Harold, Buffalo; Metacomet, Escanaba.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Yuma, Frost. Cleared—Gratwick No. 1, Ed Smith, Duluth; Alcona, Lockwood, Ashland.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—Wheat—Houghton, Doud, Richards, Buffalo. Light—Scotia, Ashland; Genoa, Marquette.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Merida. Cleared—Hiawatha, Marquette; Fayette Brown, Morley, Two Harbors; Bielman, Duluth.

ASHLAND, WIS.—Arrived—Fedora, Everett, Minch, Warmington. Cleared—Ore—Mecosta, Ashland, Nyanza, Aztec, Zapotec.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Pillsbury. Cleared—Wetmore, Brunette, Niko, Churchill, Johnson, Helvetia, Pabst, Schlesinger, Corsica.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR—Arrived—Hunter, Northern Queen, Colorado, Japan, Northwest. Cleared—Lansing, ore, Lake Erie; Gratwick, China, Nicol, Northwind, flour, Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Henry Chisholm, Outhwaite, Barr, Siberia, Pease, Rhodes. Cleared—George Williams, Peck, Shepherd, Duluth; William Chesholm, Marquette; Alva, Ashland.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Bradley, Brightie, Woolson, Shawnee, Elphicke, Rosedale. Cleared—Coal—America, City of Straits, Milwaukee; Jones, Racine; Venice, Superior. Light—Spokane, Duluth; Thomas, Parker, Chicago; Fillmore, Marquette.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Keystone, Masten, 10 last night; Continental and consort, 11; Canisteo and barges, Florida, midnight; Spencer, Pennington, 2 a. m.; Genoa, 3; Iosco, 4:20; Mohawk, 6:30; La Salle, 6:40; Cayuga, 8:30; Norman, Germanic and barges, 9:20; Cuba, John Mitchell, 9:30; Boyce, Van Allen, 11; Paris, noon; Cambria, 1 p. m.; Prentice, C. P. Minch, Oades, Glidden, 4.

Down—Manchester, 7:20; Lycoming, 7:30. Wind, south, light.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Minch, 10 last night; Briton, midnight; Bulgaria, Drake, Tom Adams, 2 a. m.; Matoa, 9; Arnold, Racine, Normandie, 11; Two Wallaces, noon; Panther, Massasoit, 1 p. m.; Santa Maria and consorts, 3; Pasadena and consorts, Farwell and consorts, 4; Marigold, Gilbert, 5; Frontenac, Majestic, 6. Down—Johnson, Constitution, 11 last night; Onoko, 1 a. m.; Yakima, 5; Sauber, 6; German, 7; Italia, 8; Curry, 9; Codorus, Hackett, Brown, 2 p. m.; Andaste, Montana, 3.

Up—Arabian, 8. Down—Grover and consorts, 7; Danforth, 8; Kaliyuga, Fontano, 9.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Chicago, 6:20 last night; Manchester, 7:40; Pease, 12:20 a. m.; Parks Foster, 1:20; Ketcham, Owen, George Boyce, 4:30; Juanita, 6:30; Boston, 6:40; Clyde, 8:20; Holland and consorts, 9:30; Curtis and consorts, 11:10; Coffinberry and consort, Davidson, 2 p. m. Up—Langdon, 5:10 last night; New York, 5:40; Pillsbury, 11; Magee, 11:40; David Macy, 12:20 a. m.; Topeka, 5; Argonaut, 6; Charles Eddy, 7:30; Corsica, 8:40; Harlem, 9; Sachem and consort, 11:10; Maryland, 11:20; Wells, 12:10 p. m.; Tioga, 3:20; Yakima, 4:10.

Down—Lackawanna, 5:30; Kate Winslow, 5:40; Traverse, 7; Tuscarora, 7:20. Up—Whitaker, Watson, 5:10; Hayward consort, 7; Marion, 7:30. Wind—West, light, clear.

DETROIT, MICH.—Up—Henry Packer, 11:15 last night; Joliet, 1:30; Samuel Mitchell, 1 a. m.; Clarion, 11:30; John Mitchell, 2:50; Gilchrist, 3:10; Marina, 5:30; Germanic, Hutchinson, 5:40; John Owen, 6; Alva and consort, 6:20; Centurion, 7:30; Selwyn Eddy, 8:10; Portage, 8:30; Republic, Russia, Huron City, Mowatt, Hannaford, 9; Badger State, 9:40; Haskell, 10; Corona, 11; Gogebic, Biwabik, 11:20; Wright, noon; Northern Light, 12:40 p. m.; Denver, Uganda, Petrel, 1; Wilbur, 1:50; Cormorant, Wall, 2:10; Buffalo, Armenia, Valencia, 2:20; Reynolds, 2:30; C. B. Lockwood, 3:30; Vail, Baltic, Nebraska, 5. Down—S. C. Hall, 9 last night; Robert Rhodes, 10:30; Continental, Holland, 5:30 a. m.; Maritana, 6:30; Genoa, 8:10; Spencer, Pennington, 9:20; Iosco, 10; Florida, Naples, Mohawk, 10:10; Canisteo and consorts, 11:40; Business, 11:50; La Salle, 12:20 p. m.; Cayuga, 1:20; Norman, 2:10; Cuba, 2:50.

Up—Parks Foster, 6:20; Wilson, Manitowoc, 8; Samoa, Venice, 9:30; Sheriffs, Camden, 9:40; Down—Cambria, 5:50; Van Allen, Moore, 7:30; Gettysburg (arrived), 8:20; Street, Lozen, C. P. Minch, 9:30; Germania barges, Card, 9:40.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

The Northwestern Line.

A new schedule will take effect on the Northwestern line Sunday, June 10, and the following additional trains will be placed in service:

A new train for Lake Geneva and Williams Bay will leave Chicago at 1:10 p. m. daily except Sunday.

A new train will leave Williams Bay 6:30 p. m. and Lake Geneva 6:45 p. m. Sundays only, and arrive in Chicago at 9:45 p. m.

Trains leaving Chicago at 3:00 p. m. daily will arrive in Milwaukee at 5:00 p. m., the fastest time ever made between the two cities by a passenger train on regular schedule. This train will arrive at Fond du Lac at 7:10 p. m., and Fort Howard (Green Bay) at 9:30 p. m.

Trains for Waukesha will leave Chicago 7:00 a. m. daily, except Sunday, 8:30 a. m., 3:00 p. m., and 5:00 p. m. daily. The 3:00 p. m. train will reach Waukesha at 5:40 p. m.

Beginning Monday, June 11, the Green Lake Sleeping Car will leave Chicago 3:00 p. m. daily, except Sunday, and arrive at Green Lake 8:15 p. m. Returning it will leave Green Lake at 12:20 a. m. and arrive at Chicago at 7:35 a. m., daily, except Sunday.

City ticket office, 208 Clark street. Passenger station, Wells and Kinzie streets.

TANGLE OF THE LOOP.

NIGHT WORK OF THE LAKE STREET "L" CAUSES A BIG HOWL.

Property-Owners and City Officials Complain That the Road Had No Right to Erect Its Wabbly Structure Night Before Last—Corporation Counsel Rubens and the City Engineer Confer with the Officials of the Road—The Last Named Say a Depot Was Commenced.

Before the Lake Street "L" alley loop is completed it is more than likely the courts will have to untangle the complications it has created. The city authorities yesterday caused the work to be stopped, as the result of an examination by the City Engineer and the protests of property-owners. The former found city property had been trespassed upon and the latter discovered their land had been invaded. The Corporation Counsel expressed doubt that the company's ordinances authorized what had been done and intimated if his doubts were not removed the police would pull the structure down. Today the Lake Street company's attorneys will argue before the Corporation Counsel that the work has been done legally. They say an ordinance designed to cure all defects will be introduced in the Council Monday. Property-owners have engaged counsel to represent them in the court proceedings. It is intimated they may have recourse to injunction proceedings against the company.

Three upright iron beams out of plumb and a large hole in the alley between Lake and Randolph streets, west of La Salle street, were the visible signs of the company's activity the night before, when curious pedestrians yesterday morning stopped at the scene. In the alley between Lake and South Water streets an equal number of wabbly posts testified to the tornado of energy which had raged. There were signs of it also in the alley east of Wabash avenue, which constitutes the eastern side of the loop. Small piles of material were near each of the three places.

Property-Owners Protest.

When Commissioner of Public Works Jones came to his office he found a dozen property-owners. They wanted to know by what right the Lake Street company had dug up the alleys, torn out pavements, and in other ways trespassed on city property. Among them were Moses J. Wentworth, F. and S. Madlener, Jacob Rosenberg, J. H. Fitch, Robert L. Tatham, E. B. McGagg, representing their own property and that of others. They said the road was being put up on property of the city as well as on property owned by private persons that the road had not secured by condemnation, lease, or otherwise. They insisted the city officials at once make an investigation, and if they found the complaints based on fact that they order the work stopped, even if the permit had to be revoked. City Engineer Artingstall was sent to the scene. He measured the posts and found they were either over or partially over the line of the alley. Mr. Artingstall returned, and, with Mr. Jones, went to Corporation Counsel Rubens' office. Attorney Clarence A. Knight for the Lake Street "L" was sent for and asked what his company meant.

"Your ordinance gives you no right to erect a structure in the alley. It must be on private property to be secured by you," he was informed.

"Exactly," said Mr. Knight coolly, "but these are depots that we are constructing. We can use the streets for that purpose."

"You haven't acquired any private property for your line," Mr. Rubens said.

Condemnation Proceedings Commenced.

"No," Mr. Knight admitted, "but we have begun condemnation proceedings."

City Engineer Artingstall joined in with a remark that the customary twenty-four hours' notice of intention to begin work had not been given the city in taking out the permit. Mr. Artingstall was mad and so was Mr. Rubens, but Mr. Knight wasn't. He readily agreed that work should stop for the present, and the Corporation Counsel announced that he would render a decision as to the city's rights at 3 o'clock. The property-owners repeated their arguments at that time. Mr. Rubens read the company's ordinances and then expressed the doubts aforesaid. He agreed, however, to give the Lake street attorneys a hearing at 11 o'clock this morning.

The ordinance provided that the work should be completed in three years. A short time after the expiration of this period, the road not having done the work, another ordinance was passed extending the time to July 1, 1894. Whether the court will construe the last ordinance legal is a question. At any rate the ordinance provides that all rights shall be void after July 1 unless the road be at that time completed and in operation.

"If the Lake Street company's attorneys do not remove these doubts will you order the structure torn down?"

"That is a matter for the police," said Mr. Rubens. "They would not allow an illegal building to remain."

For Depot Purposes.

"The structure erected is for depot purposes," said Attorney Knight. "We are proceeding regularly. Contractor Green was told by Deputy Commissioner Moody on receiving the permit that he could go ahead. There is nothing in the contention that the hiatus of time between the expiration of the old ordinance and the passage of the new one, granting the extension, nullifies the latter. We have built nearly six miles of road under the ordinance. The latter fact is an answer to the question, how will we finish the work July 1? It will not be necessary to do so. The structure in the alley preserves our rights." Mr. Knight added serenely: "An ordinance will be introduced in the Council Monday that will straighten out everything. If the matter has to go into court we will be there. The structure will certainly not be pulled down if we can stop it, but it will be completed."

Ex-Judge Jamieson, counsel for the Yerkes system, visited the City Hall yesterday, but D. H. Louderback of the Northwestern "L" did not go near the building. He smiled on a caller at his office who wanted to know what the Northwestern thought about the loop.

"We have nothing to say," said he. "If the property-owners and the city will submit to have property confiscated in such a high-handed manner it is none of our affair."

"Will you build your loop?"

"We are here to build our road."

Hurried by the Northwestern.

The Northwestern company received ten cars of iron a few days ago. It was this fact that hurried the Lake Street L. President Roche said: "We have no quarrel with the Northwestern. We will be willing to have our loop used by all roads. We will go into any conference leading to a joint loop."

Property-owners have retained Attorney Levy Mayer. He will probably attend the conference this morning.

The question of maintaining lights under the Alley "L" structure at street crossings in accordance with the ordinance passed recently was considered yesterday at a conference held by Attorney Gurley of the road with Corporation Counsel Rubens. Poverty was pleaded by the company as a reason for non-compliance with the ordinance, but it was given to understand by Mr. Rubens that the terms of the ordinance must be obeyed. A truce was patched up until the matter be brought before the Board of Directors of the road.

STRIKERS NEED NOT FEAR EVICTION.

Extreme Measures Not to Be Taken at Present by the Pullman Company.

Rumors in Pullman that the car works are about to start again with new men have given rise to fears among the strikers that they are to be evicted from their homes. This was denied yesterday by Second Vice-President Wickes, who said: "We have never contemplated such a step, though at some time in the future it may be taken. The strike situation is unchanged. The threats to set the American Railway Confederation against the company does not frighten us. We have strike and fire clauses in all our contracts and no great loss could be occasioned to us."

The Pullman Relief committee yesterday received $64.50—$23.25 of it from policemen—100 sacks of flour, 400 loaves of bread, 3 tons of fish, 1 barrel of corned beef, and 2 bags of potatoes. Provisions of all kinds, especially potatoes, are needed.

Great preparations have been made for the picnic at Gardner's Grove this afternoon. The proceeds are to be devoted to the Relief committee, and the sale of tickets so far reported amounts to nearly $1,500.

CONFEDERATE WRITES A LETTER.

Commander Adams of the Grand Army Hears from Gen. Rosser.

RICHMOND, Va., June 8.—[Special.]—Gen. Thomas L. Rosser has written an open letter to Grand Commander Adams of the Grand Army of the Republic in reply to some observations by Adams on Rosser's attack on the Northern veterans. He says:

It is not my purpose to notice the spasmodic enunciation of the supreme loftiness and patriotism of the Grand Army of the Republic as claimed by you in the dispatches which were sent all over the country through the press June 1, but I have received so many letters from the members of the association over which you preside that I think it well to notice them briefly through you, their commander:

After making some reference to his own war record and conceding the fact that Adams must have been a good soldier and true citizen to have been elected to the position he now holds, Rosser says:

Now, Captain, put yourself in my place for a moment. May 30 I stood before several thousands of my maimed, scarred, grizzled, and care-worn comrades, who had met in the capital city of our State, which was also the capital city of the Confederate States, for the purpose of unveiling a monument, not only to the memory of such of our comrades as had fallen in our struggle for independence but to show our undying devotion to the sacred right of self-government, inherited from our fathers. When recognized in the crowd by my comrades and called on to say something to them, remembering that we had never been whipped, never in all the vicissitudes of that long and bloody war had we turned our backs on an equal number of our enemies, but that on many occasions had won and held the field of conflict against numbers greatly in excess of our own; remembering that we had finally surrendering merely the right of secession; remembering that indignities which we never supposed the American people would ever impose upon a fallen foe were heaped on us as soon as we laid down our arms; remembering the boasts of your comrades of having whipped us and your taunts, calling us rebels and traitors; remembering that we laid down our arms over twenty-nine years ago and that you are still on the public pay-roll and being supported in part by our labor, I could not restrain the honest outburst of indignation, contempt, and resentment of my soul against all of these wrongs perpetrated in the high name of patriotism. Do you honestly suppose that the Grand Army of the Republic alone is competent to teach patriotism to the children in the public schools? If you go into the public schools to teach give the children an object lesson in patriotism by erasing the fraudulent pensioners from your rolls and make the pension roll a roll of honor. We only differed as to the right of secession, and since I have surrendered that to overwhelming numbers and it is finally settled, I am your peer in citizenship, have as many rights as you have, and am as ready to maintain them.

Record Made in a Suit.

A new record for speed in the disposition of a suit was made by Judge Tuley yesterday. Twenty-four hours elapsed between the filing of the suit of George Detwiler, receiver of the Chicago *Daily Press* company, against Robert Lindblom and the entry of final judgment. The liability of Mr. Lindblom upon $10,000 worth of stock of the defunct company was in question. The court found in his favor. It was agreed to submit the cause to the court under the Tuley law, and Thursday afternoon the suit was filed and a hearing begun. Yesterday afternoon it was resumed, and long before the close of court the end was reached and all the fees in the case, amounting to $13, were paid.

Jury in Crane Damage Suit Disagrees.

The jury in the damage suit of the Columbus Construction company against the Crane Manufacturing company failed to agree and was discharged yesterday by Judge Grosscup. Wednesday afternoon the jury was instructed by Judge Grosscup and retired. The next day the jury came into court and asked for further instructions. Yesterday the jury again filed into the court-room, looking tired and discouraged, and reported that an agreement could not be reached.

HINTS FOR THE SUMMER.

Try and keep cool.
Do not get excited.
Exertion is good—overexertion, injurious.
Keep the blood cool, well circulated, and healthy.
Do not eat fat or heavy foods, but those that will nourish and not overheat.
Don't eat unripe fruits or other unwholesome food.
Keep yourself clean, keep your home clean, and live in a clean neighborhood.
If you feel heated, do not resort to icy drinks, but take a little pure medicinal whiskey in iced water.
Remember that there is but one pure medicinal whiskey in the market and that is

DUFFY'S PURE MALT,

And that is the only kind that can safely be depended upon during hot weather.

It may be that some people, possibly your druggist or grocer, will tell you that there are other whiskeys "just as good." If you are wise you will not be deceived, but insist upon having that which is purest, best, and certain to do you good.

If you follow these common sense suggestions there is no reason why you are not, through the summer, free from colds, summer complaints, and all the changes which surround us during this trying time of the year.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR, SELF-PRESERVATION

Is a medical treatise on Exhausted Vitality, Nervous and Physical Debility, Atrophy, Varicocele, and all Diseases and Weakness.

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Is a treasure more valuable than gold. Read it now every WEAK and NERVOUS man, and learn to be STRONG, VIGOROUS, and MANLY.—[Medical Review.

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE; OR, SELF-PRESERVATION,
Is from the pen of the distinguished author, W. H. Parker, M. D., a noble benefactor, who reaches the very roots and vitals of disease, and is enabled to apply sure remedies.—[Dr. Camover, U. S. Army.

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No. 4 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass.,
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Of remarkable efficacy as a resistant to the advances of old age; in nervous prostration or neurasthenia; Hysteria; Nervous Dyspepsia; Hypochondria and mild forms of mental derangement; Functional brain disturbance due to defective nutrition of the organ; Temporary or long continued brain exhaustion resulting from intellectual or emotional strain. A single dose will, in cases of this character, frequently act as a complete restorative of the nervous system. In Insomnia resulting from over mental work the effects are most happy. Dose, 5 drops.

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A sale of Men's regular $10 and $12 All-Wool Suits for.......... $6.95
A sale of Men's Fine Blue Serge Suits—$15 value—for.......... $9.00
A sale of Men's Fine Dress Suits—Cassimeres, Fancy Worsteds, and All-Wool Black Clay Worsted Suits—$16 and $18 values—for.......... $11.00

In Boys' Clothing.
Boys' Long Pant Suits of Fancy and Black Cheviots—$7 and $8 values TODAY for.......... $5.00
Boys' Long Pant Suits—extra fine ones—not to be bought at any other store below $15—TODAY for.......... $9.00
Children's 2-Piece Suits, strictly all-wool—Pants have double seats and double knees—$5 would not equal them elsewhere—TODAY for.......... $3.89

In Furnishings.
Men's Embroidered Night Shirts—real $1.25 and $1.50 qualities—for.......... 59c
Men's Guyot Suspenders—sold the world over for 50c—for.......... 19c
Men's Summer Neckwear—latest styles—50c values—for.......... 25c

In Men's Shoes.
Men's Fine Tan Shoes—Razor, Opera, and Square Toes—every pair warranted a $3 Shoe—for.......... $1.85
Also some Extra Fine Black Calf and Russia Tan Men's Shoes, the like of which you pay shoe stores $5 for—at.......... $2.95

In Men's and Boys' Hats.
Men's Mackinaw and Canton Straw Hats, stiff and soft brims—you pay others 75c for the same thing—TODAY.......... 49c
Boys' Straw Hats—all shapes, all braids, all styles—50c values—TODAY for.......... 25c

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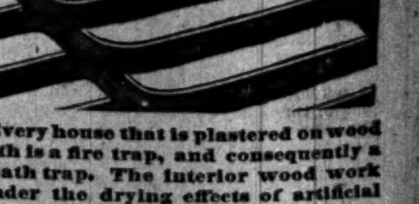

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AND THE THIRD ONE
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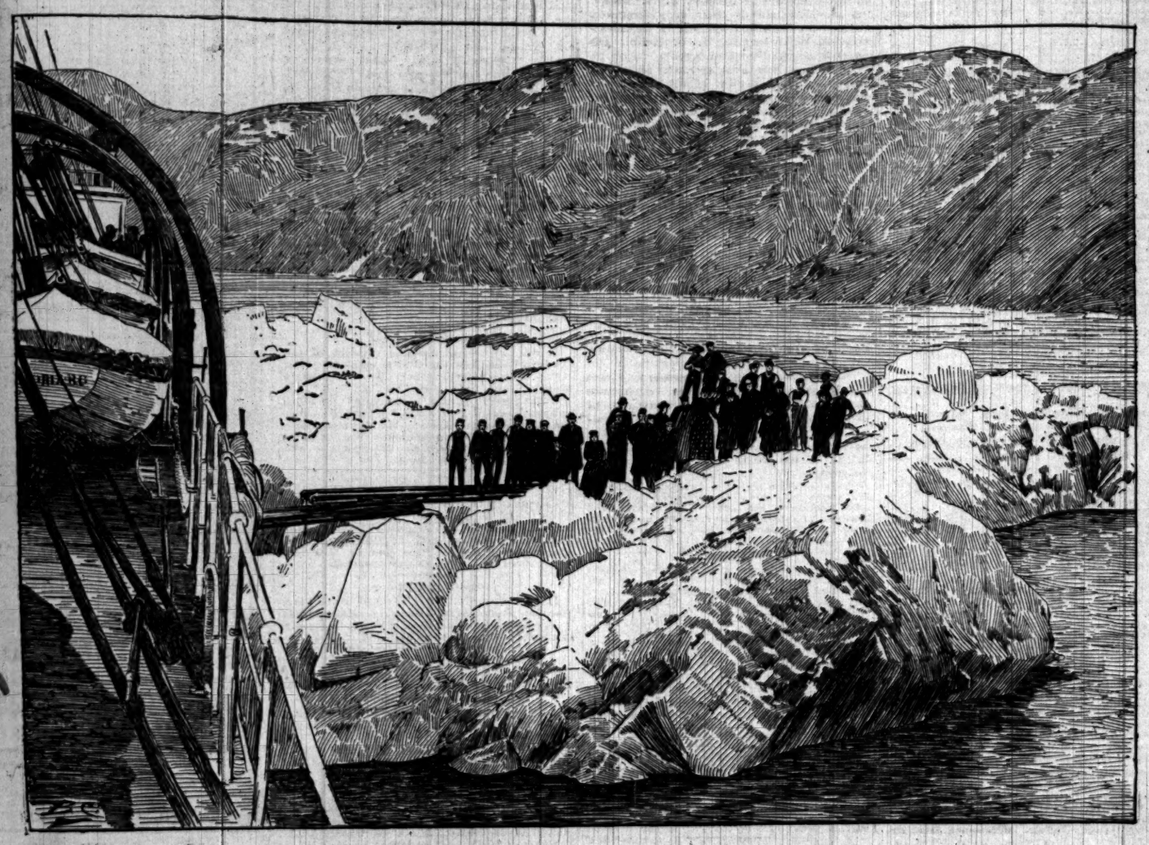
WILL LEAVE CHICAGO AS FOLLOWS:

TOUR NO. 1—Wednesday, July 11, 1894, via Chicago and Alton Railroad. Route: Via Kansas City, Denver, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Salt Lake City, Lake Tahoe, San Francisco, Monterey, San Jose, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, and Victoria, including a trip up the Columbia River, covering a total of 49 days and 9,000 miles of travel.

TOUR NO. 2—Tuesday, July 24, 1894, via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. Route: Via St. Paul, Minneapolis, Yellowstone National Park, Tacoma, Seattle, and Victoria. The entire trip includes 37 days and 7,305 miles of travel.

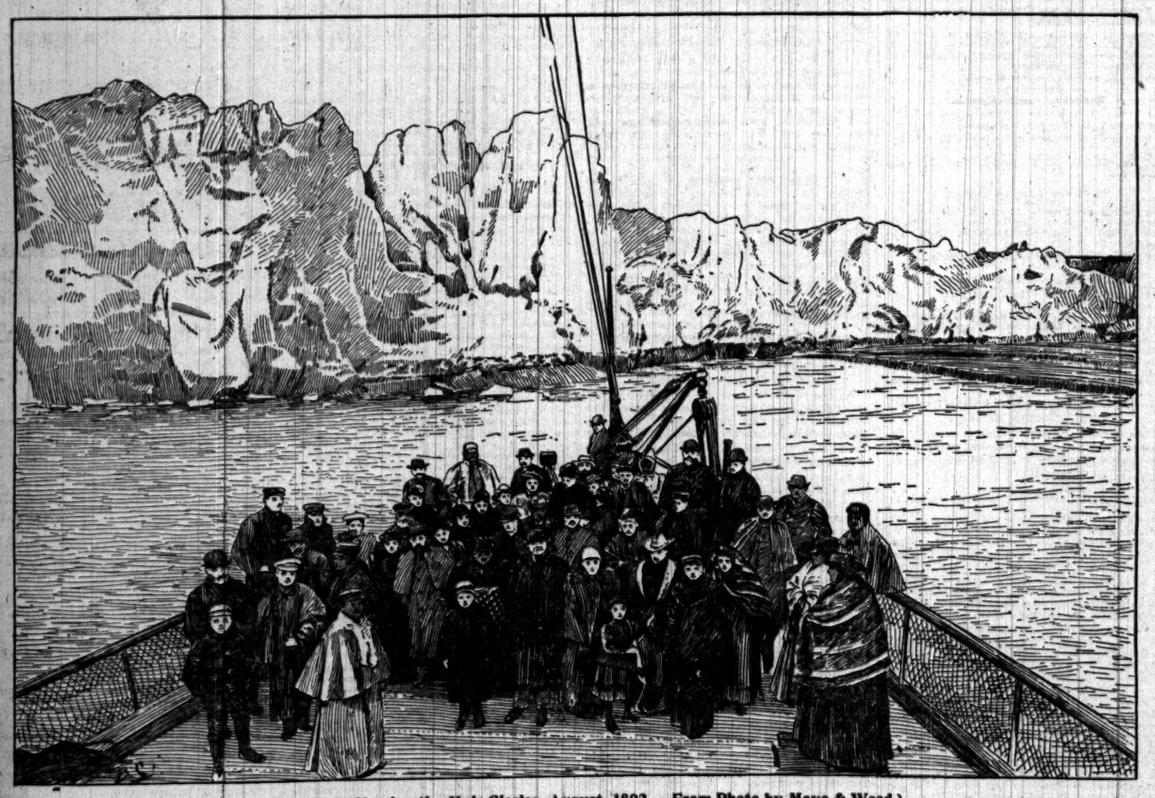


(Members of Grafton's Alaska Party on an Iceberg in Taku Inlet, August, 1892. From Photo by Mayo & Weed.)

TOUR NO. 3—Tuesday, July 31, 1894, via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. Route: Via St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Seattle, and Victoria. This trip will include 30 days and 7,038 miles of travel.

The returning route from Vancouver will be via THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, but members of Tour No. 1 who desire to return East via Yellowstone Park will be ticketed via Northern Pacific Railroad.

From Tacoma to Alaska and return the Magnificent Steamship QUEEN will convey the party.



(Grafton Party Nearing the Muir Glacier, August, 1892. From Photo by Mayo & Weed.)

A FEW FEATURES OF THESE DELIGHTFUL OUTINGS.

A Trip to the Summit of Pike's Peak,
Surf Bathing in Great Salt Lake,
A Day on Lake Tahoe (Highest Mountain Lake in the World),
One Week in Yellowstone Park,
One Day Amid Icebergs,
A Day in Front of the Great Muir Glacier,
No Seasickness (Boat does not go out on Ocean),
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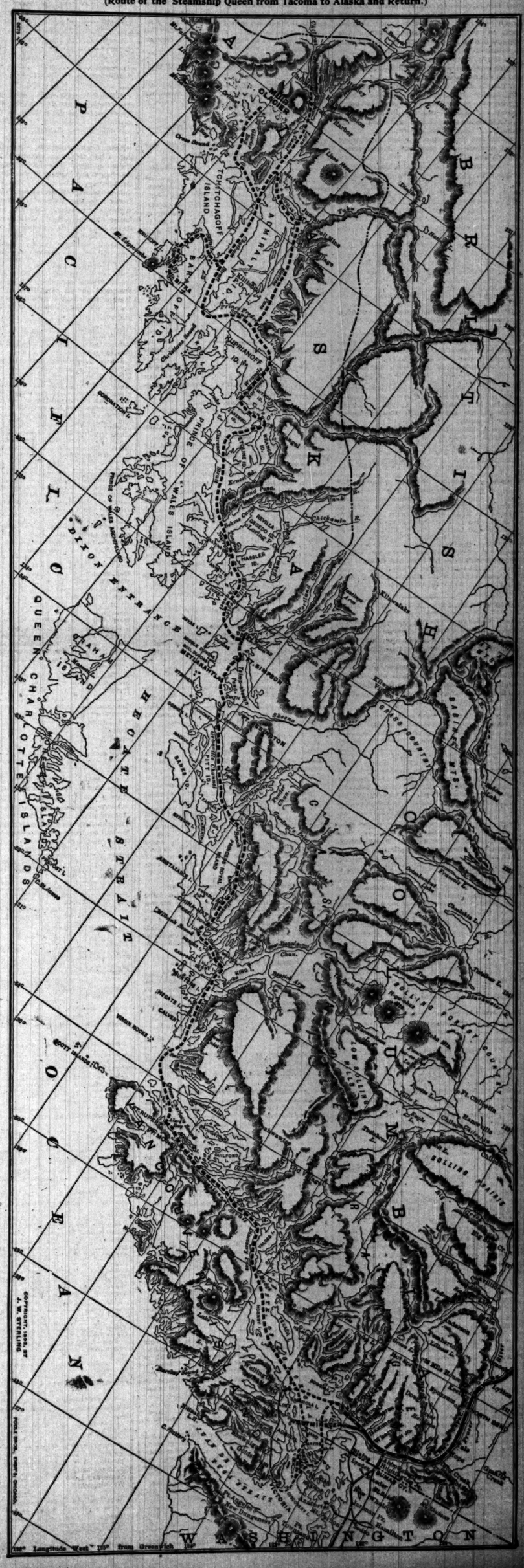

FIRE MAY BURN THEM.

STATE SURE OF CONVICTING DEFENDANTS IN ARSON CASE.

Prosecution Rests and the Defense Begins Today in an Effort to Discredit the Testimony—South Chicago Mob Chases a Crowd of Longshoremen Off—Fire in Roos' Curtain Pole Factory—Judge Hanecy Severely Reprimands Attorney Hughes During a Trial in Court.

Evidence for the State in the arson case is now all in. Today the defense will begin to try to show that all the evidence heard thus far has been perjured to the gullet. Inspector Cowie, who has practically secured every bit of the evidence against the defendants, says that the State's evidence is absolutely invulnerable. Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison says he is sure of a conviction, and Fire Inspector Conway is equally sanguine. What Judge Payne thinks is shown by his answer to Attorney Smith.

"I move that the case be taken from the jury and my clients discharged," said Attorney Smith as the State closed.

"What's that?" asked Judge Payne, incredulously. "Are you joking?"

"There's no evidence before the court against my clients," ventured the attorney.

"O, take an exception," said the Judge wearily. "Go on with the case."

Smith was again put on the stand when court opened in the morning. Mr. Morrison showed him a bundle of bills which were used to prove the loss. Smith said the bills were fraudulent. Taking the bills, Smith said all of them were in Jirsa's handwriting, and declared that nearly every item was inflated. Jirsa's attorneys say they will admit the bills are in Jirsa's handwriting, but will claim Smith is responsible for the fraudulent items. After a few more minor questions Smith was turned over for cross-examination.

Attorney Munn conducted the examination and took Smith over the testimony he gave Thursday. In the main Smith told the same story. He was emphatic in the statement that a conspiracy did exist in which Peck, Rowe, Schueck, Jirsa, himself, and others were combined for the purpose of destroying property in order to collect and divide the insurance. O. C. Churchill, Smith admitted, was a dupe, a mere tool used to carry out certain schemes. He testified that $14,300, the amount of the insurance on the Jirsa fire at Nos. 1009-1013 West Harrison street was to be divided between himself and Rowe. Adjuster Rowe was then to pay Adjuster Peck $1,000, and Jirsa was to be paid something by Smith, the amount to be determined by Smith's generosity. Jirsa, he said, was a sort of stool pigeon, but Smith acknowledged that the conspirators made good use of him, and that Jirsa took a deep and active interest in the scheme to burn up the Eclipse store, which was conducted under his name.

At the opening of the afternoon session Charles Kinsman, one of the defendants, entered a plea of guilty and took the stand for the State. He testified that Henry Schueck came to him last July and told him he wanted to make some money out of Jirsa. Schueck said he wanted Kinsman to make out a new bill for goods which Kinsman had disposed of to Jirsa through Schueck. The goods consisted of chairs, tables, and other articles such as are kept in a notion store. The original invoice was $745, and Kinsman inflated it to $1,545. He left the fraudulent bill on his desk and did not remember whether it was called for or sent to Schueck by mail.

The State then rested its case. It is understood that all the defense's witnesses will be character witnesses for Peck and Rowe. The State has the privilege of rebuttal and claims to possess evidence far more damaging than any yet heard as to the character of Peck and Rowe.

LONGSHOREMEN CHASED BY A MOB.

South Chicago Men and Women Resent a So-Called "Intrusion."

A mob of 1,000 angry men and women ran screaming through the streets of South Chicago yesterday morning in hot pursuit of fifteen badly frightened longshoremen. The mob chased the longshoremen out of town and then it dispersed. No one was injured in the mêlée and no arrests were made. Trouble had been brewing for two or three days. James Coughlin of Chicago had contracted to trim a fleet of grain vessels at Counselman's elevators, Ninety-fifth street and Harbor avenue. Wednesday morning he sent Tom McAvoy with fourteen men from the city to begin the work. The longshoremen of South Chicago soon heard that a gang of city chaps had come out there to work. A crowd began to assemble from the mills, lumber yards, and docks in the vicinity, and had not police aid been summoned the contractor and his men would have been mobbed. That evening the longshoremen from Chicago were escorted to the depot to go home by a squad of eight officers, while hundreds of angry South Chicago longshoremen hooted and jeered at them. This performance was repeated Thursday. The bitter feeling of the South Chicago longshoremen at what they called an intrusion on their preserves increased. By some misunderstanding the so-called intruders arrived at South Chicago half an hour earlier than usual, and there were no police at the depot to meet them. The angry South Chicago workmen were on hand, however, and they at once set up a howl. This brought men and women from every direction until the number had increased to a thousand. "Stone 'em, stone 'em," yelled one big fellow, and the mob took up the cry. This was too much for the "intruders," and they beat a retreat down the railway tracks to Ninety-fifth street, with the howling mob at their heels. At Ninety-fifth street the frightened Chicago longshoremen turned west, and by hard running escaped the missiles hurled by the mob.

FIRE IN A CURTAIN POLE FACTORY.

Roos Manufacturing Establishment Is Severely Scorched.

Fire in the factory of the Ed Roos Manufacturing company, makers of curtain poles and wood trimmings, at Sixteenth and Fisk streets last night caused a damage of $25,000. The fire originated on the third floor and spread rapidly through the upper stories. The blaze was discovered after work had been suspended for the day, but no cause could be assigned, as there is no fire used in the room in which it originated. Henry Ditner, the foreman, saw smoke issuing from the third story windows, and Carl Setz, the watchman of the building, turned in the alarm. When the department arrived the blaze had reached the roof and a "3-11" alarm was turned in. Before the fire was extinguished the upper three floors were burned out and the contents totally destroyed. The larger portion of the machinery used in the building was on the first three floors and escaped serious damage. The fifth floor, however, was used as a workshop and the machinery and implements there were destroyed by the blaze. The fourth and top floors were used as storage rooms in which there was a large stock of curtain poles, window casings, screens, hat and clothes racks, and almost every kind of wood finishings. This stock was totally consumed. In the finishing-room on the third floor were stored fifty barrels of oils and benzine. The firemen were warned against the danger of an explosion and a special effort was made to keep the fire from entering this room. The barrels and partitions were deluged with water and continual streams were kept playing on that portion of the building until the blaze was entirely extinguished. It was estimated that the damage on the building would be $15,000. The damage to contents, it was thought, would reach $10,000. Both building and stock were fully insured.

ATTORNEY HUGHES IS REPRIMANDED.

Judge Hanecy Administers an Emphatic Rebuke in His Court.

Judge Hanecy reprimanded Attorney Charles Hughes in a decided and emphatic manner during the trial of a case yesterday afternoon. The case was a charge of burglary against a young man about whose age there was some controversy. The court remarked that he had some time ago, when the prisoner was arraigned, informed himself as to the prisoner's age. Mr. Hughes interrupted his Honor several times, and seemed to indicate that he didn't care what the court had learned.

"Stop, sir; don't interrupt me again," said his Honor, smiting his desk.

"But, if the court pleases, I——" went on the attorney.

"Sit down, Mr. Hughes," continued the Judge. "Don't pretend to interrupt me, sir, when I am trying to protect a prisoner in his rights."

"I take an exception to the court's remarks," said Attorney Hughes.

"Very well, take your exception," observed his Honor.

"I take an exception," persisted the attorney.

"I heard you, take it," said his Honor with a frown. "Why do you wish to repeat that expression?"

"Well, your Honor, I——"

"Have you any evidence? If so, put it in."

"Your Honor, I——"

"Go to the jury Mr. State's-Attorney," ordered the court.

"I have no evidence," said Attorney Hughes. "But I take an exception. Give me some paper and ink Mr. Clerk."

Attorney Hughes dashed off his exception with a copious flow of ink, while Assistant State's-Attorney Bottum talked to the jury.

ENTRIES FOR FIELD EVENTS TODAY.

Bicycle Races and Athletic Contests Promise to Be Well Contested.

The entries for the bicycle and athletic events at the South Side Ball Park today at 3 o'clock are as follows:

Mile novice—F. A. Follinger, M. E. Bried, E. S. Church, L. Floyd-Jones, C. R. Curtis, J. D. Erskine, H. M. Taylor, B. C. Van Nest, J. P. Vanyard, G. S. Barrett, H. R. Upp.

Class A, 2-mile handicap—H. M. Fuller, P. J. Dasey, A. W. Cleaver, L. Floyd-Jones, H. M. Taylor, A. V. Hales, J. P. Van Doozer, A. L. Leonhardt, C. O. Pierce, Gus Steele, C. V. Dasey, E. W. Ballard, D. G. Fisher, George K. Barrett, Cy. M. Davis, B. C. Van Nest, V. Loos, A. D. Herriman, C. H. Peck, I. D. Wilson, S. S. Barrett, H. R. Upp, W. A. Thompson.

One hundred yards run, handicap—W. C. Skillinger, G. J. Byrnes, A. H. Culver, F. J. Weedman, W. C. Wyman, Herbert Alward, H. O. Stickney, H. D. Stroud, F. A. Britten.

Class B, 2-mile handicap—James Levy, Gus Steele, G. H. Ellithorpe, H. A. Githens.

Class A, 5-mile handicap—H. M. Fuller, A. W. Cleaver, E. S. Church, C. R. Curtis, H. M. Taylor, A. L. Leonhardt, C. O. Pierce, Gus Steele, C. V. Dasey, George K. Barrett, A. D. Herriman, C. H. Peck, G. E. Bicker, H. R. Upp, W. A. Thompson.

Class B, ½ mile, scratch—James Levy, Gus Steele, C. H. Ellithorpe, H. A. Githens.

Class A, ¼ mile, scratch—F. A. Follinger, H. M. Fuller, C. G. Sinsabaugh, A. W. Cleaver, L. Floyd-Jones, J. D. Erskine, H. M. Taylor, J. P. Van Doozer, A. L. Leonhardt, C. O. Pierce, Gus Steele, C. V. Dasey, D. G. Fisher, George K. Barrett, Cy. M. Davis, A. D. Herriman, C. H. Peck, G. E. Bicker, H. R. Upp.

440 yards run, handicap—W. J. Scott, W. C. Skillinger, W. C. Knipper, M. Cohen, G. J. Burnes, F. J. Weedman, W. C. Wyman, J. Kempter, J. Cannon.

Class A, 1-mile handicap—H. M. Fuller, C. G. Sinsabaugh, P. J. Dasey, A. W. Cleaver, M. E. Breed, E. S. Church, L. Floyd-Jones, J. D. Erskine, A. V. Hales, A. L. Leonhardt, C. E. Waterman, C. O. Pierce, Gus Steele, C. V. Dasey, E. W. Ballard, D. G. Fisher, Geo. K. Barrett, B. C. Van Nest, V. Loos, J. P. Vinyard, A. D. Herriman, C. H. Peck, I. D. Wilson, S. S. Barrett, G. E. Bicker, H. R. Upp.

MRS. BAIRD MAKES A CLEVER CATCH.

She Shows the Police How to Track and Capture a Thief.

Mrs. J. R. Baird, No. 7126 Wentworth avenue, showed the Englewood police how to catch a burglar yesterday. A year ago Mrs. Baird's house was broken into by a man who had been seen loitering about the place for some months and considerable jewelry and money was taken. Thursday the man whom Mrs. Baird suspected of entering her place again put in an appearance. About noon yesterday he showed up again and this time visited every flat in the block, making an excuse for calling whenever the door was opened. The neighbors became suspicious of the man who, finding he was watched, crossed into the alley and went south. Mrs. Baird became satisfied he was the man who broke into her house and she started after him. The man, not suspecting he was being followed, lay down under a tree at Seventy-ninth street and Mrs. Baird passed him in a search for an officer. At Seventy-ninth and Wright streets she found a patrolman and he accompanied her back and put the man under arrest. At the police station he gave his name as Frank Scott.

Runaway Electric Car.

A runaway electric car on the Thirty-fifth street line caused considerable excitement early yesterday morning. The car was east-bound and at 7 o'clock crossed Thirty-fifth street bridge and started down the incline. The motorman turned on the power to its full extent and the car sped down the track at a terrific rate. Several of the passengers, becoming frightened, made a rush for the platform, but were restrained by the conductor and a passenger outside, who held the door shut. Henry Banks, who was standing on the rear platform, finally leaped off, thinking a smash-up was sure to occur. He was thrown violently on the ground and received bad cuts on the head.

Champion Chess Player Here.

F. J. Lee of London, the champion chess player of Ireland and instructor to the Dublin Chess club, is the guest of the Chicago Chess and Checker club. This evening play will be resumed in the simultaneous chess and checker tournament of the Chicago Chess and Checker club, which has been in progress for some time. John T. Denvir will play all comers at simultaneous checkers, and all players winning games from Mr. Denvir will play all comers at simultaneous checkers, and all players winning games from Mr. Denvir who are not members of the club will receive prizes.

Methodist Missionary Board.

The Executive committee of the Northwestern Branch of the Methodist Missionary Board convened in its new headquarters, No. 57 Washington street. Mrs. A. J. Brown was elected to preside and Mrs. Jackson conducted the devotional exercises. Mrs. Crandon reported that later news from Miss Imhoff of Japan, who was reported as attacked by a mob, showed she was not so seriously injured as was indicated by an item in one of the Chicago papers. She will only lose the sight of one eye. Miss Alling, who leaves Monday evening to resume missionary work in Tokio, Japan, was introduced and spoke a few farewell words.

Sentenced to Jail for Contempt.

For refusal to pay $5,333 as receiver in the suit of J. Cratty against Niels C. Frederiksen Michael Heweston was yesterday sentenced to jail by Judge Ewing for contempt of court. Before the sentence could be carried out Judge Tuthill was hastily petitioned and had issued a forthwith writ of habeas corpus, accepted the petitioner's bond for $6,000 signed by John Powers, and set the date of hearing June 15.

Items.

The Rev. W. H. Carwardine of Pullman will deliver a patriotic lecture at Pusey's Hall, Seventy-fifth street and Drexel avenue, this evening.

The opening regatta of the season for the Fox Lake Yacht club will take place at Fox Lake this afternoon. Fourteen sloops will contend for the prizes.

Miss Elizabeth Ehlan, aged 76 years, of St. Joseph, Mo., dropped dead on the sidewalk in front of No. 225 Cleveland avenue at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

At a meeting of the Chicago Typothetæ delegates were appointed to represent the organization at the convention of the United Typothetæ of America to be held in Philadelphia Sept. 11.

Mrs. Jerome Beecher, who has furnished the money to build a new cottage for the Illinois School of Agriculture and Manual Training for Boys, has invited a party of sixty to go with her to Glenwood today to dedicate the building.

June 28, "Poor Children's Day," has been officially recognized by Mayor Hopkins, who has issued a proclamation calling upon citizens to support the project by giving the waifs a day's outing. T. R. Daniels is appointed Director-General of the day.

Superintendent of Police Brennan yesterday said the charges of cruelty and conduct unbecoming an officer made against Capt. Aldrich of the Englewood Police Station by Mrs. Elizabeth Casey, formerly matron at that station, have not been sustained.

Stephen Conway was found guilty of burglary in Judge Smith's court yesterday afternoon and his punishment fixed by the jury at five years in the penitentiary. Conway and two other men broke into the house of J. W. Jenkins, No. 3112 La Salle street, the morning of Jan. 4 last.

E. R. Howe was found guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses by a jury in Judge Hanecy's court yesterday and sentence will be pronounced upon him today. Howe, who is a Harvard graduate, obtained $20 from J. C. Bartlett, also a graduate of the school, but it is said he neglected to pay back the money.

The Hyde Park Postoffice will be moved from the old location on Fifty-third street to new quarters on Fifty-fifth street, between Monroe and Kimbark avenues, today. Inspection by the Postoffice officials will take place from 3 to 5 o'clock. In addition there will be a reception to which the public is invited at the same time.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Ross, No. 4800 St. Lawrence avenue, held a reception last night in honor of the birthday of Mr. Ross. Among those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames William Foote, John Porter, Henry Serrell, and Frank Hertzell; the Misses Murray, Wilkins, Warner, Hunt, and Dorothy and Elinor Ross; Messrs. Chadwick, Foote, Barker, Davies, Bell, Riley, Derrick, Dale, and Strawbridge.

BAD LUCK IN THE ODD

THIRD INNING THE ONE FATAL TO ANSON'S CHANCES.

Then It Is That McGill Lets Down and a Home Run, a Three-Bagger, an Error, a Single, and a Sacrifice Hit Get the Winning Runs for New York—Washington, Boston, Brooklyn, Cleveland, and Baltimore the Other National League Winners—Western Games.

Boston took fourth place from Philadelphia yesterday, and Washington passed both Louisville and Chicago, Anson's oft-defeated warriors dropping to the tail end position in the National league column. Five of the six Eastern clubs won their games.

The standing of the clubs follows:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	32	23	9	.719
Pittsburg	37	24	13	.648
Cleveland	34	22	12	.644
Boston	38	24	14	.632
Philadelphia	34	21	13	.617
Brooklyn	35	20	15	.571
New York	37	19	18	.514
St. Louis	38	18	20	.474
Cincinnati	34	12	22	.353
Washington	38	11	27	.289
Louisville	35	10	25	.286
Chicago	36	10	26	.278

National League games scheduled for today are: Chicago at New York, Pittsburg at Brooklyn, St. Louis at Boston, Louisville at Baltimore, Cincinnati at Washington, and Cleveland at Philadelphia.

New York, June 8.—[Special.]—Shorty Fuller had his first chance of the season today to play. Tiernan and Stafford sat on the bench and "Short" was sent to cover right field.

First inning—Ryan struck out. Dahlen flied out to Van Haltren. Wilmot out, Rusie to Doyle; no runs. Murphy sent one into Lange's hands. Burke went to first on balls. Davis got there the same way. Doyle fouled out and Ward struck out. No runs.

Second inning—"Anse" nailed the first ball, but he was forced out at second by Lange's bunt. Lange stole second and got to third on Rusie's wild throw. Irwin hit to third and Lange was out between third and home. Irwin got third. Parrott flied out to Fuller. No runs. Van Haltren hit an easy fly to Irwin. Fuller flied out to Lange, and Farrell did the same trick to Wilmot. No runs.

Third inning—Kittridge out, Ward to Doyle. McGill got his base on balls. Ryan forced him out at second on his grounder. Doyle handled Dahlen's grounder and retired the runner at first. No runs. Big Amos Rusie hit the first ball and Murphy the next between right and center for three bases. Burke hit an easy one to McGill, but Anson dropped the ball, and Burke was safe on first, Murphy scoring. Davis placed a neat single into right, Burke getting to third. Doyle's grounder to Anson brought in Burke, but Jack was out. Davis started for third, and although Dahlen missed him by three feet Swartwood declared him out. Three runs.

The fourth and fifth were devoid of special interest beyond Rusie's double and Dahlen's stop of Rusie's liner. No runs.

In the sixth inning Murphy couldn't stop McGill's liner. Ryan flied out to Van Haltren. Dahlen sacrificed. Wilmot sent up an easy one which Ward captured. No runs. Doyle singled. Ward died at first. Doyle got third, but was thrown out at the plate on Van Haltren's hit to Anson. Fuller flied out. No runs.

The seventh inning the Chicagos went out in rapid succession. They tried in vain to get runs, but the fates said nay. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Ryan, rf.	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, 2b	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Wilmot, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Anson, 1b.	4	0	1	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lange, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Irwin, ss.	3	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	1
Parrott, 3b	3	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kittrid'ge, c	3	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
McGill, p.	2	0	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	31	0	4	24	12	1	1	3	1	0	5

NEW YORK.

	AB	R	1B	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
M'rphy, ss.	3	1	2	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	1
Burke, lf.	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0
Davis, 3b.	3	0	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	2
Doyle, 1b.	3	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ward, 2b.	4	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
V. H't'n, cf	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ful'er, rf.	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Farrell, c.	3	0	1	4	2	0	0	1	1	0	1
Rusie, p.	3	1	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	24	3	6	27	17	1	2	2	5	1	5

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Base hits	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	—4
New York	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Base hits	1	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5

Exact attendance—3,140. Earned runs—New York, 2. Home run—Rusie. Two-base hit—Parrott. Three-base hit—Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Burke, Doyle. Double plays—Dahlen-Irwin-Anson; Anson-Irwin. Umpire—Swartwood. Time—1:44.

Washington, 9; Cincinnati, 6.

Washington, D. C., June 8.—The visitors played an errorless game, and, although they hit the ball as freely as Washington, a failure to bunch is partly responsible for their defeat. Attendance, 3,500. The score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Cincinnati.	R	B	P	A	E
Ward, 2b.	1	2	4	2	1	Parrott, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	0	0	5	0	0	McCart'y, lf.	1	2	2	0	0
Abbey, lf.	1	2	1	0	1	Latham, 3b.	0	3	4	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	0	7	1	0	Holliday, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Hassem'r, rf	1	2	3	0	0	McPhee, 2b.	0	1	4	3	0
Tebeau, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Vaughn, c.	0	1	1	1	0
C'rtwrig't, 1b	2	2	9	0	0	Canavan, ss.	0	0	2	4	0
Radford, ss.	2	3	3	3	1	Com'key, 1b.	1	1	7	2	0
Esper, p.	2	2	0	4	0	Dwyer, p.	2	1	1	1	0
						Murphy, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	13	27	10	3	Totals	6	13	27	11	0

Washington	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	1	—9
Cincinnati	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—6

Earned runs—Washington, 7; Cincinnati, 4. Two base hits—Hassamaer, Cartwright, Esper, McCarthy. Three base hits—Parrott, Holliday. Home runs—Abbey, Esper. Stolen bases—Ward, Hassamaer, Cartwright. First base on balls—Off Esper, 4; off Dwyer, 3. Struck out—By Esper, 3; by Dwyer, 1. Time—2:18. Umpire—Hurst.

Boston, 12; St. Louis, 6.

Boston, Mass., June 8.—In all but one inning Stivetts was a puzzle, while Clarkson was hit freely throughout. The score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Lowe, 2b.	2	3	2	4	1	Dowd, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Long, ss.	1	2	2	3	0	Shugart, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Duffy, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	Frank, lf.	1	1	2	0	0
McCarthy, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Miller, 3b.	2	1	2	1	2
Nash, 3b.	2	1	1	3	1	Connor, 1b.	2	1	12	0	0
Tucker, 1b.	2	4	11	1	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	3	3	5	0
Bannon, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	Ely, ss.	0	0	1	8	1
Ganzel, c.	1	1	3	1	0	Buckley, c.	0	0	2	0	1
Stivetts, p.	1	2	1	1	0	Clarkson, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Totals	12	17	26	13	2	Totals	6	7	24	15	4

Frank out for batting out of order.

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	1	7	2	*	—12
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	—6

Earned runs—Boston, 5. Two-base hits—Duffy (2), Nash, Bannon. Double plays—Dowd-O'Connor. First base on balls—Ganzel (2), Lowe, Nash, McCarthy, Clarkson (2), Miller (2), Frank (2), Dowd (2). Struck out—Clarkson, Stivetts, Bannon. Wild pitch—Clarkson. Time—2:15. Umpire—Emslie. Attendance, 1,231.

Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburg, 1.

Brooklyn, June 8.—Brooklyn won in the ninth inning. Griffin made a two-base hit, was advanced to third on Shindle's sacrifice, and came home when Burns smashed the ball to left field for two bases. The score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Daly, 2b.	0	0	4	3	1	Schiebeck, lf	0	1	1	0	1
Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	5	0	Donovan, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Tredway, lf.	1	0	2	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Griffin, cf.	1	2	6	0	0	Stenzel, cf.	1	0	3	1	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	0	4	1	0	Lyons, 3b.	0	1	3	3	1
Burns, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	Glasscock, ss	0	1	2	3	0
Foutz, 1b	0	2	4	0	0	Bierba'r, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Kinslow, c.	0	0	4	0	1	Mack, c.	0	1	3	2	1
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Ehret, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	2	6	27	10	2	Totals	1	5	26	13	3

Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburg, 0. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 5. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Ernst, 1. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3; by Ernst, 3. Two-base hits—Griffin, Burns (2), Ehret. Sacrifice hit—Shindle. Stolen bases—Tredway, Stenzel (2). Double play—Corcoran-Daly-Foutz. Umpire—McQuaid. Time—1:37. Attendance, 3,950.

Cleveland, 4; Philadelphia, 1.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 8.—The Clevelands defeated the Phillies easily today. The home team was at the mercy of Young, while Weyhing was wild as a March hare. Attendance 6,500. The score:

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Hamilton, cf	0	0	5	0	0	Childs, 2b.	1	2	6	5	0
Boyle, 1b.	1	1	2	1	0	Burkett, lf.	1	0	1	0	1
Deleh'ty, lf.	0	1	5	0	0	McKean, ss.	0	1	4	1	0
Turner, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Ewing, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0	Tebeau, 1b.	0	0	7	1	1
Cross, 3b.	0	2	4	0	0	McGarr, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Clements, c.	0	0	3	0	0	O'Connor, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Grady, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Zimmer, c.	1	2	3	1	0
Weyhing, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Young, p.	0	1	0	3	1
Allen, ss.	0	0	2	0	0						
Totals	1	5	24	3	0	Totals	4	9	27	13	3

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	*	—4

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3. Two-base hits—Zimmer, McKean. Three-base hits—Ewing, Zimmer. Stolen bases—Childs, Turner. First base on balls—Off Weyhing, 5; off Young, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—Stage.

Baltimore, 14; Louisville, 2.

Baltimore, Md., June 8.—Barnie's hard luck team got another drubbing from the Baltimores in a one-sided game. Stratton was hit hard and at opportune times. Attendance, 3,900. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Louisville.	R	B	P	A	E
McGraw, 3b	2	3	1	5	1	Brown, cf.	1	3	2	1	0
Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Twitchell, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Brodie, cf.	2	2	3	0	0	Weaver, rf.	0	3	1	0	0
Brou'trs, 1b.	3	3	10	0	0	O'Ro'rke, 1b	0	2	12	1	0
Kelley, lf.	1	2	5	0	0	Pfeffer, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0
Reitz, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0	Rich'ds'n, ss	0	1	5	5	0
Jennings, ss	2	2	0	0	1	Denny, 3b.	0	1	1	5	1
Robinson, c.	1	0	2	0	1	Stratton, p.	1	0	0	2	1
Hawke, p.	2	2	1	3	0	Earle, c.	0	0	3	2	1
Totals	14	17	26	11	3	Totals	2	12	27	19	3

Baltimore	1	5	0	0	4	0	3	1	0	—14
Louisville	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Baltimore, 10; Louisville, 2. Two base hits—Jennings, Hawke, Weaver, Pfeffer. Three base hits—Keller, Brown, Richardson. Stolen bases—McGraw, Brodie, Brouthers (2), Kelley. Double plays—Hawke-Brouthers; McGraw-Reitz. First base on balls—Baltimore, 5; Louisville, 2. Hit by pitcher—Brodie. Struck out—Hawke, 1. Time—1:50. Umpire—Lynch.

WESTERN LEAGUE BASEBALL GAMES.

Kansas City, Detroit, and Toledo the Winners of Yesterday's Games.

No changes in the standing resulted from yesterday's Western League games. To date it is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Sioux City	31	23	8	.742
Kansas City	34	22	12	.647
Minneapolis	33	20	13	.606
Toledo	34	20	14	.588
Grand Rapids	38	18	20	.474
Milwaukee	26	10	16	.385
Indianapolis	37	13	24	.351
Detroit	35	8	27	.229

Indianapolis, June 8.—Kansas City batted Cross when hits were needed today and took the first game of the series. The score:

Kansas City	1	3	2	0	0	0	3	2	*	—11
Indianapolis	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	—6

Batteries—McGinnity and Donohue, Cross and Westlake. Hits—Kansas City, 13; Indianapolis, 8. Errors—Kansas City, 3; Indianapolis, 2.

Toledo, June 8.—The Minneapolis team was beaten in the first game played on the Toledo ground by the superior all-round work of the home team. The score:

Toledo	5	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	3	—15
Minneapolis	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	—8

Batteries—Hughey and Summers; Lincoln, Sowders, and Burrell. Hits—Toledo, 15; Minneapolis, 12. Errors—Toledo, 2; Minneapolis, 6.

Detroit, Mich., June 8.—For six innings Hastings proved a Chinese puzzle to the Creams, and then they jumped on him. The score:

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	8	—15
Milwaukee	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Batteries—Clausen and Hurley; Hastings and Lohman. Hits—Detroit, 21; Milwaukee, 4. Errors—Detroit, 4; Milwaukee, 3.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION BALL GAMES.

Quincy, St. Joseph, Rock Island, and Omaha Are Yesterday's Winners.

No change in the Western Association standing resulted from yesterday's games. To date it is:

Clubs.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
St. Joseph	31	21	10	.700
Rock Island	29	18	11	.621
Omaha	29	16	13	.552
Peoria	30	15	15	.500
Lincoln	30	15	15	.500
Jacksonville	30	14	16	.467
Des Moines	31	12	19	.387
Quincy	30	9	21	.300

Omaha, Neb., June 8.—Omaha won today with the bat. The score:

Omaha	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	—7
Des Moines	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—3

Batteries—Whitehall and Moran, Gregg and Jones. Hits—Omaha, 10; Des Moines, 2. Errors—Omaha, 3; Des Moines, 2.

Quincy, Ill., June 8.—Quincy won the game today by the following score:

Quincy	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	—7
Jacksonville	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—3

Batteries—McDougal and Johnson, for Quincy; Caplinger and Snyder, for Jacksonville. Base hits—Quincy, 7; Jacksonville, 6. Errors—Quincy, 3; Jacksonville, 5.

Lincoln, Neb., June 8.—The features of today's game were the batting of Cole and the yellow work of Umpire Cline. The score:

Lincoln	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6
St. Joseph	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	—7

Batteries—Barnes and Speir; Johnson and McFarland. Hits—Lincoln, 5; St. Joseph, 10. Errors—Lincoln, 6; St. Joseph, 2.

Peoria, Ill., June 8.—Rock Island had a hard time today but won. The score:

Peoria	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Rock Island	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	—4

Batteries—Johnson and Terrien, Andrews and Sage. Hits—Peoria, 1; Rock Island, 6. Errors—Peoria, 5; Rock Island, 1.

'Varsity Wins a Practice Game.

Stagg's men played a practice game yesterday afternoon with the Englewood Commercials. Chicago won the game in the first inning, when they secured a lead which the Englewoods failed to overcome. The score:

Chicago	9	2	1	0	2	4	*—18
Englewood	2	0	1	0	0	2	—5

Batteries—Nichols and Pike; Lussenhoff and Eschbaum. Hits—'Varsity, 9; Englewood, 5. Errors—'Varsity, 6; Englewood, 12.

Eastern League Games.

At Syracuse, N. Y.—Erie, 5; Syracuse, 3.

At Troy, N. Y.—Troy, 7; Buffalo, 6.

At Springfield, Mass.—Wilkesbarre, 10; Springfield, 7.

At Providence, R. I.—Providence, 12; Binghamton, 2.

Southern League Games.

At Atlanta, Ga.—Atlanta, 12; Nashville, 5.

At Charleston, S. C.—Charleston, 12; Mobile, 9.

At Savannah, Ga.—Savannah, 3; New Orleans, 2.

At Macon, Ga.—Memphis, 10; Macon, 9.

Miscellaneous Baseball Games.

At Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard, 17; University of Vermont, 9.

At Hanover, N. H.—Williams, 4; Dartmouth, 0.

At Battle Creek, Mich.—Sioux City, 13; Battle Creek, 4.

At Ripon, Wis.—Ripon, 16; Lawrence University, 10.

SATURDAY'S LOCAL CRICKET GAMES.

Wanderers-St. George and Albion-Pullman Championship Matches.

This afternoon the Wanderers and St. George clubs will play their first game in the championship schedule at Fullerton avenue, beginning at 2 o'clock.

The teams as announced are:

Wanderers—W. F. Keenan, R. Fraser, C. Lennon, J. G. Davis, S. J. Fisher, L. Bomford, H. Paul, R. Edwards, Dr. T. Fisher, J. Bradley, C. Dobson. St. George—W. Howell, C. Howell, W. Lovegrove, H. Taylor, W. Terrell, W. Taylor, H. Taylor, S. Pigott, W. Thompson, J. Marshall, and A. N. Other.

At Pullman the Albion and Pullman teams will meet in the championship competition and a good game should result.

Albions—Alex. Henderson, Andrew Henderson, J. Rodger, I. P. Jaffray, A. Harris, W. Balster, J. Duke, T. O. Stokes, H. A. Watson, M. McHale, G. Campbell.

Pullman—G. Dunn, H. Hawcroft, F. Philpot, J. Cummings, J. Thompson, J. Wardles, W. Kay, J. Thistlewait, W. Scowcroft, G. Aston, W. Hazeltine. Play begins at 2 o'clock.

At Parkside the Chicagos and Ramblers will play a friendly game at 2:30. At Ridgeland the Cicero C. C. play a club match, married and single, at 2:30 o'clock. At Thirty-ninth street and Wentworth avenue the Albion and Wanderers second elevens will play their first game at 2 o'clock.

Illinois Sportsmen Still at It.

The chief event yesterday at Watson's Park was the open sweep at twenty live birds. There were sixteen entries. First money, $64, was divided by C. Powers and H. Dunnell on a straight score. Second money was won by C. W. Budd, with one bird short. Third money fell to W. Dunnell, H. McMurchy, and G. Kleinman, with eighteen birds each. The fourth money was distributed among Grimm, Palmer, Elliott, and Bingham. In a ten-bird sweep Powers, W. Palmer, and Budd divided first money. In a shoot-off on a five-bird sweep of nine entries Powers got first money. In two successive five-bird miss-and-out shoots first places were won by McMurchy, J. Watson, and G. Kleinman, and Bob White, Powers, and McMurchy. The events today are light haphazards, as the crowds in attendance have dwindled daily. Now that all the trophy shoots are over the sportsmen are dispersing.

Sanger Declared a Class "B" Man.

New York, June 8.—Chairman Raymond of the National Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen threw another bomb into the ranks of racing men today. The men whom Mr. Raymond has placed in Class B and warns all Class A riders not to compete against are Walter Sanger of Milwaukee, H. B. Carter of Baltimore, W. A. Donnell of New York, Fred Titus, who is matched to race W. D. Outerbridge, the Bermuda flyer, June 23; W. W. Taxis of Philadelphia; H. H. Wells, Harry Tyler, F. C. Graves, Watson Coleman, Charles Murphy of New York; G. E. Ellithorpe and James Levy of Chicago, and A. Silvie of Port Richmond.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTS MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Two Other Committees to Be Selected Tuesday—Denver Fire Department Handicapped by Lack of Hose—Rates Are Sharply Advanced—Demand for Changes in Local Brokerage Rules—Conservatives Win in Their Fight for Control of Philadelphia Company.

The Local Board failed to complete its work of organization yesterday afternoon, but succeeded in selecting the members of its most important committee. The method of electing members of the Executive committee which was described yesterday complicated matters to some extent. According to the scheme proposed the members who do a local business only are entitled to representation by three members on the Executive committee. The members who in addition to doing local business are general agents, and general agents who have a local department are entitled to representation by two members of the committee. The general agents who do no local business whatever are also represented by two members. The members of Class 1 doing a local business purely, selected C. W. Drew, J. H. Moore, and E. M. Teall as their representatives. The mixed class of managers and agents selected W. W. Dudley and W. F. Rollo. The class composed of general agents doing no local business whatever selected Frank D. Rogers and M. O. Brown. The relative representation of the various classes came in for some criticism and discussion. In the mixed class there are twenty-six members, while in the class of purely general agents there are not to exceed ten members. Each class is given the same representation and at yesterday's meeting there were only as many general agents present as there were members selected to act for them on the committee. At the previous meeting the President, Vice-President, and Secretary were selected and yesterday afternoon T. A. Bowden was continued as Superintendent of Surveys. The office of Treasurer has not yet been filled. An adjournment was taken until next Tuesday, when it is expected the organization will be completed.

TEXAS RISKS ARE NOT WANTED.

Reply of the Insurance Men to the Dallas Property-Owners' Convention.

The reply of the insurance people who have urged the application of the coinsurance clause in Texas to the State Convention of Property-Owners which met at Dallas to protest against it contains some plain, unvarnished statements as to the unfavorable conditions of the Texas field. It includes the following:

The committee stated, and reiterates, that the fire waste in Texas is greater than that in any other section of the world of equal extent and territory, and involving as great values as represented in the State of Texas; that for eleven years, including 1893, the fire waste in Texas (the amount of insured property actually destroyed) was $1.04 for each $100 of property insured, against 55 cents on each $100 of property insured in the entire Union, and 35 cents of each $100 of property insured for the State of New York, or 50 cents for the adjoining State of Louisiana. On each $100,000,000 of property insured in Texas the amount destroyed by fire was $1,040,000 per year, as against $550,000 for each $100,000,000 of property insured throughout the Union; $500,000 for the State of Louisiana, or $350,000 in the State of New York, and that instead of growing better the fire waste is increasing yearly, reaching its highest figures in 1893. While the losses paid in 1893 are only $2,566,705.63, the losses in December of that year were enormous and mostly unpaid Jan. 1, when the statements were rendered to the insurance department. We see therefore from reports to the insurance department that the losses incurred to insured property for 1893 reached the enormous sum of $3,135,211.68, a larger amount than was ever destroyed by fire in Texas in any one previous year. This, of course, takes no account of the tremendous amount of property destroyed which was not insured and of which we have no records.

TO CHANGE BROKERAGE RULES.

Petition Favoring Such Action Freely Circulated on La Salle Street.

It is evident now that a strong effort will be made to have the brokerage rule of the new board materially changed. The local agents who are inclined to favor the broker as a factor in the business feel that they were outgeneraled at the meeting this week and began a systematic canvass of the street yesterday in favor of a change of the brokerage rates. A petition embodying practically the amendments offered at Tuesday's meeting by C. S. Pellet was circulated quite freely yesterday and received the signatures of a large number of agents. It asks that all middlemen be put on the same basis so far as commissions are concerned. Brokers, solicitors, and real estate men writing buildings only are to get 7½ and 12½ per cent respectively on ordinary and preferred risks, and the same rates are to obtain on interchanged business between offices. The brokers, it is said, will be satisfied with an arrangement of this kind in case the prohibition as to their receiving commissions on business in the heart of the city is removed. There was no opportunity given yesterday to present the petition at the local board meeting. It is said signatures of about thirty agents were secured. It would take a three-quarters vote to force the change through, but it is thought the presentation of the petition, well backed by the street, will bring about a change in sentiment.

FIRE DEPARTMENT HANDICAPPED.

An Investigation Made in Denver Which Leads to an Advance in Rates.

A joint committee of the Western Union and Pacific Union recently investigated the condition of the Fire Department at Denver and on the unsatisfactory showing advanced rates sharply. There was a shortage in amount of hose necessary to a city the size of Denver and it seems that a scandal in this connection is in a fair way to being unearthed. There are nearly 16,000 feet of the hose missing, and the Fire and Police Board thinks the only way this vast quantity of city property can be accounted for is on the basis that it was never supplied. One of the city detectives is still engaged in scouring the outside districts in the hope that his labors may prove fruitful in the unearthing of some of the hose supposed to have been purchased at from 80 to 90 cents a foot. Tests have been made of hose on hand which indicate that a fair proportion of it is useless and that instead of having 20,000 feet, thought necessary by Fire Chief Roberts, there are not over 6,000 to 8,000 feet of good hose.

MAY RE-ENTER AMERICAN FIELD.

Talk of the Guardian Writing Life Insurance in the United States.

New York, June 8.—[Special.]—It was said today by good authority that the Guardian Insurance company of London, which has gradually been withdrawing its business from this country, is to resume American transactions in two years. Like most English companies it does a fire, life, and marine business and had secured a good class of American patrons in fire insurance only. Mr. Relton, the head manager of its fire department, who has been here for some time closing out the company's business, has remarked recently to insurance people of New York that his company is once more to take up American business. Today the news comes from London that the Guardian people will not assume fire risks again, but intend to handle life insurance only. Among the foreign companies now talked of here as likely to abandon their American interests are the Northern of England and the Transatlantic of Germany.

Ohio to Resume Business in Indiana.

Wabash, Ind., June 8.—[Special.]—Jesse Parmenter, agent of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance company, with headquarters at Leroy, O., this morning received notification that the company, which three years ago was forbidden to do business in Indiana because its condition obliged the Auditor of State to withold a license, had been permitted to resume writing policies, and that its affairs would be conducted as before. The company had a larger line of farm risks than any other company in Indiana.

Conservatives Win in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 8.—[Special.]—The contest for the control of the Philadelphia Contributionship Fire Insurance company, with its $4,000,000 of assets, ended today. While the official result will not be known for a week it is certain the young bloods have been defeated and the management of the company will remain in the hands of the conservatives. It is believed the election will yet be carried to the courts.

General Insurance Notes.

Inspector Allen of the Indianapolis Inspection Bureau has recently made a much needed advance in rates on dwellings in the suburbs out of reach of fire protection. Heretofore no distinction has been made between city and suburban dwellings.

The Indiana State Board and League has adopted a complete schedule for rating grain elevators. It is proposed to obtain specific application to all elevators in the State, and thus put the class, if possible, on a paying basis. The basis rate is $1.50.

C. J. H. Woodbury has resigned as Vice-President of the Boston Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance company from Sept. 1. His active connection with the company will end July 1, a leave of absence having been granted for the remaining two months.

ROBERT H. PARKS DIES IN NEW YORK.

He Was at One Time an Operator on the Chicago Board of Trade.

New York, June 8.—[Special.]—Robert H. Parks, at one time an active operator in grain and stocks in this city and Chicago, died today at the Hahemann Hospital, Park avenue and Sixty-seventh street, where he had been ill for several months. He became known here thirty years ago when he joined his brother, C. C. Parks, a member of the old Gold Board. Black Friday swept the firm away. The brothers went to Waukegan, Ill., and bred thoroughbred horses and fancy cattle. Before returning to this city Mr. Parks did a grain business on the Chicago Board of Trade, having previously been profitably engaged in the wholesale clothing line in Chicago and Davenport, Ia. In 1879 he came here again to represent the Chicago grain firm of M. S. Nichols & Co. He worked up a large business in orders from his office direct to Chicago. He was called a pioneer in that line of business. In 1884 his principals failed, involving him heavily. Before the failure he was considered worth $250,000. He extricated himself from the failure and became the representative here of the Chicago firm of Robert Lindblom & Co. He joined the Produce Exchange, but his dealings were no longer spirited or extensive. He resided at the Windsor Hotel until the Murray Hill was opened, when he took quarters there until forced to seek hospital treatment. While he was in the hospital, just before Easter, his wife died. His daughter is the wife of Samuel D. Brewster. Mr. Parks was 58 years old.

David H. Jones.

David H. Jones, an old-time resident of the Twelfth Ward, died yesterday of paralysis at No. 1278 West Monroe street. He was born in Oneida County, New York, Dec. 28, 1831. In 1868 he came to Chicago and entered the retail grocery business. He lived at No. 1278 West Monroe street twenty-one years. He was a Republican and active in ward politics. He occupied several minor city positions. He leaves a wife and two grown sons, Milton and Samuel H. Jones of this city.

J. K. Bole.

Cleveland, O., June 8.—Ex-Councilman J. K. Bole, one of the receivers of the Valley railroad and President of the American Steel Casting company, which recently absorbed numerous steel plants throughout the country, died suddenly today at Chester, Pa., of apoplexy.

Emil Haberkorn.

Los Angeles, Cal., June 8.—Emil Haberkorn, once husband of Actress Margaret Mather, died yesterday from consumption. He was leader of orchestras in the East and this city.

RARE AND COSTLY BOOKS.

Volumes for Which Sums Ranging from $2,400 to $15,000 Have Been Paid.

A list of twenty-five of the highest-priced books in the world recently got into print in Paris. The values ranged from $2,400 to $15,000.

A Guttenberg Bible, second edition, was sold for the last-named amount. It was printed about 1450.

A first edition of Boccaccio, printed in 1471, brought at a sale in Roxburghe the sum of $11,300.

The Valdarfer Boccaccio, printed in Venice also in 1471, sold for $10,400.

Baron Pichon in 1847 bought "L'Office de la Toussaint" for $9. The same work sold later at the La Carelle sale for $3,600.

So on through the entire list these practically useless books, valuable only as curios, brought their thousands of dollars.

And today an entire set of the Encyclopedia Britannica, twenty-five volumes, constituting a complete library of sound and useful information, can be secured by the saving of 10 cents a day for only a short time.

The Chicago Tribune has inaugurated this grand enterprise in the interest of the people. Education is a matter of paramount importance in any career, for the professional man, for the mechanic, for any one, and here is the chance for the young man who cannot afford to take a college course. If he will study The Tribune's edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica for only a small portion of his leisure time each day he can learn more and learn it quicker and more thoroughly than he can by the aid of all the professors in the world.

Call at The Tribune Encyclopedia headquarters, No. 109 Adams street, opposite the Postoffice, or send a postal card for full information. It will astonish you to learn how cheaply and easily you can obtain this valuable work.

THE NORTHWESTERN LINE

Fast Time to Milwaukee.

On schedule effective June 10 the train via the Northwestern Line leaving Chicago at 3 p. m. daily will reach Milwaukee at 5 p. m., thus reducing the running time between the two cities to two hours, which will be the fastest time ever made between the two points by passenger trains on regular schedule. The time between Chicago and Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, and the entire Fox River territory will be correspondingly reduced. For tickets and information apply at ticket offices Northwestern Line, 208 Clark-st., and Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

Summer Resorts of Wisconsin.

Excursion tickets to the summer resorts of Wisconsin are now on sale by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Special low rates on Friday and Saturday of each week for tickets good to return until Monday. For further information apply at ticket office, 207 Clark street, or Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison streets.

Change in Time.

Commencing Sunday, June 10, Wisconsin Central St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Pacific express will leave Chicago 11:30 p. m., instead of 11:45 p. m.

N. B.—Chicago's most popular and enterprising dental firm, the first to depart from high prices in favor of the masses.—*Daily News.*
Extracting free; no pain; $5 to $8, best set.
Drs. McChesney, Randolph and Clark-sts.

Charles E. Newton, the hatter, notifies his friends of new address, No. 145 Dearborn street.

Best of all for constipation and indigestion is Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, 10 does 10 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Keep looking young and save your hair, its color and beauty, with Parker's Hair Balsam.
Hindercorns, the best cure for corns, 15 cts.

It Would Not Be Possible
"to conceive a more delightful perfume than Crab Apple Blossom." New York observer.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Springfield, Ill., June 8.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today licensed for incorporation the following new companies:

Grand Lodge of the Bohemian Workingmen's Aid Association, at Chicago; without capital stock; social and benevolence; incorporators, N. Morav, J. Kubal, F. B. Horky, and others.

Conyne Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $40,000; to manufacture and sell men's furnishing goods, etc.; incorporators, Charles B. S. Conyne, Henry Vreeder, and Martin Olson.

The California and Illinois Fruit company, at Chicago; capital stock, $200,000; operate fruit orchards, etc.; incorporators, Charles H. Jackson, John R. Crump, and J. W. Cecil.

The Denverside Smelting and Refining company, at East St. Louis; capital stock, $50,000; operate smelting and refining works, etc.; incorporators, Charles Bartzfeld, George J. Scherer, and William S. Hodgen.

Wayne Central Cemetery Association, at Wheaton, Du Page County; without capital stock; maintain burial ground; incorporators, J. G. Black, W. O. Pratt, and J. N. Gorman.

Allen Crockery Company, at Rockford; capital stock, $12,000; manufacture and sell crockery; incorporators, W. H. Allen, O. M. Williams, and Frank Ragan.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the persons living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
John Morey, Charlotte Jones	39—26
Frank Wisniewski, Barbara Kastinska	27—21
Frank Deja, Julyanna Clarber	26—22
Thomasz Zukouski, Pauline Sustak	21—18
Antoni Borowski, Katarzyna Niskucka	26—19
Edward Appel, Mary Kupnagil	23—25
Charles Brook, Florence Curtis	24—20
Johan Swanson, Annie Nilson	40—36
Maximilion Duszniki, Franziska Joblunski	23—21
Bruno Engelhardt, Elizabeth Palm	24—35

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Adolph Meyer, Maggie Hachenberger	28—24
Adolph Moeller, Clara Schmidt	24—23
Ignatius Gross, Mary Bednarek	27—25
Heinrish Kiesling, Lizzie Waldengele	42—37
Henry Swierenge, Hatwig Heller	22—21
Ernst Anderson, Mary Stenmark	27—21
Peter Lepus, Mary Fuzy	26—21
Charles Kropp, Emma Larson	28—19
George Hall, Carrie Denniston	33—28
Edward Hadlock, Maggie Mullen	29—24
Swan Johnson, Alma Gustafson	26—25
Robert Bringmann, Martha Erdmann	21—20
Alexander Thompson, Catherine Martin	27—29
Thomas Sheehan, Elenore Keogh	23—21
Otto Karlson, Mary Stenstrom	31—31
Almachilde Gramotte, Mary Braggio	33—21
Frank Egloff, Lena Schoenwolf	24—23
Albert Sanders, Frances Bomkonski	23—20
William Severin, Mary Ruff	24—22
John Cummings, Jennie Mack	24—18
John Pugh, Mathilda Popka	36—23
August Barteis, Dora Kiemer	27—21
Kasper Rieger, Magdalina Walsheid	25—21
Theodore Altenburg, Louise Hauff	23—23
James Hamilton, Lyda Smith	29—24

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Office of Chief of Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C., June 8.—Forecast for Saturday:

Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, fair, south winds.

Lower and Upper Michigan, fair, warmer, south winds.

Minnesota and Iowa, fair, followed in afternoon by showers in western portion, indications of local storms Saturday afternoon, south winds.

North and South Dakota, showers, northwest winds, cooler.

Nebraska, light showers, slightly cooler except in vicinity of Valentine, south gales, becoming northwest.

Missouri, generally fair, cooler in northwest portion, south winds.

Kansas, light showers in the early morning, generally fair during the day, slightly cooler, winds becoming northwest.

Colorado, generally fair, northwest winds, slightly cooler in the vicinity of Pueblo.

Montana, fair, slightly cooler in extreme eastern portion, warmer in western portion, south to southwest winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n 12 hours
Abilene	29.90	80	82	S. E.	Clear	.18
Bismarck, N. D.	29.60	76	82	S.	Fair	Trace
Boston, Mass	30.04	66	72	W.	Cl'udy	
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.06	58	60	S. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill	30.06	54	78	S. E.	Clear	
Charleston, S. C.	30.14	74	80	S.	Clear	
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.80	52	58	W.	Fair	.06
Chicago	30.04	78	84	S.	Clear	
Cincinnati, O.	30.08	78	82	S. W.	Clear	
Cleveland, O.	30.96	72	76	W.	Clear	
Davenport, Ia.	29.98	80	86	S. E.	Clear	
Denver, Colo.	29.82	60	66	N. W.	Clear	.02
Des Moines, Ia.	29.92	80	86	S.	Cl'udy	
Detroit, Mich.	30.04	70	76	S. W.	Clear	
Dodge City, Kas.	29.76	72	78	S.	Clear	Trace
Duluth, Minn.	29.84	76	88	Calm.	Clear	
El Paso, Tex	29.82	88	88	W.	Clear	
Erie, Pa.	30.06	64	68	S.	Cl'udy	
Galveston, Tex.	30.00	80	82	S. E.	Clear	
G'd Haven, Mich	30.02	66	70	S.	Clear	
Green Bay, Wis.	29.96	78	86	S.	Fair	
Helena, Mont.	29.96	52	56	N. W.	Cl'udy	
Huron, S. D.	29.74	70		S.	Cl'udy	
Indianapolis	30.08	82	86	W.	Clear	
Jacksonville	30.14	74	84	S. E.	Fair	Trace
Kansas City, Mo.	29.96	78	84	S.	Cl'udy	
Knoxville	30.10	74	80	N. E.	Clear	
La Crosse, Wis.	29.96	82	86	S.	Clear	
Little Rock, Ark	30.04	72	82	E.	Fair	
Louisville, Ky.	30.10	78	86	S.	Clear	
Marquette, Mich	29.[illegible]2	70	84	E.	Fair	
Memphis, Tenn.	30.06	78	82	E.	Clear	
Miles City	29.64	64	74	N. W.	Fair	
Milwaukee	30.00	76	84	S.	Clear	
Minnedosa	29.54	82	92	S. E.	Fair	
Montreal	29.92	60	70	S. W.	Cl'udy	
Moorhead	29.72	82	88	S. E.	Clear	
New Orleans, La	30.00	80	86	S. E.	Clear	
New York City	30.08	66	74	S. E.	Clear	
Omaha, Neb.	29.84	80	84	S. E.	Clear	
Oswego, N. Y.	30.00	58	62	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Palestine	29.98	84	88	S. E.	Clear	
Pierre, S. D.	29.60	78	82	S.	Cl'udy	
Pittsburg	30.12	72	76	N. W.	Clear	
Port Huron	30.02	68	76	S.	Clear	
Pueblo	29.78	60	68	W.	Clear	Trace
Rapid City	29.62	64	74	S.	Cl'udy	
St. Louis	30.04	76	84	S. E.	Clear	
St. Paul	29.88	82	86	S. E.	Clear	
Salt Lake City	30.16	56	56	W.	Clear	.02
Santa Fe	29.84	68	70	N. W.	Clear	
Sioux City	29.78	80	84	S.	Cl'udy	
Springfield, Ill.	30.04	76	82	S.	Clear	
Springfield, Mo.	30.00	70	78	S. E.	Fair	
Toledo	30.04	78	82	W.	Clear	

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 69 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 72 degrees; 10 a. m., 76 degrees; 11 a. m., 80 degrees; 12 m., 82 degrees; 1 p. m., 84 degrees; 3 p. m., 84 degrees; 6 p. m., 82 degrees. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.57; 6 p. m., 29.53.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived—Fuerst Bismarck, from Hamburg.

CHRISTIANSAND—Arrived—Venetia, from New York.

LIVERPOOL—Arrived—Nomadic, from New York.

LIZARD—Passed—Dania, from New York.

DEATHS.

BENSON—A. H. Benson, suddenly of pneumonia, June 7, at 5:30 a. m. at his residence, 16 Ogden-av. Funeral Sunday, at 1 p. m. by carriage to Rosehill.

BROWN—Magdalene Brown, mother of Mrs. P. F. Bridges, at 4:15 a. m., June 8th. Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m. from late residence, 1661 Melrose-st.

HOGAN—June 4, at Duluth, Minn., Andrew J. Hogan, beloved brother of Henry, Joseph, Mamie, and Catherine Hogan. Formerly resided at 563 W. 21st-st. Funeral Saturday at 9:30 a. m. from 627 W. 14th-st., to St. Pius' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

JONES—David H. Jones, June 8, aged 62 years. Funeral at 2 p. m. today from his late residence, 1278 W. Monroe-st. Interment at Forest Home. Utica, N. Y., papers please copy.

JENKS—June 8, May Ives, beloved wife of Henry C. Jenks. Funeral at 1:30 p. m., Sunday, June 10, from Centennial Baptist Church, Jackson-blvd. and Lincoln-st. Interment Oakwoods.

KNOTT—George, beloved husband of Margaret B. Knott, June 3, 44 years 10 months 11 days; buried at Forest Home, June 5.

LAMOS—At St. Joseph, Mich., Charles Chauncey Lamos of this city, brother of Mrs. Benjamin Allen. Services at Mr. Allen's residence, 1815 Michigan-av., Saturday at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

VAN DENBERGH—June 8, Henry T. Van Denbergh Jr., aged 22 years. Funeral from residence of his parents, 97 37th-st., Sunday, June 10, at 2 o'clock p. m. Burial private.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC entertainment, under the auspices of the Ryder club, will be given in St. Paul's Church, Prairie-av. and 30th-st., Thursday and Friday evenings, June 14 and 15.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOLS OF THE FIRST Presbyterian Church and Railroad Chapel will observe "Children's Day" by union services at the church Sunday, June 10, at 3 p. m.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

Chicago Racing Association
(HAWTHORNE TRACK.)
Spring Meeting, 1894.
Beginning May 1, ending June 22.
5 or More Races Each Day, Rain or Shine.
RACES COMMENCE at 2:15 o'clock p. m.
Booking on Foreign Races.
SPECIAL RACE TRAINS TO TRACK in 25 Minutes.
Trains via the Illinois Central leave Randolph-st., stopping at Van Buren Station, at 9:45 a. m., 12:01 p. m., 12:25 p. m., 1 p. m., 1:30 p. m. and 2 p. m., stopping at Wabash-av. and 16th, 22d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Regular train leaving 12th-st. depot at 9:30 a. m. stops within two blocks of track. Returning, trains leave the racetrack at 4:45 p. m. and immediately after the races; last train leaves at 6:40 p. m. C. B. & Q. special trains leave the Union Depot at 12:15 p. m., 1:05 p. m., 1:35 p. m., and 2:10 p. m., stopping at all stations. Returning, trains leave racetrack at 4:50 p. m. and after the races. Fare for the round trip, both roads, 25c.
Admission to grounds and grand stand, $1.00. Season badges on sale at 403 Monadnock Block.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
MR. D. HENDERSON.....Sole Manager.
IS IT? IT IS!
WHAT? THE LIMIT.
ALADDIN JR. Henderson's American Extravaganza Co.
MATINEE Today at 2. PRICES, 25c to $1.00.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
GENERAL ADMISSION AT ALL TIMES..... 50c

HOOLEY'S THEATER—6th Big Week.
ALWAYS CROWDED.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8:15.
Charley's Aunt.
Direction Charles Frohman.

THE SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
MATINEE TODAY. Schiller Opera Co. TONIGHT AT 8.
The Black Hussar.
Sunday, June 17—TAR AND TARTAR.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
Tonight. Matinee Today at 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S STOCK COMPANY
In Sidney Grundy's Impressive
SOWING THE WIND

FRANK HALL'S CASINO
MUSEE and VARIETY THEATER, Wabash-av, near Jackson-st.—Continuous stage performances 11 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. daily. "The curtain never drops." Billy Rice's Minstrels this week in addition to new bill of novelties. Crowded houses at all hours. Great success. Guaranteed the best show in Chicago.
Prices, 10, 15, 25, 35, and 50c. Box seats, $1.

MASONIC TEMPLE OBSERVATORY AND ROOF GARDEN.
302 ft. up in the Air. Open from 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.

A GREAT HIT.
Thousands Delighted.
The Beautiful Electric Theaters. Johnny Hand and his Hungarian Orchestra. Every evening at 7:30 and Saturday and Sunday afternoons.
ADMISSION—25 CENTS

DESPOT WINS A STAKE.

HE AND PEARL SONG ONLY TO FIGHT FOR THE CHICAGO.

The Latter Colt, Not at His Best, Unable to Give the Corrigan Horse a Hard Fight—Ingomar Beats Gascon in Astonishing Style—Red Top, The Spaniard, Ragner, and Ottyanna Win the Other Hawthorne Races—Saturday's Events and Entries—General Turf News.

Ed Corrigan's American Derby candidate, Despot, an honest colt of medium class, won another stake for the Master of Hawthorne yesterday. It was the Chicago Stakes, for 3-year-olds, at a mile and three-sixteenths, and worth $1,430 net. It wasn't much of a race. Despot, a 1 to 3 shot, had only Pearl Song, 2½ to 1, to beat. He did that easily and all the way. The latter colt is far from good. He hurt himself in his Kentucky Derby work

Thirty-fourth Day. June 8. Hawthorne Spring Meeting. Day Fine. Track Fast.

0187. First race, purse $500, maiden 2-year-olds, allowances, 4½ furlongs. Time, 57¾. Start good. Post 12 minutes. Won driving. Second driving. Winner by Joe Davis—Altitude. Owned by R. A. Smith.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	¼	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0181	Red Top, 113	....	8	4nk	1½	1¹	1½	Knapp	3-2	2	4-5
0181	Neutrel, 111	....	4	7	7¹	4½	2h	C. Weber	7	8	3
0180	Lizzie N., 106	..	10	6	2¹	2h	3½	Cratty	6	8	3
0139	Dick Behan, 112	....	3	2½	6½	3h	4²	Kunze	6	8	3
....	Overella, 115	....	...	1nk	5¹	5¹	5²	Noble	10	15	6
183	Walkover, 113	....	2	3½	3¹	8	6¹	Irving	10	12	5
076	Freyja, 105	....	10	13	9	6½	7½	Chevalier	10	15	6
0127	James S., 114	....	4	9	8	9	8	Yetter	8	5	2
0181	Walter O., 114	....	1	5	4²	7h	9	Juison	8	5	2
....	Weola, 115	....	....	11	11	12	10	Bozeman	30	50	20
....	Little Jerry, 115	....	....	10	13	13	11	Chorn	50	60	20
0180	Buck Knight, 113	....	2	8	10	10	12	Taylor	10	20	8
....	Montepenso, 118	....	....	12	15	14	13	Morrissey	15	10	4
0181	Miss Castles, 108	....	8	14	12	11	14	W. Bender	30	20	8
0151	Donnat, 105	....	10	16	14	15	15	L. Soden	10	15	6
0180	Margie, 111	....	4	15	16	16	16	Clay	8	8	3

0188. Second race, purse $600, all ages, penalties and allowances, 7 furlongs. Time, 1:29¾. Start good. Post 5 minutes. Won driving, second driving. Winner by Bubbler, dam by Dalnacardock, owned by Kentucky Stable.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
....	Ingomar (4), 99	....	20	3½	2nk	1h	4²	1h	1nk	F. Carr	5	10	3
(0175)	Gascon (6), 110	....	24	4h	6	4¹	3½	2²	2²	Irving	2	3-5	Out
0178	Lulu T. (3), 94	....	14	1h	1¹	2½	1nk	3²	3²	C. Weber	3	2½	1-2
0175	Susette (a), 99	....	20	5½	5nk	5¹	5²	5³	4¹	Mahone	50	100	4
0178	The King (4), 102	....	20	2½	3¹	3½	2½	4²	5²⁰	Taylor	5	8	3
0187	Jennie S. (3), 87	....	20	6	4h	6	6	6	6	H. Davis	40	100	30

0189. Third race, Chicago Stakes, $1,500 added, 3-year-olds, net value to winner $1,430, 1 3-16 miles. Time, 2:07¾. Start good. Post 3 minutes. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Judge Murray—Spinster, owned by Ed Corrigan.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	S.	¼	½	¾	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
(0153)	Despot, 119	....	....	2	1½	1½	1½	1¹	1¹	1²	J. Weber	36-100	1-3	Out
*220	Pearl Song, 122	....	....	1h	2	2	2	2	2	2	Irving	2	2½	Out

0190. Fourth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, ¾ mile. Time, 1:17¼. Start good. Post 20 minutes. Won driving, second driving. Winner by King Alfonzo—Sue Doherty, owned by Equitable Stable.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	½	¾	Stch.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
0167	The Spaniard (5), 97	....	27	3nk	1h	1³	1²	1¹	C. Weber	6	7	2½
0157	Freddie L. T. (3), 93	....	18	6	6¹	3½	2½	2h	Taylor	8	8	3
0167	Tom Jones (6), 97	....	27	4½	8	6nk	4³	3h	Isom	8	15	6
0155	Victoria (3), 85	....	21	2h	7²	8¹	3¹	4²	L. Soden	5	7	2½
0172	Vulture (4), 106	....	18	12	4	11	5h	5²	Cratty	30	60	20
0168	Verdant (4), 101	....	20	8	3¹	4¹	6½	6¹	Leigh	3	3-2	1-2
0175	Unicorn (4), 95	....	29	1h	5½	5½	9	7½	Chorn	15	15	6
0179	Magic (5), 97	....	29	9	9	9	8	8	Fick	3	4	8-5
0143	Springtime (3), 81	....	27	5½	2²	2½	10	9	Gardner	8	10	4
0167	Encoria (3), 88	....	18	7	12	12	7½	10	Chevalier	20	20	8
....	Gov. Palmer (3), 84	....	27	10	10	7½	11	11	J. Perkins	20	40	15
0190	Viola Knight (4), 93	....	24	13	13	10	12	12	McIntyre	40	60	20
0134	Tamerlane (a), 94	....	27	11	11	13	13	13	Moore	15	40	12

0191. Fifth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, 1 mile and 70 yards. Time, 1:43¼. Start good. Post 7 minutes. Won handily, second driving. Winner by Volturno—Lady Lisle, owned by Hankins & Johnson.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On	Off	St.	¼	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
(0178)	Ragner (5), 101	....	22	6	4²	4¹	3¹	3²	1¹	Irving	5-2	2	7-10
0168	Fair Knight (3), 87	....	20	5	2¹	2¹	1¹	1²	2²	Chevalier	10	20	6
0165	Enthusiast (4), 107	....	12	2nk	1½	1½	2¹	2¹	3⁵	Leigh	3-2	1	Out
0181	Bessie Bisland (6), 101	....	22	1h	3h	3h	4²	4³	4³	Chorn	4	7	2½
0181	Philora (6), 97	....	21	3	6	6	5	5	5	Taylor	6	20	8
*(200)	Pendleton (5), 99	....	24	4h	5³	5½	6	7	6¹	Isom	8	12	5
....	Westchester (6), 110	....	16	7	7	7	5¹	5½	7	W. Bender	8	10	4

0192. Sixth race, purse $500, all ages, selling, ¾ mile. Time, 1:16. Start fair. Post 4 minutes. Won easily, second driving. Winner by Onondaga—Miss Hight, owned by Ed Corrigan.

Index.	Horses and weights.	On.	Off	St.	½	¾	Str.	Fin.	Jockeys.	Op.	Cl.	Pl.
(0171)	Ottyanna (3), 94	....	12	6	2½	1¹	1½	1²	C. Weber	4-5	1-2	Out.
*213	Maj. Tom (4), 106	....	18	3h	3h	3½	4h	2h	Bozeman	8	15	4
0132	Zoolein (5), 100	....	24	2nk	5h	5nk	5¹	3h	F. Carr	6	9	3
0148	Dalsyrian (4), 94	....	27	4¹	6	6	6	4¹	Clay	12	15	4
0131	Monrovia (4), 93	....	24	5	4h	2¹	2½	5²	Taylor	15	15	4
0141	Montana (a), 103	....	21	1½	1½	4h	3½	6	Chorn	4	3	7-10

*Latonia race.

and has not yet recovered. Still he made the race eyeable.

The history of the Chicago Stakes follows:

Year.	Winner.	Weight.	Jockey.	Time.	Value.	Track.
1891	Ethel	117	Kiley	2:05	$1,510	F.
1892	Lew Weir	127	Overton	2:32	1,500	VH
1893	Enthusiast	117	Slaughter	2:13	1,760	H.
1894	Despot	119	J. Weber	2:07¾	1,430	F.

Despot will be an American Derby starter with a chance. He may be outrun, but will give his backers an honest race and do the best he can. He has run eight races at Hawthorne this spring and won seven of them, running second to Vassal in the Selling Stakes. He has earned $4,790 so far. No wonder Ed Corrigan put three bets on him for the American Derby. The last was made yesterday morning and was $50 against $1,500.

Two other favorites besides Despot won. They were Red Top (Knapp), 2 to 1, and Ottyanna (C. Weber), 1 to 2. Three other favorites were beaten, the winners turning up in: Ingomar (F. Carr), 10 to 1; Ragner (Irving), 2 to 1; and The Spaniard (C. Weber), 7 to 1. Ragner was at a false price. She instead of Enthusiast should have been favorite.

Ingomar Defeats Old Gascon.

Ingomar's race was the sensation of the day. He was in against Gascon and four others in the second race at seven furlongs. Gascon's good performance Wednesday made him the favorite. Bookmaker Dorgen took a chance against him and got in a good deal of money at 2 to 1. Gascon was a 3 to 5 post favorite. Ingomar's price rose from 6 to 10 to 1. Gascon was ridden perfectly. Irving laid away to the stretch turn, Lulu T. and Ingomar making the running, and then brought the old sprinter through. He seemed to be winning at the eighth pole, but Carr got Ingomar to him at the paddock and though Irving drew and used his whip Gascon was beaten by a long neck. The good "place" thing, Lulu T., was third. It was Ingomar's first race and he ran without stable backing, as he is a poor work horse.

The Spaniard won the fourth race in funny fashion. With Weber up the horse figured to have a good chance and was well backed. Off third Weber rushed him into the lead at once, and, though he swerved and staggered in front of his field to the out and inside, the boy kept him going long enough to win by a scant length from the fast closing Freddie L. T. No other boy but Weber could have won on The Spaniard, and he was lucky in being so far in front when the horse wabbled.

Red Top, the proper favorite, won the opening race, four and one-half furlongs, for 2-year-olds, in a drive from Neutral, with the unfortunate Lizzie N. third.

Ragner, the second choice, and well backed, as she should have been, won the fifth race, one mile and seventy yards, selling. Again did Irving ride a good race, waiting with the mare to the stretch, while Leigh hustled Enthusiast, the favorite, along in front. Once straightened out Irving sent Ragner to the front and she won by a length, in 1:43¼, a good race. Fair Knight, well backed by the Hasty Stable folks, was second and beat Enthusiast.

Ottyanna, the odds-on favorite, took the last race, three-quarters, selling, right easily from Major Tom, who beat Zoolein a nose in 1:16. Montana, heavily played by the Hasty Stable, was last.

The starting was much better, the crowd 4,000 strong, weather delightful, and betting fair. The ring only profited in spots.

Saturday's Hawthorne Entries.

First race, 5 furlongs, purse $500, 2-year-olds, allowances:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0146	Babe Murphy	114	0187	Freyja	99
0122	Leo Lake	114	(0180)	Rouble	105
....	Tremor	108	076	Sallie Woodford	105
0180	Cyantha	105	(0166)	Nellie Osborne	105
....	Dalibard	105	0166	J. J. Douglas	102
0180	Vladimir	105	0181	Katie B.	99
*170	Flying Dutchman	108	0139	Soon Over	105
....	Tit for Tat	105			

*Louisville race.

Second race, 7 furlongs, purse $600, all ages, 10 pounds below scale, allowances:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0182	Loudon	102	*72	Ellen	84
0143	Buenos Ayres	89	....	Antrim	100
0172	Miss Rosa	97	0186	Glee Boy	102
....	Bimbo	102	0163	Tambio	89
0164	William T.	101	0175	Ethel	97
0182	St. Croix	107			

*Memphis race.

Third race, 1¼ miles, $2,500 added, the Ullman Handicap, handicap sweepstakes for 3-year olds and up:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(0158)	Vassal	102	(0188)	Ingomar	113
0129	Hawthorne	111	(0176)	Strathmeath	119
0184	Ormie	101	0191	Enthusiast	100

Fourth race, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upward selling, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
....	Hilyar	95	066	Hannah H.	90
0135	Merritt	100	0185	Lucinda	99
0160	Morse	97	0161	Harold	84
0167	Ruby Payne	95	0143	Costa Rica	108
0172	Uhpate	101	0131	Doug Knapp	108
0172	Rosamond	82	0185	Folly	90
0171	Jack Wilson	104	0179	India	82

Fifth race, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upward, selling, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
....	Skadi	93	255	Myrtle	97
0170	Tom Griffin	88	*0149	Bonnie True	98
057	Miss Clark	98	....	Semele	90
....	Speculation	112	0176	Semper Lex	106
0185	Robin Hood	98	0175	E. H. Sherley	106
....	Kenyon	109	0154	Snowball	97

*Latonia race.

Sixth race, purse $500, 3-year-olds and upwards, selling, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0186	Percy	102	0176	Mother of Pearl	97
0165	Emperor	97	0183	Jack Richelieu	100
057	St. Nicholas	92	....	Top Gallant	100
0176	Meddler	102	0175	Evanatus	105
0186	Gold Dust	82	0108	James V. Carter	88

Seventh race, purse $600, handicap steeplechase, all ages, short course:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
0174	Pat Mike	130	0174	Little Fred	127
0178	Col. Clay	130	0174	Ecarte	155
0156	Templemore	147	0154	Gladstone	155
0117	Zampost	130	(0156)	Gazette	140
0148	Duke of Kent	122	(0174)	Gen. Miles	140

AMERICAN DERBY GOSSIP.

Interest Increasing and the Field Estimated—Local Candidates.

Sure enough, Domino and Senator Grady are now 3 to 1 favorites for the American Derby. Both are accounted as certain starters. Taral writes a friend in Chicago that he will ride Hornpipe in the American Derby. The Corrigan green-white sash will probably be borne in the race by both Despot and Squarefellow. Pat Dunne thinks that Cash Day is "a Derby possibility, not a candidate," to use his own words. Charley Hughes does not think that Pearl Song will start in the Derby. W. J. Rogers is likely to get Simms to ride Doran in the race. If the Oneck Stable comes to Chicago Doggett will surely ride Prince Carl in the race.

Interest in the big event is increasing all around. The field is now being figured at ten, equally divided between East and West. There will be more in it. Of the Californians Agitato, without a chance, will go, and Lucky Dog, too. Both are at Hawthorne and doing well. Rey El Santa Anita is not showing form enough to have a chance, though he will bear the Baldwin black-red maltese cross. Oddly enough, the Washington Park bill bears the Baldwin cross and colors, and superstitious players have taken a hint from it.

St. Pat will hardly go in the race. Since he had the last chance to show his yellow streak at Hawthorne his leg has been under suspicion.

DOMINO AND HORNPIPE WILL COME.

Trainer Lakeland Announces the Keene's American Derby Pair.

NEW YORK, June 8.—[Special.]—When asked at Morris Park today if he would send Henry of Navarre to Hawthorne to take part in the Chicago Derby June 16 Byron McClelland replied:

"I would like first rate to take my colt out to Mr. Corrigan's big race, but my Eastern engagements look too rosy. I am engaged in the Belmont and Withers here, with a fair chance of winning one or both events. While the Corrigan Derby will be worth something like $6,000 to the winner, a sum not to be sneezed at in these hard times, the game looks easier here in the East."

"If the Chicago Derby distance was five furlongs I think Mr. Headley would send out Discount," said Maj. Duffy, an associate of Headley and Trainer Rogers. "As it cannot be shortened up it will not pay to incur an expense of several hundred dollars to give Discount a change of scene."

"Domino and Hornpipe will carry the Keene colors in the great American Derby to be run at Washington Park two weeks from tomorrow," was the announcement made by Trainer Billy Lakeland just before sending Assignee to the post today. "El Telegrafo will remain at home. Domino and Hornpipe can certainly make a better showing than he. I will not ship until three or four days before the race."

It is now pretty certain that Marcus Daly will be represented in the American by Senator Grady and Matt Byrnes. The pair are doing nicely. Dobbins will remain at home for a couple of the Eastern stakes. Dorian will be sent out. Rolla, Peter the Great, Potentate, and Rightmore will be among the absentees. Trainer Jim Dyer did not know that Rolla was eligible to the Derby until so informed by THE TRIBUNE correspondent today.

The rumor that Croker would shortly retire from the turf was revived today. The owner of Dobbins laughed heartily when asked about the correctness of the report, and said he had just got out of politics in order to devote a little time to his racing and breeding interests.

The betting ring at Morris Park was flooded today with bogus tickets on the second race. Bookmaker Duffy paid out $360 on a bogus St. Maxim ticket before detecting the same. Half a dozen other bookies were caught for smaller amounts. As the tickets came from Supply Agent Egan's stock Duffy and his fellow victims think Egan responsible for their losses.

In Brooklyn today Judge Moore threw out of court the cases of bookmakers, fifteen in number, arrested on warrants obtained by Peter De Lacey during the recent Gravesend meeting.

Three Chicago Derby Non-Starters.

CINCINNATI, O., June 8.—[Special.]—Three of the eligibles for Hawthorne's coming Chicago Derby—Lazzarone, Buckwa, and Lot Damrow—are at Latonia, and it is almost a certainty that neither of them will be sent to Chicago for the Hawthorne prize. The Himyar Stakes, which will be worth in the neighborhood of $4,000 to the winner, will be decided here on the day on which the Derby will be run, and Gene Leigh has fully decide to keep Lazzarone here for it. Tom Stevens' colt has been off in his work for some time and can be counted out of the Chicago event. Mr. Buffington, one of the owners of Lot Damrow, says that they have not fully decided as to the course they will pursue with reference to the Hawthorne Derby, but it is hardly probable that Damrow will be a starter in that event, as THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent has it from a reliable source that one of the colt's legs is, at the present time, badly puffed up.

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GARRISON'S OLD FORM

THE SNAPPER SHOWS IT IN A FINISH ON JOHN COOPER.

He and Simms Outride Taral, Who Should Have Won the Vreeland Handicap with Assignee—A Superb Finish in Which Garrison Won on the Western Colt—La Misere, St. Maxim, Sabilla, Atrophine, and California Win the Other Morris Park Races.

NEW YORK, June 8.—[Special.]—The finish between John Cooper and St. Julien in the Vreedland Handicap at Morris Park this afternoon was one of the prettiest of the season. The race was the fourth on the program, distance seven furlongs, and thirteen 3-year-olds competed. John Cooper carried top weight. Assignee was the superior colt in the race, but inferior riding on the part of Taral landed him third, a length behind Cooper and St. Julien. At the last sixteenth Assignee had the race well in hand by half a length. Taral was loafing, however, and Garrison on John Cooper and Simms on St. Julien made a monkey of him when it came to the finish. Assignee went to the post favorite at 2 to 1, backed down from 4 to 1. John Cooper opened at 4 and went to 7 and 8. St. Julien was a strong second choice at 5 to 1. Fancy prices were on call about the remainder. Assignee, Potentate, and Jack of Spades formed the leading division when the field got into stride at flag fall. The Jack and Potentate showed the way a length before Assignee until over five furlongs had been reeled off. Well into the sixth Jack of Spades compounded, Potentate went to pieces, and Taral began taking matters easily on the leader. St. Julien had lain in a pocket of Figaro's and Ben Lomond's making until a furlong from the goal. Getting out he came like a whirlwind. Garrison met Simms' rush and the two went by Taral five rods from the wire. For a brief instant St. Julien had a neck the best of the struggle and the crowd yelled. It was then that Garrison showed he had not lost his old knack of riding a finish. Gathering John Cooper in the last stride, as it were, he drove him past the judges winner by a scant nose.

The crowd surged pell-mell down the stand applauding "Snapper" like madmen. Judge Simmons, rattled for the moment, caused to be announced on the number board that John Cooper had won by a half-length. The crowd demurred, finally compromised on a head verdict, and again lustily cheered Garrison. The time of the race was 1:26¼—fast, considering John Cooper's impost.

Favorites were beaten in five of the six races, St. Maxim being the only one to get home first. His race was the second, with nothing to beat. La Misere won the first in handy manner. Sabilla, only a point behind Applause in the betting, captured the third; Atropine beat McCafferty and Judge Morrow in the fifth and California at 8 to 1 lost Prince of Monaco, a 13 to 20 shot, in the last. McCafferty's race on Judge Morrow was a weak one.

How the Horses Ran in the Races.

MORRIS PARK, June 8.—Weather clear. Track fast.

129. First race, 3-year-olds and upwards, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, 6 furlongs. Time, 1:1[illegible].

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
93	La Mis're (3), 116.3		2½	1½	1½	1²	Littlefield.
......	Dung'on (3), 114.5		4	4	3½	2³	Clerico.
110	Reiff (3), 111		4	3h	2h	4	3h	Reiff.
111	Gold D'l'r (6), 125.1		1½	3½	2h	4²	Taral.
99	Sp'd Ea'e (3), 114.2		5	5	5	5	Midgely.
91	Lorimer (5), 125.6		6	6	6	6	Thompson.

Good start. Won cleverly.

Betting—La Misere, 16 to 5; Dungannon and Lorimer, 25 each; Gold Dollar, 7 to 10; Reiff, 5; Spread Eagle, 50.

130. Second race, handicap, sweepstakes, all ages which have run and not won since May 20, $15 each, $1,000 added, 1 mile. Time, 1:40½.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
115	St. M'm (3), 107	2	3½	2½	1h	1½	Simms.
111	W. F'nso (3), 100	1	5	3½	2h	2h	Griffin.
82	S'ng&Dce (3), 95	5	2½	1h	3h	3²	Reiff.
120	Ornus (3), 98	6	6	6	4	4¹	Penn.
112	Lizzie (6), 92	3	1h	4	5	5	Keefe.
111	Adelbert (5), 106	4	4	5	6	6	Snedeker.

Good start. Won pulled up.

Betting—St. Maxim, 11 to 20; Will Fonso, 8; Song and Dance, 20; Ornus and Lizzie, 12 each; Adelbert, 15.

131. Third race, fillies, 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, 5½ furlongs. Time, 1:06.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
85	Sabilla, 108	2	2¹	1h	1h	1²	Simms.
107	Applause, 120	1	1½	2³	2³	2⁵	Taral.
94	Flush, 115	3	5	4	3½	3²	Lamley.
119	Windgale, 108	7	7	7	5	4	Littlefield.
119	Pretence, 108	6	4	5	6	5	Clerico.
100	Ninevah, 115	5	3¹	3¹	4	6	Midgley.
......	Roma, 115	4	6	6	7	7	Miller.
......	True Blue, 115	8	8	8	8	8	Taylor.

Start fair. Won easily.

Betting—Sabilla, 9 to 5; Applause, 18 to 5; Flush, 4; Windgale and True Blue, 60 each; Roma, 8; Pretence, 15; Ninevah, 15.

132. Fourth race, Vreeland Handicap, 3-year-olds, sweepstakes, $25 each, $1,000 added, 7 furlongs. Time, 1:26¼.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(108)	John Cooper, 122	8	4	4	4	1n	Garrison.
108	St. Julian, 108	7	7	7	3	2¹	Simms.
120	Assignee, 113	1	3½	3½	1½	3²	Taral.
113	Discount, 109	9	10	10	5	4	Lamley.
78	Lochinvar, 90	5	8	6	7	5	Macklin.
120	Potentate, 109	4	2¹	2½	2¹	6	Brooks.
110	Fusiler, 97	11	11	11	10	7	Carter.
......	Jack of Spades, 116	2	1½	1h	8	8	Griffin.
98	Prig, 98	10	9	9	9	9	Penn.
......	Ben Lomond, 103	3	5	5	6	10	Reiff.
(115)	Figaro, 110	6	6	8	11	11	Bergen.
86	Florinda, 85	12	12	12	12	12	Healey.
118	Galilee, 107	Left at post.				13	Clerico.

Start straggling. Won driving.

Scratched—Sam Lucas, 104 pounds; Armitage, 98; Pulitzer, 95; War Bonnet, 90.

Betting—John Cooper, 7 to 1; St. Julien, 5; Assignee, 2; Discount, Figaro, and Potentate, 10 each; Jack of Spades, 15; Prig and Galilee, 20 each; Ben Lomond, 40; Lochinvar, 50; Fusiler, 80; and Florinda, 200.

133. Fifth race, all ages, penalties and allowances, sweepstakes, $15 each, $1,000 added, 1 mile. Time, 1:40.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
115	Atropine (3), 95	4	4	4	2¹	1²	Griffin.
116	Clementine (3), 92	6	5	5	4	2²	Donohue.
118	Roller (5), 116	5	6	6	3²	3²	Clerico.
(112)	Judge Morrow (4), 116.2	3²	3½	5	4		McCafferty.
112	Galloping King (3), 99.1	2½	2½	6	5		Bergen.
121	Factotum (3), 97	3	1½	1½	1½	6	Keefe.

Start good. Won easily.

Scratched—Anxiety, 87 pounds.

Betting—Atropine, 3 to 1; Clementine, 30; Roller, 7; Galloping King, 6; Judge Morrow, 9 to 10; Factotum, 15.

134. Sixth race, handicap sweepstakes, 2-year-olds, $15 each, $1,000 added, 6 furlongs. Time, 1:12½.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(94)	California, 112	5	1½	1²	1²	1¹	Doggett.
(83)	P. of Monaco, 119.2		2½	2½	2½	2	Taral.
(119)	Glad, 111	3	3	3	3	3	Simms.
117	Monotony, 110	1	5	5	4	4	Littlefield.
85	B. of St'n'w'll, 100	6	6	6	6	5	Reiff.
103	Harris, 107	4	4	4	5	6	H. Jones.
89	Little Ella, 98	7	7	7	7	7	Keefe.

Good start. Won pulled up. Scratched: Rosita, 103 pounds.

Betting—California, 8 to 1; Prince of Monaco, 13 to 20; Glad, 5; Monotony, 10; Harris, 15; Belle of Stonewall, 20; Little Ella, 50.

Saturday's Morris Park Entries.

First race, 5 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
113	Pulitzer	119	115	Philip	102
111	Hurlingham	112	93	Drum Major	102
115	Armitage	108	93	Miss Hazel	102
121	Trevelyan	107	......	Frank Farmer	102
103	Rightmore	105	126	Mistral	102
42	Innocent	104	121	Dolly colt	102
111	Torchbearer	104	110	Rama	102
121	Iceland	104	121	Fondolin	99
99	Memento colt	102	99	De Courcey	99
109	Black Hawk	102	......	Pocahontas	97

Second race, handicap, 1⅛ miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
133	Judge Morrow	112	118	Lowlander	103
102	Sport	111	124	Picknicker	98
(118)	Redskin	108	127	Count	97
112	Blitzen	104			

Third race, Larchmont Stakes, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(77)	Gotham	122	114	Paladin	104
101	Keenan	108	114	Dolabra	104
101	Counter Tenor	108	114	The Preserver	104
77	Mirage	104			

Fourth race, the Toboggan Slide Handicap, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(109)	Dr. Hasbrouck	134	123	Derfargilla	110
(81)	Stonenell	130	102	Roche	107
102	Dr. Rice	124	(103)	Wernberg	104
(111)	Sirrocco	120	76	Shelley Tuttle	102
123	Wah Jim	120	121	Will Elliott	100
(123)	Correction	117	123	Lustre	100
......	Glenmoyne	116	126	Stoneneilie	97
......	Merry Monarch	116			

Fifth race, 1 mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
133	Judge Morrow	116	80	Melody	102
110	Ferrier	112	(98)	Tom Skidmore	102
......	W. B.	108	......	High C	101
74	Chief Justice	108	95	George Beck	95
115	Hammie	108	110	Disturbance	92
114	Jodan	107	110	Lonsdale	87
114	Speculation	106	106	Clarus	87
......	Arab	103	110	Little Mat	87
112	Treasure	102	......	Daly	84

Sixth race, 6 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
128	Installator	118	119	Flash	111
101	Counter Tenor	118	114	Escape	111
107	Ridicule	115	100	Kittie H. colt	111
128	Ella Reed	115	119	Lady Richmond	108
105	Canterbury	111	101	Liza	108

Louisville Pooling on Morris Park.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 8.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Saturday's Morris Park races was as follows:

First race—Armitage, $10; Hurlingham, $8; Fondoline, $5; field, $12.

Second race—Sport, $15; Redskin, $10; field, $10.

Third race—Gotham, $25; Counter Tenor, $12; Keenan, $10; field, $8.

Fourth race—Stonenell, $25; Dr. Rice, $20; Correction, $15; Dr. Hasbrouck, $10; Wernberg, $10; field, $14.

Fifth race—Tom Skidmore, $10; Disturbance, $8; George Beck, $5.

Sixth race—Ridicule, $15; Counter Tenor, $12; Ella Reed, $5; Liza, $5; field, $6.

PRINCE CARL RUNS A NOBLE RACE.

Off Last the Good Colt Beats a Good Field in Fast Time.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—[Special.]—Today's fair grounds card was good and a crowd of about 5,000 was out. Prince Carl proved himself true Derby timber when, with 103 pounds up, he beat a first-class field a mile in 1:42¼ on a track which was not at its best. Furthermore he was off absolutely last in a straggling send off, but he mowed his competitors down like a true racehorse and won in a furious drive by a head from Linda, who had only a neck the best of Logan. Chris Smith also captured the first race with Little Chris, but it took all there was in him to beat Rose Simpson a half length. Transit won the second race by a length. Momus won the 2-year-old race by a length handily. Mountain Quail, at 15 to 1, won the fourth in a driving finish by a neck. Walter won the fifth by a nose through the carelessness of Gorman on Pagan, who let up a little on the horse, allowing the other to get up in time to nip him. The summary:

First race, purse $400, 3-year-olds, 6 furlongs—Little Chris, 106 pounds (Mosby), 12 to 1, won; Rose Simpson, 97 (W. Flynn), 4 to 1, second; Attention, 102 (C. McDonald), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾. Truthful, 102 (N. Hill), 7 to 5; Billy McKenzie, 97 (D. Hennessy), 15 to 1; J. W. Brooks, 102 (J. Smith), 5 to 1; Alpha, 102 (Cole), 30 to 1; Minnie Mackin, 97 (F. Jackson), 30 to 1; September, 97 (Ham), 10 to 1; Selma, 97 (Garner), 50 to 1; Hazel, 107 (Alford), 30 to 1; I'll Go, 102 (Carroll), 30 to 1; Maggie Smallwood, 100 (W. Feeney), 12 to 1; Millie B., 102 (J. Davis), 15 to 1; and Theus, 102 (Lilly), 30 to 1, ran unplaced.

Second race, purse $400, all ages, 1 mile—Transit, 115 pounds (Ham), 6 to 1, won; Russell Grey, 106 (W. Flynn), 6 to 1, second; Prince Leon, 96 (Mosby), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:44½. Long Bridge (Coudrier), 8 to 1; Crab Cider, 110 (Washburn), 20 to 1; Prospect, 110 (Hananealt), 40 to 1; Townsend, 110 (C. McDonald), 8 to 1; Leadaway, 115 (Van Dusen), 40 to 1; Alfarrora, 115 (J. Smith), 5 to 2; and Palmetto Boy, 98 (N. Hill), 6 to 1, ran unplaced. Sadddlebags, 98 (Lilly), 6 to 1, fell.

Third race, selling, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Momus, 94 pounds (F. Jackson), 4 to 5, won; Dr. Work, 90 (A. Barrett), 5 to 1, second; Bob Carter, 103 (N. Hill), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:02¼. Taconey, 93 (Garner), 10 to 1; Farenzo, 96 (Ham), 10 to 1; Nellie K., 90 (W. Flynn), 10 to 1; St. Stephen, 93 (W. Taylor), 100 to 1; Doyle, 90 (Duffy), 20 to 1; Sam V., 90 (Perry), 100 to 1; Ned Comer, 93 (D. Hennessy), 50 to 1; and Jake R., 93 (Welsh), 100 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fourth race, selling, purse $400, all ages, 1 1-16 miles—Mountain Quail, 107 pounds (James), 15 to 1, won; Lord Willowbrook, 111 (N. Hill), 6 to 1, second; Uncle Jim, 107 (Cottrill), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:50¼. Echo, 116 (J. Smith), 20 to 1; Royal Flush, 116 (Boyle), 7 to 1; Old Pepper, 116 (Foster), even; Belle of Fernoy, 107 (W. Flynn), 20 to 1; Flavilla, 111 (Mosby), 20 to 1; Renie, 111 (Gorman), 20 to 1; Jamestown, 111 (Moore), 12 to 1; and Mexico, 112 (Edwards), 15 to 1, ran unplaced.

Fifth race, purse $400, all ages, 7 furlongs—Walter, 109 pounds (Mooney), 6 to 1, won; Pagan, 109 (Gorman), 7 to 5, second; Mollie R., 102 (J. Smith), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:28¾. Billy Gwynn, 107 (W. Flynn), 20 to 1; Little Crete, 104 (J. Mathews), 50 to 1; Tom Kelly, 107 (Mosby), 10 to 1; Ataman, 107 (Ham), 6 to 1; Chartreuse, 104 (C. McDonald), 20 to 1; Bugle, 104 (Garner), 20 to 1; Gen. Marmaduke, 109 (Cottrell), 60 to 1; Character, 104 (D. Johnson), 40 to 1; Berman, 109 (Credle), 100 to 1; Bill White, 107 (N. Hill), 7 to 1, ran unplaced. Cocheco, 104 (Hannawalt), 50 to 1, fell in stretch.

Sixth race, purse $600, 3-year-olds and upwards, 1 mile—Prince Carl, 103 pounds (Mosby), 7 to 10, won; Linda, 106 (J. Smith), 12 to 1, second; Logan, 115 (Shields), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:42¼. Highland, 110 (C. McDonald), 6 to 1; Guido, 115 (Gorman), 10 to 1; Mrs. Bradshaw, 91 (Garner), 60 to 1; Ja Ja, 110 (Ross), 50 to 1, and Rocquefort, 115 (J. Mooney), 100 to 1, ran unplaced.

Saturday's St. Louis entries are:

First race, ½ mile—Story Teller, 100 pounds; Sweet Kate, 100; Christine D., 100; Maggie Barry, 100; Maud McMillen, 100; Miss Addie, 100; Sunshine, 100; Night Shade, 100; Mary Talbou, 100; Anna McNairy, 100; Greenwood, 103; Larry Kavanaugh, 103; Taconey, 103.

Second race, ¾ mile—Dr. Parke, 100 pounds; B. F. Fly Jr., 100; Edith, 100; Dolly, 100; Fiction, 100; Florence M., 100; Ovation, 100; Dotsy Dimple, 100; Two O'clock, 100; Williston, 105; South Park, 105; Inspector C., 105; Cunarder, 105; Intimidad, 105; Tenacious, 105.

Third race, 2 miles—Vendetta, 100 pounds; Miss Baughmann, 90; Wedgefield, 92; Ether, 95; Saddlebags, 95; May Hardy, 95; Mexico, 95; Barefoot, 95; Kenwood, 98; Jim Hogg, 98; Baylor, 100; Shellbark, 100; Little George, 102; Pioneer, 102; Lady Pulsifer, 102.

Fourth race, ½ mile—Danla, 100 pounds; McInerney, 100; Nectar, 100; Blue Bonnet, 100; Hattie Bellew, 100; Finwater, 100; Opal, 100; Black Satin, 100; Indian Girl, 100; Boreas, 103; Daddy Reed, 103; Mercury, 103; Sagnawa, 103.

Fifth race, 1 3-16th miles—Wakota, 96 pounds; Maid Marian, 102; Logan, 105; Wildwood, 107; Service, 108; Soundmore, 108.

Sixth race, 1½ miles, steeplechase—Bushranger, 139 pounds; Rightaway, 139; Voltaire, 140; Bellringer, 140; Dakota, 140; Kate Bender, 140; Argenta, 143; Colic, 145; Larry Farrell, 145; Blazeaway, 145; Piccadilly, 140.

Seventh race, ¾ mile—Bettie Badger, 117 pounds; George Miller, 117; Adair, 119; Geraldine, 119; Parapet, 119; Sir Abner, 125; Verge d'Or, 124; Jack Rose, 124; Future, 124; Pagan, 124; Tenor, 124.

Tonight's pools on tomorrow's fair grounds races sold:

First race—Taconey, $10; Night Shade, $3; Maude McMillen, $2; Story Teller, $2; field, $5.

Second race—Tenacious, $15; B. F. Fly Jr., $7; South Park, $3; Ovation, $3; Dollie, $3; Florence M., $2; Dr. Parke, $2; field, $5.

Third race—Kenwood, $12; Pioneer, $10; Saddlebags, $8; May Hardy, $8; Baylor, $6; Jim Hogg, $5; field, $10.

Fourth race—Blue Bonnet, $5; Hattie Bellew, $5; Black Satin, $5; Boreas, $5; Mercury, $5.

Fifth race—Soundmore, $20; Service, $16; Wekota, $10; Maid Marian, $10; Logan, $8; Wildwood, $5.

Sixth race—Bushranger, $5; Argenta, $5; Eolic, $5.

Seventh race—Geraldine, $10; Pagan, $10; Bettie Badger, $5; Sir Abner, $5; Verge d'Or, $5; Jack Rose, $5; Future, $5; field, $5.

THE FLEISCHMANN'S BUY RAY S.

The Price, $15,000, Is All the Good Horse Is Worth.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 8.—[Special.]—Lou Elmore, the trainer of the Western division of Fleischmann's stable, arrived here this morning from Latonia and at once entered into negotiations with the Cahn Brothers' for the purchase of Ray S. Some days ago the Latonia management began to figure with the owners of Yo Tambien and Ray S. for a special race Wednesday at Latonia between Yo Tambien, Ray S., Ida Pickwick, and Ducat. The conditions were $500 a corner, with $3,000 added. The Ray S. and Yo Tambien parties refused the offer and the mare will probably start here in the Brewers' Stake Thursday. Failing to get either it is probable that Mr. Fleischmann was urged to buy the horse. Elmore offered $12,000, which was refused, and the offer was raised to $15,000, at which price they secured the horse. He is a better racing machine just now than ever in his career, but brought his full value. He was shipped to Latonia tonight and will probably start there Wednesday.

Charley McCafferty is getting Senator Irby ready for the Chicago Derby at Hawthorne. The colt has not been seen at his best here.

Prince Carl ran a magnificent race today. Off last, he had to run around every horse in the race and, standing a drive for three furlongs, beat a high-class field, including Logan, Linda, and Highland. He was giving as good a horse as Logan eight pounds on the scale.

Suburban Handicap Odds.

The odds on the Suburban to date sent out by the commission firm of Goodwin Bros., No. 241 Broadway, New York, are as follows:

Odds.	Horses.	Wt.	Odds.	Horses.	Wt.
12	Lamplighter, 5	128	12	Domino, 3	109
20	Raceland, a	121	40	Leonawell, 5	108
5	Clifford, 4	121	50	Blitzen, 5	107
5	Sir Walter, 4	120	60	Candelabra, 5	106
10	Don Alonzo, 4	119	50	Vestibule, 5	105
12	Banquet, a	119	50	Copyright, 5	105
15	Ajax, 4	118	50	Kinglet, 5	105
4	Ramapo, 4	116	50	Terrifier, 6	105
20	St. Leonards, 4	115	100	Fidelio, 5	105
40	Sport, 4	114	50	Imp. Stromboli, a	105
12	Bassetlaw, 4	114	50	St. Domingo, 4	104
40	Mars, 5	112	20	Lazzarone, 3	102
15	Diablo, a	112	50	Count, 5	100
20	Lowlander, 6	112	50	Herald, 4	100
100	Pactolus, 5	112	8	Henry of Nav're, 3	100
30	Parvenue, 5	112	30	Hornpipe, 3	100
40	Comanche, 4	112	30	Jack of Spades, 3	100
30	Charade, 5	111	40	St. Michael, 4	100
50	Carlsbad, 5	110	40	Stowaway, 4	100
20	Pickpocket, 5	110	100	Speculation, 5	98
50	Picknicker, 6	110	100	Potentate, 3	95
50	G. W. Johnson, 4	110	100	Assignee, 3	93
40	King Lee, 4	110	60	Will Fonso, 3	90
30	Prince George, 4	109			

Notes of the Turf.

Dave Gideon makes no bones about declaring that he will win the Futurity with The Butterflies.

The Elkton Stable, with Morello, De Bracy, and six others, is expected in from California June 11 or 12.

The racing at Hawthorne today begins at 2 o'clock and one of the events of the season, the Ullman Handicap, is on the card.

E. K. Allen, Chicago, Ill.: Gwendoline in the American Derby is Marcus Daly's St. Simon—Red Spinner filly. She has never started.

Ohio Belle is at Hawthorne and will perhaps be seen in a purse race before the stake race for which she came, the Competition, for 3-year-old fillies.

The Hasty Stable was allowed to start two horses at Hawthorne yesterday and its plunging owner will probably be forgiven for his peculiar coup on Meddler.

Barney Schreiber yesterday gave his partner and Pop Gray's trainer, Pat Dunne, a massive gold locket with a $200 diamond in its center. It was for Pop's victory in the Annual Stakes.

George V. Hankins denies the story that he tried to buy Cash Day to run in the American Derby from Charles Carmichael, and verifies what THE TRIBUNE said, that Danton was of little account.

LA FIESTA'S SPEED.

SHE AND MISS REYNOLDS HAVE A HOT LATONIA RACE.

The Baldwin Filly Gets Away at the End and Wins by a Scant Margin—How Rebecca and Graham Spoiled a Start—Little Walter and Valiant Wake Up and Win—Ashland and Bona Vera Take the Other Events—Jockey Martin for Chicago.

CINCINNATI, O., June 8.—[Special.]—Though an off day at Latonia the card was a fair one and a good crowd was out. The betting was brisk, and as outsiders won most of the events, with a divided play on the two taken by favorites, the ring found the afternoon profitable. An incident out of the usual occurred in the fifth race, in which only six of the nine maiden fillies that went to the post took part through no fault of the starter. Seeing the rather troublesome lot all in motion and fairly well bunched, Starter Pettingill dropped his flag. Almost immediately thereafter Rebecca, ridden by Graham, one of the best lightweights riding here, wheeled about, when Freeman and T. Smith pulled up their mounts. The other six went on and Bona Vera, having the speed of the party, won away off from the cheap favorite, Cora Mia.

Duke of Milpitas made his début for the meeting in the closing race. The starter tried hard to let his backers have a run for their money, but after delaying the start the others were dispatched without him, in accordance with a signal from the judges. Crevasse showed the way to the final eighth, when Little Walter came by and won away off in fast time for the class.

Valiant, at a long price on the supposition that the distance was too great, won the chief race of the day all the way and with considerable to spare at the end.

The fourth event afforded a pretty bit of racing between La Fiesta and Miss Reynolds, who ran as a team the last quarter, Baldwin's filly finally getting the verdict by a short head. The Fleischmanns have offered Nick Finzer $6,000 for his recent acquisition, Henry Young, but the offer was refused.

Jockey Willie Martin left tonight for Chicago to ride Pat Dunne's Hawthorne in the Ulman Handicap tomorrow.

How the Horses Ran in the Races.

LATONIA, June 8.—Weather pleasant. Track fast.

292. First race, 1 mile, selling, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upward, non-winners at meeting. Time, 1:42½.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
270	Master Fred, 93	1nk	5	3½	2²	1h	Graham.
257	Gloriana, 92	4	1h	1²	1h	2⁵	A. Clayton.
270	E. Douglass, 104	2½	2½	2²	3²	3¹	C. Graham
282	Hispania, 97	5	4	5	5	4²	Perkins.
......	Bob Neely, 92	6	6	4	4	5	H. Will'ms.
......	Judge Woods, 87	7	7	7	8	6	Cassin.
257	Vindicator, 108	9	9	9	9	7	J. Davis.
151	Hannigan, 101	3nk	3²	6	6	8	J. Fisher.
71	The Ban, 101	10	10	8	7	9	Kuhn.
......	RompAlong, 117	11	11	11	10	10	Potter.
257	Dr. Davis, 107	8	8	10	11	11	Costello.

Good start. Won driving.

Betting—Master Fred, 2¼; Gloriana, 3; Bob Neely, 4; Hispania, 8; Judge Woods, 10; The Ban, 20; Hannigan, 30; Vindicator, Dr. Davis, each 50; Romp Along, Ellen Douglass, each 60.

293. Second race, mile and 70 yards, selling, purse $400, 3-year-olds and upward. Time, 1:46½.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
280	Valiant, 109	1½	1½	1²	1³	1⁴	Thorpe.
281	Pomfret, 113	7	5	4	3²	2³	Martin.
(281)	G. B. Cox, 97	4	4	6	4	3h	Kuhn.
256	Peabody, 100	2nk	2h	2h	2h	4h	Perkins.
(271)	Brahma, 106	5	6	5	5	5²	Elrod.
(287)	Bob L., 107	3h	3²	3h	6	6	Costello.
89	Lady Gay, 95	6	7	7	7	7	Newcomb.

Good start. Won easily.

Betting—Peabody, 2½; Brahma, 3; Bob L., 4; Pomfret, 5; Valiant, 12; G. B. Cox, 15; Lady Gay, 50.

294. Third race, ¾ mile, purse $400, maiden 3-year-olds. Time, 1:16.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
277	Ashland, 104	2½	3¹	2²	1h	1½	Thorpe.
276	Fr. Diavolo, 94	9	10	7	5	2h	H. Davis.
286	Odylic, 94	1nk	1½	1h	2²	3½	Perkins.
286	The Spook, 94	4	2h	3h	7	4½	A. Clayton.
275	Spr'gvale, 99	5	6	5	3h	5	H. Williams.
276	Norvin, 104	6	7	4	4	6	C. Graham.
286	P. Owens, 110	10	11	10	9	7	Blevins.
277	L. McLean, 99	8	9	8	10	8	Graham.
......	S. Mignon, 110	12	12	11	10	9	J. Hill.
284	Ruth V., 101	7	8	5	6	10	J. Fisher.
275	Perdita, 99	14	13	12	11	11	Kuhn.
263	L. Virginia, 94	11	6	13	13	12	Newcomb.
167	Brownell, 104	16	15	15	14	13	W. Porter.
275	Jugador, 94	15	14	14	15	14	Gardner.
284	Dina, 94	3h	5	9	11	15	Cassin.
239	Sanooz, 99	13	16	16	16	16	T. Smith.

Good start. Won driving.

Scratched—Lyons, 115; Leton, 107; Aileen, 99; King Charlie, 104.

Betting—Ashland, 2; Odylic, 2½; Perdita, 7; The Spook, Lulu McLean, Springville, Sweet Mignon, 10 each; Ruth V., 15; Fra Diavolo, 20; Dina, Polk Owens, Norvin, Lalla Virginia, Sanooz, 30 each; Brownell, Jugador, 50 each.

295. Fourth race, ⅝ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds, penalties and allowances. Time, 1:02½.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
(267)	La Fiesta	5	3½	1h	1h	1h	Van Kuren.
274	Miss Reynolds	2h	2²	2¹	2²	2²	Perkins.
259	AddieBuchan'n	1nk	4	4	3h	3½	Thorpe.
273	Ondague	7	7	7	7	4³	H. Williams
(247)	BlancheKenn'y	4	5	5	5	5	Martin.
261	Bookie	3h	1h	3²	4	6	Cassin.
267	Victorious	8	9	9	8	7	Graham.
......	Partner	9	8	8	9	8	Freeman.
279	Grannan	6	6	6	6	9	Overton.

Good start. Won driving.

Scratched—The Princess, 105 pounds.

Betting—Blanche Kenney, 2; La Fiesta, Ondague, 3 each; Grannan, 8; Addie Buchanan, 10; Miss Reynolds, Partner, 15 each; Victorious, 20; Bookie, 30.

296. Fifth race, 4½ furlongs, selling, purse $400, maiden 2-year-old fillies. Time, :56¾.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
267	Bona Vera, 100	3½	1²	1²	1³		Kuhn.
267	Cara Mia, 104	1h	3	3	2		J. Hill.
285	La Bruja, 96	4	2h	2½	3		Perkins.
285	Cicada, 96	2½	2³	2¹	4		A. Clayton
206	Basque, 96	6	6	6	5		Cassin.
285	Canella, 106	5	4	5	6		Thorpe.
......	Alma Louis, 98	Pulled up at start.					T. Smith.
......	Isabel, 108	Pulled up at start.					Freeman.
235	Rebecca, 104	Pulled up at start.					Graham.

Poor start. Won driving.

Betting—Cara Mia, 2¼; Cicada, 3; Canella, La Bru'a, each 3½; Basque, 8; Rebecca, 10; Bona Vera, 15; Alma Louis, Isabel, each 40.

297. Sixth race, 1 mile, selling, purse and conditions same as in first race. Time, 1:41.

Ind.	Horse and wt.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.	Jockey.
281	Little Walter, 95	5	5	4	2½	1⁶	Perkins.
266	Crevasse, 92	4	3²	1h	1h	2³	H. Will'ms
268	Advocate, 92	1nk	4	5	4	3¹	A. Clayton
264	Beatifice, 104	2½	2h	2½	3¹	4	J. Fisher.
281	Vallera, 105	9	6	6	6	5	Thorpe.
282	Little Ed, 86	8	8	8	6	6	Cassin.
281	Eli, 106	3nk	1½	3½	8	7	J. Davis.
257	Osirus, 108	6	7	7	7	8	Freeman.
49	Alibi, 90	7	9	9	9	9	E. Johns'n
*061	D. of Milpitas, 108	Left at the post.					J. Hill.

Good start. Won in a gallop.

Scratched—Dungannon, 96.

Betting—Little Ed, 3; Vallera, 3½; Crevasse, 4; Little Walter, Beatifice, each 6; Eli, Duke of Milpitas, each 12; Advocate, 15; Osirus, 30; Alibi, 40.

*Hawthorne race.

Saturday's Entries at Latonia.

First race, selling ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
262	Violetta	85	270	Madden H.	94
171	Cornelia	89	203	Miss L.	97
105	Calumet	90	210	White Nose	97
230	Vaucluse	92	162	Marion G.	98
284	Shawnee	92	268	Anne Elizabeth	100
268	Tarrock	93	276	Joanna	102

Second race, 1 1-16 miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
282	Nephew	92	(258)	Lehman	99
265	Sigurd	94	266	Volt	102
(292)	Master Fred	94	(270)	Faraday	116

Third race, handicap, 7 furlongs:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
175	Tom Elmore	90	(245)	Koko	104
137	Buckwa	100	(290)	The Sculptor	109
290	Somersault	102	248	Sabine	110
(282)	J. P. B.	102	(278)	Henry Young	113

Fourth race, Latonia Oaks, 1¼ miles:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
258	Anna Mayes	112	271	Orinda	117
164	Queen Like II	117	220	Selika	117
(217)	Charity	117	288	Shuttle	117

Fifth race, for 2-year-old fillies, ⅝ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
......	Miss Elkwood	105	(274)	Mary Keene	115
285	Two Step	103	......	Ramona	105
......	Lady Diamond	103	249	Helen W.	110
285	Princess Irene	105	(242)	Kitty Clive	120
285	Toots	105			

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
268	Damask	91	292	Ellen Douglass	95
272	Gratz Hanley	92	......	Shy Ellen	96
78	Oass	92	281	Jim Dunn	101
256	Lucasta	93	287	Powder	111
269	Billy Bennett	94	......	Indus	113
263	Poco Tempo	94			

Seventh race, selling, ¾ mile:

Ind.	Horse.	Wt.	Ind.	Horse.	Wt.
(245)	Koko	113	289	Capt. Drane	108
287	Bell Foster	100	280	Aurora	102
0137	*Artillery	107	(289)	Lancelot	103
(293)	Valiant	102	270	Arapahoe	103
278	Tremona	93	272	Issie O.	104
(269)	Cyclone	110	(246)	Pirate King	105

*Hawthorne race.

SULKY RACING AT HAVERHILL.

Cora Barlum and Jubilee Wilkes Win the Trot and Pace.

HAVERHILL, Mass., June 8.—[Special.]—There was a good attendance and good sport at the closing races here today. The summaries:

2:34 class trot, purse $300:
Cora Barlum, b. m. (Abbott) ... 1 5 5 1 1
Fremont, b. g. (Tillinghast) ... 2 2 1 2 2
Gen. Lothair, b. s. (Leach) ... 4 1 3 3 4
Revolver, ch. g. (Rogers) ... 3 3 2 5 3
Lady Wolcott, ch. m. (Pope) ... 5 4 4 4 5
Time—2:31½; 2:31¼; 2:31¼; 2:32¼; 2:31¼.

2:17 class, trot and pace, purse $300:
Jubilee Wilkes, br. s. (Stone) ... 4 1 1 1
Frank P., br. g. (Norris) ... 1 3 3 3
Judge Austin, gr. g. (Smith) ... 3 2 2 2
Big F., b. g. (Pope) ... 2 5 5 4
Chapman, ch. g. (Newell) ... 5 4 4 5
Time—2:26¾; 2:22; 2:19; 2:18¾.

Last Day of Port Huron Trotting.

PORT HURON, Mich., June 8.—[Special.]—The last day's attendance at the races was large. Three hotly contested races on a fine track furnished the sport. The summary:

2:40 trot—Mamie B., won; Nutcracker, second; Cantella Wilkes, third. Best time, 2:35½.

2:26 pace—Jewell, won; Billy Bronco, second; Capsheaf, third; Panama Maid, fourth. Best time, 2:24¾.

NORTHWESTERN'S FIELD DAY.

W. W. Wilkinson and A. H. Culver Make Two New College Records.

Northwestern University's annual field day took place at Athletic Park, Evanston, yesterday afternoon. But little interest seemed to be taken in the events and a small crowd was in attendance. The events were held under the direction of Prof. Philip Greiner, physical instructor in the university. The judges were F. S. Haven, M. W. Mattison, J. W. Dickey, and W. D. Scott. Prof. Greiner acted as timekeeper.

Two of the university's records were broken; W. W. Wilson broke the former record in the running high jump, 5 feet 4¼ inches, by half an inch. A. H. Culver broke by half a foot the college record in the running broad jump. Following is a list of the events and winners:

100 yards dash—A. H. Culver won, W. P. Kay second. Time, :10 2-5.

One mile run—D. B. McCurdy won, W. D. Lane second. Time, 4:57.

Pole vault—A. H. Culver won; height, 9 feet 2 inches.

Running high jump—W. W. Wilkinson won; height 5 feet 5 inches.

440 yards run—D. B. McCurdy won, W. D. Lane second. Time, 59 seconds.

Putting the shot—W. P. Kay won, distance 31 feet 8 inches; F. A. Brewer second, 31 feet 5 inches.

120 yards hurdle race—W. P. Kay won, A. W. Culver second. Time, :17.

1 mile walk—D. B. McCurdy won. Time, 7:40.

Running broad jump—A. W. Culver won; distance, 19 feet 8 inches.

Two hundred and twenty yards run—A. H. Culver won; S. T. Smetters, second. Time, 24 seconds.

Throwing the hammer—W. P. Kay won; distance, 77 feet 2 inches.

Half-mile run—S. T. Smetters won. Time, 2:45.

220-yards hurdle race—W. P. Kay won. Time, 26 seconds.

One-quarter mile bicycle race—C. E. Waterman won; F. McElwain, second. Time, 36 seconds.

Armour Institute's First Field Day.

Armour Institute held its first annual field day at the South Side Ball Park yesterday. Some good work was done, as the following will show:

One hundred yard dash, first heat—A. W. Liddy won. Second heat—C. G. Beadell won. Final heat—H. H. Baldwin won, C. G. Beadell second. Time, 11 seconds.

One mile run—P. Apfel Jr. won, W. Weidman second. Time, 5 minutes 6 2-5 seconds.

One mile bicycle—D. H. Fisher won, E. Wilson second. Time, 2 minutes, 33 seconds.

Pole vault—A. K. Brunnell won, H. Fox second. Distance, 8 feet 3 inches.

Eight hundred and eighty yard run—E. Eckersells won, T. P. Rosback second. Time, 2 minutes 40 seconds.

One-quarter mile bicycle race—D. G. Fisher won, C. H. Fisher second. Time, 35.3 seconds.

Two hundred and twenty yard hurdle—M. K. Murdock won, A. W. Liddy second.

Running high jump—W. B. Pickerel won, A. W. Liddy second. Distance, 4 feet 11 inches.

Putting 16-pound shot—H. Paulmen won. Distance, 33 feet 2 inches.

Two hundred and twenty yards dash—H. H. Baldwin won, C. T. Mullane second. Time, 25 seconds.

Five-mile bicycle race—D. G. Fisher won, E. Wilson second. Time, 14 minutes 8 seconds.

Running broad jump—H. E. Martin won, W. B. Pickrell second. Distance, 19 feet 4 inches.

One hundred and twenty yards hurdle—W. K. Murdock won, W. H. Feindt second.

Four hundred and forty yards run—C. G. Bedell won, H. H. Baldwin, second. Time, 58 minutes 3 seconds.

Standing broad jump—H. E. Martin won, W. B. Pickrell second. Distance, 9 feet 6 inches.

Eight hundred and eighty yard race—P. Apfelt Jr. won, H. Cox second. Time, 2 minutes 53 seconds.

Judges—Prof. Alderson, Prof. Ecklin.
Timer—H. S. Cornish.
Field Judge—Mr. Fineran.
Starter—Prof. Craig.
Scorers—F. Leades, T. Ferris.

Ripon Defeats Lawrence University.

RIPON, Wis., June 8.—[Special.]—In the intercollegiate field day between Lawrence University and Ripon College, Ripon won. The summary:

100 yards dash—Biencoe, Ripon, won. Time, 10 3-5 seconds.

Putting 16-pound shot—Kenyon, Ripon, won. Distance, 35 feet 8 inches.

Running broad jump—Blencoe, Ripon, won. Distance, 19 feet 3 inches.

One mile bicycle race—Reed, Ripon, won. Time, 2:52.

Hop, step, and jump—Farley, Lawrence, won. Distance, 40 feet 4½ inches.

Pole vault—Garrey, Lawrence, won. Distance, 9 feet.

440 yards dash—Morse, Ripon, won. Time, 52 2-5 seconds.

1 mile walk—Palmer, Ripon, won. Time, 8:38.

120-yard hurdle—Blencoe won. Time, 19 4-5 seconds.

220-yard dash—Reed, Ripon, won. Time, 24 2-5 seconds.

½ mile run—Morse, Ripon, won. Time, 2:42.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—Kenyon, Ripon, won. Distance, 85 feet 9½ inches.

Running high jump—McAssey, Ripon, won. Height, 5 feet 1 inch.

1 mile run—Hitchcock, Ripon, won. Time, 5 minutes 15 2-5 seconds.

Final score—Ripon, 78½; Lawrence, 33½.

Blencoe of Ripon scored eighteen points. This is the third successive field day won by Ripon.

McLane Van Ingen Makes His Report.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8.—McLane Van Ingen, the Yale track athlete who has been in England arranging for a dual meet between Yale and Oxford for an international championship, arrived in this city tonight from his European trip and had a formal consultation with the Yale athletic captains relative to the arrangements for the proposed tournament. He reported the greatest enthusiasm was manifested in England and Oxford has offered to undertake the business management of the affair provided Yale would come over. He said that it would prove a social as well as an athletic triumph for an American team to go to Oxford, and added that Oxford had promised to revise the list of events if Yale would cross the ocean. The Yale managers declared the matter feasible and decided to call a mass-meeting of the university, to take place here next Monday evening at 8 o'clock, when final action on sending a team over and electing proper managers will be taken.

Arranging for a Tennis Tournament.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 8.—A meeting of the Executive Board of the Minneapolis Tennis club was held this morning and the dates for the fifth annual Northwestern tournament practically decided. The tournament will probably open at the Hotel St. Louis June 16 and last a week. A large number of players have entered from Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Des Moines, and other points. The best-known players expected from Chicago are Knickerbocker, Allen, Driver, Mundy, Victor Elting, Gifford, and the two Wrenns. Sam and Charlie Chase of Duluth will also be in the tournament.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

LAKE FOREST, Ill., June 8.—[Special.]—The annual lawn tennis tournament was held this afternoon and Messrs. Hedges and Thornton of the academy won the doubles with ease.

BOSTON, Mass., June 8.—A match fight between Dick O'Brien of Lewiston, Me., and John Wolcott, the colored pugilist, will take place in this city July 6, at 152 pounds.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The yacht Vigilant has been sighted five times since it passed Sandy Hook at 1 a. m. June 2. The Vigilant has gone nearly one-fifth of the way across in three days and a half.

HOLLAND, Mich., June 8.—[Special.]—Billy Murphy of Grand Haven and the "Michigan Wonder" of Flint, both lightweights, fought last night at Fruitport, Muskegon County, where Murphy was knocked out in ten rounds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—[Special.]—It is said there is a deal on with Cahn Bros. for the sale of Linda and that the firm was about to retire from the turf. The Linda sale is said to have fallen through on account of her defeat by Prince Carl in the last race today.

TOLEDO, O., June 8.—There is trouble between Manager Long of the Toledos and Barnes of the Minneapolis. The former has arranged to play the Kansas Citys here Sunday, and has the unanimous consent of the league to transfer any game to Sunday. Barnes says it cannot count for the championship and threatens to leave the league rather than submit.

ONEONTA, N. Y., June 8.—In the bicycle races yesterday the cracks were afraid of the new quarter mile track and figured that pedaling at extreme speed would be dangerous, so they all drew lots from a hat and thus decided upon the order of finish in each race. This was strictly followed with one exception, Coleman's carelessness losing him third prize.

General Sporting Notes.

Billy Smith and Tom Ryan meet for their match at 142 pounds in the Twin City club at Minneapolis Aug. 26.

The game last night in the fourteen-inch balk line tournament was between Stewart, 100, and Newton, 75. It was won by Newton by a score of 75 to 98. The game tonight is between Kenneth, 165, and Smith, 125.

The all-around championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will be held July 4 on the grounds of the New Jersey Athletic club. The following is the order of events: 100-yard run, putting fourteen-pound shot, running high jump, 880-yard walk, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, pole vault for height, 120-yard hurdle (ten flights, 3 feet 6 inches high), throwing fifty-six-pound weight for distance, running broad jump, one mile run.

So far the entries in the big sprinting race to take place late this month are as follows: John Mack, Chelsea, Mass.; Jim Collins, Edgerton, Wis.; Jack Doyle, Adams, Mass.; A. S. Henderson, San Francisco; W. H. Copple, Bancroft, Neb.; A. G. Rollins, Marshall, Mo.; Jack Gibson, Romeo, Mich.; Julius Engleman, Weatherby, Pa.; P. A. Pulley, Riverside, Cal.; Tom Morris, Santa Ana, Cal.; Steve J. Farrell, Rockville, Conn.; E. Donovan, Natick, Mass.

J. M. D.'S HARD RACE.

THE SON OF FAVORITE WILKES WINS AT BELMONT.

He and Frank S. Have a Battle Royal in Philadelphia's 2:24 Class Race—An Accident Settles the Latter's Chances at the End—Brother Jim Captures the 2:29 Class Race Right Handily—Pattie D. and Amboy Win in Straight Heats and Lower Their Records.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8.—[Special.]—For the first time since the harness racers came here over two weeks ago they were able to fill their engagements this afternoon at Belmont Park without interruption by the weather. The sunshine brought out a profitable crowd and there was some capital sport, in which favorites won most of the events. The exception to this was in the 2:29 trot left unfinished yesterday after two heats. Kate, the Baltimore crack, ruled the betting, but was not in the hunt, Brother Jim adding two more heats to his score of Thursday and finishing with a record of 2:22¼.

The 2:16 trotters mustered sixteen strong, but J. M. D. was a pronounced favorite even in such a party. He had an easy mile in the first heat, with his most dangerous rivals laid up, but in the second heat Frank S. cut loose and won cleverly in 2:18¾. Scranton Belle close after him, and J. M. D. unsteady. Then J. M. D. recovered and, taking a strong lead, captured the third heat in 2:20¼. Frank S. came back the next time with a mile in 2:19½, and J. M. D. was in trouble, having cut his quarter, but the fifth heat found him steady, and as part of Frank S.'s harness broke at the word he was out of the chase.

Pattie D. had speed to spare in the 2:27 pace, reeling it off in three heats and placing her record at 2:20¼. The 2:19 trot was a gift to Amboy, who ended matters in straight heats, lowering his record to 2:15¼ in the third.

Summary of the Races.

2:29 class, trotting, purse $500:
Brother Jim, b. s., by Intrigue—Minnie, by Windsor (Ernest) ... 1 2 1 1
Kate, blk. m., by Woodbridge Jr. (Barnes) ... 9 1 7 5
Georgeis, blk. g. (Haight) ... 2 3 4 2
Alexis, br. h. (R. Grady) ... 3 6 3 3
Elbert K., b. g. (Kipp) ... 4 4 2 7
Kathleen, b. m. (Smith) ... 6 8 9 4
Henry O., blk. g. (Kerlin) ... 5 5 5 6
Lady M., br. m. (Norton) ... 7 10 6 8
Belle of Macon, ch. m. (Offutt) ... 11 11 8 dis
Mystery, b. m. (Davy) ... 8 7 dis
Robert A., b. g. (Clark) ... 10 9 dis
Time—2:24¼; 2:24½; 2:23¼; 2:22¼.

2:24 class, trotting, purse $500:
J. M. D., b. g., by Favorite Wilkes, dam by Joe Downing (Brawley) ... 1 11 1 7 1
Frank S., ch. g. (Cummings) ... 5 1 7 1 6
Scranton Belle, b. m. (Payn) ... 7 2 3 4 2
Sleepy Ned, b. g. (Davis) ... 2 3 4 2 3
Belle Stanton, b. m. (Ernest) ... 4 8 8 2 4
Bessie R., br. m. (F. L. Turner) ... 9 9 3 12 9
Edgar W., b. g. (Clark) ... 14 7 5 11 4
Nelly W., b. m. (A. C. Huff) ... 13 5 9 9 7
Falka, g. m. (R. and T. Brady) ... 11 13 12 6 10
Royal King, ch. g. (Odell) ... 10 13 13 8 8
McAllister, b. g. (Detsch) ... 6 4 11 5 dis
Daisy C., b. m. (Jackson) ... 8 10 14 13 dis
Queen Fearnaught, b. m. (McFarland) ... 12 14 10 10 dis
Alta Patchen, ch. h. (Lower) ... 3 6 6 dis
Ranger, b. g. (Bradley) ... 15 dis
Nutrition, b. m. (Curran) ... 16 dis
Time—2:23¼; 2:18¾; 2:20¼; 2:19½; 2:21.

2:27 class, pacing, purse $500:
Pattie D., b. m., by Dr. Dimmus—Maggie McKee, by Drennon (Offutt) ... 1 1 1
Notion, b. h. (A. C. Huff) ... 3 4 2
Luttie Stratamore, ch. m. (F. L. Turner) ... 5 2 3
J. L. L. S., br. g. (Ernest) ... 2 3 6
Polka Benton, b. m. (Laney) ... 6 5 4
Tydannus, bl. g. (Bush) ... 4 5 dis
Maud Morrill, b. m. (Brawley) ... dis
Time—2:20¼; 2:20¼; 2:22¾.

2:19 class, trotting, purse $500:
Amboy, ch. g., by Heptagon—Lady Burchard, by Rysdyk's Hambletonian (Cornwell) ... 1 1 1
St. Elmo, b. g. (Brawley) ... 5 2 2
Verlinda, b. g. (Greenway) ... 2 3 6
Grayfield, g. g. (Ernest) ... 4 5 3
Martin K., ch. g. (Clark) ... 3 6 5
Diamond Joe, b. g. (Scearce) ... 6 4 4
Time—2:15½; 2:17¼; 2:15¼.

SPLIT HEATS IN ELMIRA, N. Y.

La Porte Wins the 2:30 Trot After a Five-Heat Struggle.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 8.—[Special.]—The harness races were hotly contested today. The weather was perfect and track fast. The summaries:

2:30 class, trotting, purse $900, divided:
La Porte ... 1 2 2 1 1
Little Tobe ... 2 1 5 4 3
C. O. B. ... 3 6 1 6 6
Yellow Jacket ... 7 4 3 2 5
Judie ... 3 6 7 3 4
Stanley ... 5 5 7 5 2
John L. ... 4 7 5 7 dr
Louise B., Bachelor Wilkes, and Jennie R. distanced.
Time—2:27; 2:26¼; 2:31¼; 2:28¾; 2:31¼.

2:23 class, pacing, purse $500, divided:
June Bug ... 1 1 1
Clayhontas ... 4 5 2
Henry C. ... 2 4 3
Nigger Baby ... 3 3 5
Lady Mac ... 9 8 7
Nora T. ... 10 6 10
Harry ... 6 10 9
Miss Annie ... 8 7 6
Belle Boy ... 5 2 4
Really ... 7 9 8
Time—2:23¼; 2:26; 2:22¼.

2:24 class, trotting, purse $500:
David P. ... 5 1 1 1
Big Bone ... 1 5 6 6
Billy B. ... 3 2 2 2
Lizzie Lanning ... 2 6 4 3
Darby ... 4 3 3 5
Maud B. ... 6 4 5 4
Eggnog ... 7 dis
Time—2:27; 2:26¾; 2:28; 2:27¾.

OLD JOHNSTON WINNING YET.

Makes a New Track Record at the Pace for Akron, O.

AKRON, O., June 8.—[Special.—The racing this afternoon was good and won by favorites. Old Johnston made a new track record in the free-for-all pace and trot and the 2:25 class trotting was won by Newcastle, a horse from Cleveland, concerning which but little was known here, although it is reported the horse has shown trials better than 2:20. Summary of the races is as follows:

2:35 class, trotting, purse $300:
Newcastle, c. g. (John Spian) ... 1 1 1
B. G., c. m. (A. C. Coleman) ... 2 3 4
Emerson King, blk. h. (D. B. Thomas) ... 4 5 5
Daily News, c. h. (J. H. Gaylord) ... 3 2 2
Emma Wilkes, br. m. (D. S. Amback) ... 5 4 3
Time—2:31¼; 2:29½; 2:29¾.

Free-for-all pace and trot, purse $400:
Johnston, b. g., by Joe Bassett (C. F. Dunbar) 1 1 1
Pixley, br. h. (C. M. Johnson) ... 4 4
Santelle, ch. g. (J. M. Adams) ... 3 3 4
Don Payne, br. h. (John F. Payne) ... 2 2 3
Time—2:17¼; 2:18¾; 2:16¾.

PHANTOM SHOWS GOOD GRIT.

Wins the 2:27 Trot at Worcester, Mass., in Six Hard Heats.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 8.—[Special.]—Two hard fought, long drawn out races marked the sport here today at the closing races of the June meet. Summaries:

2:27 class trot, purse $300:
Phantom, br. m. (Labounty) ... 8 2 1 1 2 1
Eunice, bl. m. (Gavir) ... 1 1 3 3 3 3
Beulah, bl. m. (Paige) ... 7 5 2 2 1 2
Chester Norris, ro. g. (Collins) ... 3 8 4 4 4 ro
Shuck Wilson, ro. g. (Gardner) ... 4 3 6 5 5 ro
Split Ears, ch. s. (Howrigger) ... 5 6 7 8 7 ro
Goodwin Jr., b. s. (Birch) ... 6 4 8 6 6 ro
Sargeant, b. s. (Nelson) ... 2 7 5 7 dr
Time—2:29¼; 2:30½; 2:29¼; 2:26¾; 2:26; 2:26¾.

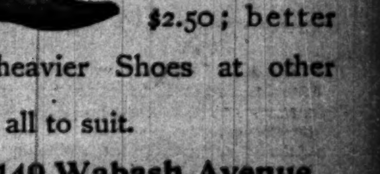
2:45 class, trot, purse $300:
Belle Merrow, b. m. (Labounty) ... 2 4 1 1 1
Nolan H., ch. g. (Hubbard) ... 1 1 2 2 2
Mary H., b. m. (Wicker) ... 3 3 3 3 3
Lady B., ch. m. (Berry) ... 4 2 4 4 4
Time—2:36½; 2:38¼; 2:34½; 2:37¼; 2:37½.

Amiable Wins the English Oaks.

LONDON, June 8.—At Epsom today the Oaks, of $22,500, for 3-year-old fillies, carrying 126 pounds each, distance about one mile and a half, was won by Amiable, brown filly, by St. Simon, out of Tact, owned by the Duke of Portland.

Sweet Duchess, a brown filly, by Hagioscope, out of Grand Duchess, the property of Sir R. W. Griffith, was second. Sarana, a brown filly, by Saraband, out of Wild Hyacinth, owned by Lord Cadogan, was third.

SPALDING'S BICYCLE SHOES.



Scorcher at $2.50; better and heavier Shoes at other prices, all to suit.

147-149 Wabash Avenue.

MADE IN CHICAGO. Rambler BICYCLES

For MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN. Riding School on the premises. Purchasers taught to ride free. GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

FOR BETTER SERVICE.

OFFICIALS OF STATE CHARITIES AND THE GOVERNOR MEET.

Reports of Economical Administration Are Received—The New Purchasing Rule Must Be Adhered To, the Executive Announces—Cutting Down of the Force of Employes and the Publishing of Pay-Rolls Are Ordered—Declares That No Favoritism May Be Shown by Trustees.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 8.—[Special.]—The conference of Superintendents and Boards of Trustees of all the State charitable institutions, called by the Governor, was held in the Executive Office today. This is the second conference of its kind, and the purpose is an exchange of views and to receive from the Governor his views as to the management of these institutions. At the last meeting it was decided, on recommendation of the Governor, that "purchasing agents" should be done away with, and it is claimed the economy and wisdom of the plan have already been shown. At the meeting today full reports were received from each President and the Presidents of the Boards of Trustees. The reports cited that the health conditions of the institutions are superior and that the institutions have been economically administered. The Governor was pleased with the showing made and so expressed himself in commenting upon the reports.

The institutions represented were: The State Board of Charities, Northern Hospital at Elgin, Eastern Hospital, Kankakee; Central Hospital, Jacksonville; Southern Hospital, Anna; Asylum for Insane Criminals, Anna; Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, Jacksonville; Institute for the Feeble-Minded, Lincoln; Orphans' Home, Normal; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy. The Industrial School at Chicago, now under construction, was well represented, but no report was made other than progress in the work of building.

Gov. Altgeld in addressing the officials said in part:

While I will have some things to say in the way of criticism, I wish first to compliment you on the splendid work you have thus far done, work done in the institutions themselves and not in the newspapers. But there still remains much to do. Let me again say to you that Illinois should have the best institutions in the world. Our people are liberal, they are intelligent and progressive, and are ready to support any progressive and enlightened policy, and if we do not place our institutions upon the very highest scientific plane and give them the highest order of business management, then we are not doing our duty.

When you were assembled last fall I explained to you that we wanted the institutions of this State to buy their supplies like the great corporations buy theirs, that is of the lowest bidder, make out a list of what is needed, have a dozen or more copies of this made and mailed to the different houses dealing in the line of goods required. This system has now been generally introduced and may be said to be thoroughly established, but there have been a few cases of attempted evasion. In one or two cases there was a slight disposition shown to follow the old methods and in a few other cases the requisitions were made out in such a way that only one establishment could bid on them. These things were brought to my attention at once. They were mostly in small matters and were not of a sufficiently serious character to warrant me in making a change of management, but they pained me because it indicated a certain degree of weakness on the part of some officials.

New Purchasing Method Must Stay.

Let me now say finally on this subject that there is a principle involved. Even if it were shown that supplies can be purchased as cheaply under the old method as they can with the competitive method (which, however, is not the case), still we will have to adhere to the method because it is right and we cannot permit of any exception, and any Superintendent or trustee who is not willing to carry out this principle, both in letter and in spirit, should sever his connection with the public service at once. So long as a vestige remains of the old method of buying through a purchasing agent, no matter how honest he may be, just so long will the root of an evil be kept alive which will speedily bring a harvest of corruption.

You must place the management of these great asylums on a plane that is far above friendship or favoritism. If you do this you will reap a harvest of honor and of glory that will be a comfort to you as long as you live and that will make your children proud of the fact that their father served his country by bringing this or that institution on to a high plane of excellence. While, on the other hand, if you do not do this then it will be much better for you not to hold office or any public trust, because it can give you neither profit nor glory, and you will finally have it to feel that you have wasted a great deal of time and have not done your country or yourselves any good.

In a few cases the expense of management has not been reduced to that point to which we think it should be, and to which it has been in other cases, and it is claimed as an excuse for this that the patients are better fed in the one than in the other, but inquiry has led me to conclude that that is a mistake. I notice that the managers of each institution claim they feed their patients better than those of any other institution are fed, but I do not believe that there is much difference. In regard to the standard of dieting I will say that the law does not contemplate that the inmates of an asylum shall be kept in luxury, nor will it permit them to be stinted in good, wholesome food. I take it that a diet equal to that of the average self-supporting citizen of Illinois will fully meet the requirements of the law. I believe that upon the whole the diet in our asylums is fully up to this standard, and I also believe that in those cases in which the expense of management has not been brought down to the desired point there has been a little too much liberality either in the business management or else in the employment of help.

Liberality as to Pay-Rolls.

Upon the last subject I laid down some specific rules for the guidance of all the superintendents and trustees when they were first appointed. (1) We do not want any person on the pay-roll whose services are not absolutely needed. (2) Do not employ any man who is not just the right man for the place, and it makes no difference who recommends him or what his influence is. (3) Do not keep any man an hour after it is discovered that he is not exactly the right man for the place, no matter how many influential men seek to have him retained. (4) Do not pay any higher wages in an institution than similar services would command outside.

These rules have been reiterated on every convenient occasion and I think have been in a general way observed, yet I believe there are a number of cases in which there has been too much liberality shown on this point and in which a revision of the pay-roll is necessary. I am aware that there is a strong pressure all over the State to have men put on the pay-roll, but I want to say to you that if you yield to this pressure it will be an evidence of weakness. No man should have more influence with you in regard to putting men on the pay-roll than the Governor, and the Governor has not a man in the entire State whom his wishes to have kept in place simply because he is his friend.

Pay-Rolls Must Be Made Public.

This being a Democratic administration the public will find no fault with you for giving the preference to Democrats when other things are equal, but the moment you pass beyond that you destroy the possibility of your achieving any great success. In this connection let me say that during the campaign in '92 we criticised the former management of these institutions because in their published reports they did not publish the names of the people to whom salaries or wages were paid nor what these people did nor how much they were paid. In other words, they did not publish the pay-rolls.

Now, in the reports which you will be making out soon this must be done. I want you to give the name of every man or woman to whom any money has been paid for services of any kind during the time covered by your report, and also state what such employé did and the amount of money paid each.

I shall expect of you all a rigid revision of the pay-rolls, both as to the number of people employed and as to the salaries paid, beginning with the new fiscal year. Let me say, however, that if any salaries are cut you should not begin at the bottom. I believe in most cases the ordinary attendants are not paid too much. This is especially true of the females. Simple justice requires that wherever female attendants do the same kind of work that male attendants do and do it under the same conditions and are in other respects as serviceable around the institution as male attendants are they should be paid exactly the same wages as male attendants are paid. Therefore you may find it necessary to slightly reduce the salaries of male attendants and correspondingly raise the salaries of female attendants.

There is another question I wish to call your attention to, and that is the turning of money back into the State Treasury. I believe you will all have more or less to turn back, and we want to have every dollar returned to the State Treasury that is not absolutely necessary to spend for the benefit of the inmates. If money has been appropriated for any particular improvement and it should, on further examination, appear to you that that particular improvement was not necessary then that money should not be spent. It has grown to be too much the policy of spending everything that can by any manner or means be gotten out of the State Treasury. This policy must be reversed. Expend only what an economical and enlightened administration finds to be necessary and not a dollar more. There will be pressure in the communities in which your institutions are situated to have you spend money for every imaginable purpose. If you allow yourself to be influenced in the slightest degree by this pressure then you will not get much comfort out of having held office, for your better judgment will always tell you that you failed to rise to the occasion and therefore failed to render your country the highest service.

Many of the trustees are doing their duty thoroughly. They devote a great deal of time to the public service and are almost as familiar with it and look after it with almost the same care as their private business, but there are others of whom this is not true, who only go over and audit some accounts and are of little assistance to the institution.

If you do not intend to make yourselves thoroughly masters of all of the details of your institutions and look after everything, even the minutest matter, with scrupulous care, then you are making a mistake in holding on to your office. Let me suggest to you that serving the public in that manner is the highest order of patriotism, for it consists of deeds of acts, while the speechmaking, after-dinner, post-prandial patriotism now so common is not only the cheapest thing in the market, but it is of no benefit to anybody. It is pharisaical in character and never yet benefited a country.

I am aware that you get no pay for the service you render, that is you get no per diem, but there are things that cannot be settled for across the counter. There are sentiments too lofty for greed to understand. There are pleasures that are above anything that money can give, and these sentiments and these pleasures grow out of a disinterested and patriotic service of your country.

Again, I believed it advisable to convene you all at this time because I feel that you were approaching the danger line. By this I mean that not only you but your subordinates are beginning to feel comfortable in your positions, are beginning to feel at home in them, and with that feeling of comfort there nearly always comes just a slight relaxation of the tension that prevails among new appointees and new attendants for a considerable time after they take hold, and when that tension or alertness has slightly relaxed the danger to the institution increases; not that there will be any specific neglect of duty on the part of any one, but there will be just a little more easy-going tone to the management, and this is the condition in which accidents happen. This is the condition in which attendants are not quite so careful as they formerly were, in which cases of brutality arise, in which scandals of one kind or another spring up, and in which now and then a destructive fire occurs. So long as there is a high degree of tension in the management of an institution just so long is a fire almost an impossibility and just so long are scandals almost impossible.

If we should hear of a fire in any of your institutions we might not believe that you or any of your immediate subordinates had been guilty of specific neglect, but we would feel that you were feeling a little bit too comfortable in your management and that the easy-going spirit had, as it always does, soon pervaded the whole institution, and by reason of that easy-going spirit some attendant or employé had been guilty of negligence, and that it would not have happened if there had been a little more firmness of tone.

To Take Up New Ideas.

In conclusion let me say that last fall I requested the superintendent to make an investigation and ascertain what were the most approved theories in vogue in this country and in Europe in similar institutions to theirs, and what, if any, new experiments had proved successful wherein the manner of treatment differed from that here, and what suggestions, if any, they had to make. I need not say to you that this was done with a view of appropriating anything that we might find elsewhere that was better than what we already had.

I shall endeavor to have the special reports which you have sent in bound in a separate volume. I think they contain many valuable suggestions and we shall expect you to put every new idea of value into practice in your institution. It is not intended that any position in any of the asylums or institutions of this State shall be a position of ease. On the contrary, it is intended that they shall be positions of labor and hard labor at that. We expect not only constant work of you but diligent work, and you must go at it with the understanding that the only reward that is worth talking about is the consciousness of having done right and the consciousness of having served your country.

SHARP ADVANCE IN PRICE OF GRAIN.

Bull Movement Sends Wheat and Corn Up 2 Cents and Oats 3 Cents.

Not in months has there been such a bull market on the Board of Trade as that of yesterday, and for the moment "the 700" forgot their grievances against the elevator people. The brokers in the grain pits were all excited from the start, advances were sharp and well maintained to the close, wheat gaining more than 2 cents, corn nearly that much, oats almost 3 cents. The feature of the day was the covering of a big line of several millions short wheat by Edward Pardridge, the most pronounced bear the trade has ever known. He stood in the wheat pit with his brokers doing little until the last hour of the session, and then gave orders to buy wheat. His purchases were estimated at 3,000,000 bushels and the vigorous buying was instrumental in giving the market its last cent advance, the July delivery selling up to 61 cents at 1:15 o'clock. The Pardridge short line of wheat is always a puzzle to the trade, and frequently is not nearly so great as generally imagined. Those in a position to know expressed the belief that for the time being he is nearly even with the market. The influences at work in wheat were much as those which have been so potent for a day or two. On the one side was the fear that the government crop report, to be made known this afternoon, will show a condition of winter wheat materially poorer than that of a month ago owing to the influences of drought and frost. In addition to bullish influences from this source the foreign markets showed continued strength. The position of the grain trade abroad and the interest shown in American markets make some of the most conservative traders on 'Change believe there has been a permanent change of front everywhere from one of depression to one of permanent strength. Commission houses are doing a larger business, but up to the present time it is what is known as "professional" trading. Outside investment orders are not large. While little was said regarding the differences between the public elevator men and those opposed to their methods it was tacitly acknowledged that the question of an adjustment is in a fair way of prompt consummation. Packers Morris and Swift have made application to the Board of Directors for licenses as "regular" warehouses for the storage of provisions. It will be remembered that these two concerns, in conjunction with Armour, refused to take out licenses and deposit their bonds at the usual time, and in consequence have been "irregular" for a week. There was no quorum at the special meeting of the directorate in the afternoon and no action could be taken. In fact, some of the directors are not at all pleased with the course taken last week and are more than half inclined to ask that the requests be placed on file, in order that the petitioners for licenses may give reasons why they refused to come in prior to the 1st of June, which is the beginning of the year.

A Daylight Ride

Down the peerless Hudson is a lasting delight. You get it by leaving Chicago at 9:05 a. m. on the Michigan Central's North Shore Limited and reach New York in time for business next morning.

THE BEST ROUTE GOES EVERYWHERE WRECKS NOBODY

HIRES' Root beer

The Great Health Drink

Safe, sure and reliable. Always on time. A pleasure and a delight. Comfortable, enjoyable.

HIRES' Rootbeer

A 25c. pkg. makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere. Send 2c. stamp for beautiful picture cards and book. The Chas. E. Hires Co., Philadelphia.

BIDS WANTED.

BOARD OF EDUCATION, SALT LAKE CITY, May 23, 1894.—Proposals for furnishing school supplies will be received by the Board of Education until 12 m., Wednesday, June 27th, 1894. All bids are to be made for furnishing and delivering at the office of the Board not later than August 30th, 1894. Bids are desired on each article separately in the quantity required as well as on the entire bill, and must in each case be accompanied by samples marked by their price and the name of the bidder. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids: 500 gross (school) pens; 60 gross pen holders; 100 M 8½-inch best German slate pencils; 40 M lead pencils; 100 gross crayon, assorted colors, high quality; 1,000 gross enameled school crayon; 100 dozen B. B. erasers; 6 M. prismatic rubber erasers; 1,500 school slates (single), 6x9 inches, cloth bound; 12 dozen rubber-tipped blackboard pointers; 100 boxes of Bradley's word builders (long, narrow form); 50 boxes of educational toy money; 24 Gem pencil sharpeners; 200 dozen sand paper disks for Gem sharpeners; 6 gallons school mucilage (in quart bottles); 12 dozen 2-ounce ink bottles, with caps and brushes; 1 dozen 8-inch mounted globes, without meridian circles; 1,200 dozen Bradley's weaving mats and fringes as follows: 800 dozen (1099) 4½x8½; 200 dozen (1049) 5x7; 75 dozen (1061) 5x7; 75 dozen (1062) 5x7; 75 dozen (1063) 5x7; 125 packages of Bradley's parqueting paper as follows: 16 packages of each form, except half squares 60; 800 boxes water colors, with two brushes for each box; 100 M sheets (in tabs of 100) examination paper, printed heading; 800 M sheets drawing paper; 400 M sheets quincy writing paper; 20 M lead pencil tablets (50 pages each); 15 M ink tablets (50 pages each); 10 M sheets of ruled music paper; 11 reams parchment drawing paper cut in various sizes for map drawing and color work. Specimens of the last seven named articles or any desired explanation may be obtained at the office of the Board of Education. F. B. MOREDON, Clerk Board of Education.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Saturday—children's day—

Saturday specials in summer garb for the tiny tots and the lads and lassies in their teens—just such dainty frocks and furnishings as stylish mothers have been buying—but at altogether different prices, for this occasion.

Second Floor.

Boys' suits—waists—reefer suits—sizes 3 to 8 years—broken assortments—many of them imported fabrics—and are worth up to $10— special for Saturday **$5**

Second Floor.

Dark mixed all-wool double-breasted two-piece suits—ages 6 to 15—they are worth $5— Saturday **3.50**

Fauntleroy waists—in white, blue, and stripe combinations—ruffle front—fast colors—they are worth $1— Saturday **75c**

Fourth Floor.

Children's coats—dresses—All the children's reefers—all the $17, $15, $12, $10, and $8 reefers—none reserved—all the 4 to 14 year sizes—all the pretty effects in plain and mixed cloths—all the novelties—all will be Saturday **$5**

Children's walking coats—6 months to 4 years—odd lines—of fine imported cloths—cream and fancy colors—shoulder capes and ruffles—with lace and ribbon—worth up to 9.75— Saturday **2.98**

Children's white and gingham dresses—6 months to 4 years sizes—with tucked and embroidered yokes—they were 1.50— Saturday **75c**

First Floor.

Children's parasols—Choice of 500 handsome high-class children's coaching parasols—plain and fancy satins and fancy taffeta silks—ruffled and plain—among them are parasols worth 2.25— Saturday **95c**

Children's hosiery, gloves, shoes—at those famous Saturday—children's day prices.

Open Saturdays until 6 p. m. all this month.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st., Through to Wabash-av.

Shoe style—shoe value.—The Saturday shoe selling and shoe saving at Mandel's has become the recognized footwear feature of the week • • and today will be no exception to the rule—unless it be in the buyer's favor.

2d floor, State-st.

Ladies' fashionable cloth top Oxfords—patent tips—square or narrow toes— a $3 shoe for **$2**

The proper idea in tan or black button or lace boots—superb shoemaking— $4 shoes for **$3**

Latest French patent leather button boots—8 big buttons—cloth top—tipped and white stitched crimp vamps—high novelty— a $7 shoe for **$5**

There are stylish tan Oxfords at $1.90 and many other rare values in the new basement shoe dept.

Open Saturdays until 6 p. m. all this month.

I. H. Miller

84 State.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Have Your Shoes Shined Free Of Charge At Miller's.

Special for Saturday. Our large Tan Button $5 Shoe for this sale. $4.00

84 State-st.

With every pair of Shoes you receive a book of Coupons, each coupon entitling the holder to have his or her SHOES SHINED Free of Charge At My Store.

I. H. Miller

84 State-st.

WE LEAD. Others Imitate

IN THE PROPER ADJUSTMENT OF SPECTACLES.

Established over a quarter of a century. Optical Instruments of all descriptions, Artificial Eyes, &c. &c.

L. MANASSE, Optician, 89 E. Madison-st. Tribune Bldg. 1893—The Old Reliable—1894.

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF SHOES FOR MEN Today.

Special Offer Limited

Men's Patent Leather, $5. Men's Tans, $4. Values, Six and Seven.

Faultless in Fit, Graceful in Design, ARE ALL OF

SMITH —AND— STOUGHTON'S SHOES.

REEVES & BEEBE

Managers, PALMER HOUSE.

Office of the Columbian Museum of Chicago.

Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill., May 21st, 1894.

Public notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the corporate members of said corporation will be held at the office of H. E. Ayer, No. 918 Old Colony Building, southeast corner of Van Buren and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill., on the 25th day of June, 1894, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the question of changing the name of this corporation so that the same shall be Field Columbian Museum.

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, NORMAN WILLIAMS, OWEN F. ALDIS, C. H. McCORMICK, W. J. CHALMERS, ED. E. AYER, GEO. M. ADAMS, M. A. RYERSON, WATSON F. BLAIR, M. E. REAM, EDWIN WALKER, E. W. JACKSON, GEO. MANIERRE, ARTHUR S. JONES, Trustees.

NOTICE

From the West End Store.

Last season we did some advertising with an evening paper, and not receiving any benefit we withdrew our advertising.

After repeated demands and a gentlemanly refusal on our part for more advertising this sheet commenced three weeks ago the most unwarranted, uncalled-for, and *untruthful* tirade against us.

We are a union house—90 per cent of our help belong to the Retail Dry Goods Clerks' Association, affiliating with the Knights of Labor, the charter for which organization we ourselves paid for.

Assuring the public that no newspaper on earth can blackmail us into their advertising columns, courting any investigation into our methods of doing business by any labor organization, and furthermore, fifty times the amount will be paid into the treasury of any organization that will, upon investigation, prove that we ever deducted one cent from the pay of any employe for a half holiday.

The rules of labor organizations for the West Side are that dry goods houses close two nights. We close three, and give every salesman in addition a half-holiday each week, with full pay.

Respectfully

FESSENDEN & NACHBOUR,

Proprietors of The West End Store.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 16TH.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12TH.....DRY GOODS
Including large lines of Embroideries and Muslin Underwear, which must positively be closed out.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13TH.....BOOTS and SHOES
including a very attractive line of Ladies' and Gents' Colored Footwear.
ON SAME DAY, IN ANNEX, FIRE SALVAGE SALE OF FLOUR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14....CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
including good assortments of Seasonable Clothing and Straw Hats, on which we have absolute closing orders.
ALSO ON SAME DAY IN ANNEX, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, Tea, Dinner, and Chamber Sets.

FRIDAY, JUNE 15TH.....FIRE SALVAGE SALE OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager

ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1894, AT 10 A. M., We will sell at Public Auction, In the Annex of the Salvage Salerooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago, For account of Fire Underwriters, THE SALVAGE OF

HENRY BRAND'S FLOUR MILL, Danville, Ill., Consisting of 2,000 BAGS OF FLOUR, all in good condition, and will be sold in lots to suit the trade.

ON FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1894, AT 10 A. M., The Entire Salvage of

KOELLING & KLAPPENBACH.....48 Dearborn-st., City, IMPORTERS BOOKSELLERS, and STATIONERS, Inventoried value $30,000.

Consisting principally of BOOKS in Foreign and English of Fiction, History, Science, Art, Bibles, and School, Copy, Note, and Office, etc., Stationery—Quantities of well known to the stationer's trade.

☞ This house is known to be the largest importers of Foreign Publications in the West. In this stock are to be found many works of great value. The entire stock is in good condition.

Stocks always on exhibition day before each sale.

SAMUEL GANS, Manager, Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

AT 9:30 THIS MORNING, Regular Auction Sale

FURNITURE, CARPETS, GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

☞ SPECIAL—All goods left from Thursday's sale—Watches, Pistols, Jewelry, Cigars, Etc., Etc.—must be sold this morning.

NELSON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

By the West Side Auction House Co., 209 and 211 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE

At our rooms this morning at 10 o'clock.

All classes of Furniture, Carpets and Household Goods Without Reserve.

AUCTION SALE.

CHOICE ART GOODS.

Consisting of Statuary, Paintings, Vases, etc. For sale at your own prices. Sales daily 2 p. m. Private sales during the morning.

C. A. FLEISCHER & CO., Auctioneers, 207 Wabash-av., first to fourth floors.

Cottolene is made to eat

Cottolene is a vegetable product, made from clarified cotton seed oil—as bright, pure and golden as the Southern sunshine in which it grew. From this clean and appetizing source comes the new food-product Cottolene, which is fast revolutionizing the art of cooking, and with which, in healthfulness, flavor, adaptability and economy, no other shortening or cooking fat can compare.

Imitations are made to sell.

To sell on the merits of the genuine. To sell by substitution; or by deception. To sell to the injury of the genuine, to the dissatisfaction of the consumer, to the detriment of the dealer, to the loss of all concerned. If you wish the best food and the best health, you should insist that your cooking be done with the genuine Cottolene. Refuse all counterfeits

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company, CHICAGO.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

BRIGHT HOUSEWIVES USE NO OTHER

Sold everywhere. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Specials in Summer Shoes

The following "Specials," *for excellence in style, fit, and wearing qualities*, we believe, cannot be duplicated for less than $5 anywhere else in Chicago. They are also representatives of the exceptional values offered in *every line* of shoes throughout our enormous Shoe Departments.

Misses' Kid (patent tip) Shoes, Misses' Russet Goat Shoes— **$2.00**

Women's Kid Shoes, Women's Cloth-Top Shoes, Women's Fine Russet Shoes— **$3.00**

Men's Calf Shoes, Men's Russet Shoes, Men's Enamel Shoes— *Designed for Summer Wear.* **$3.00**

FOREMAN & COMPANY.

109—STATE STREET—109

Greatest Bargains in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Tan Shoes ever offered by any Shoe House in the city. We quote:

Ladies' Tan, lace and button, Reduced from $3.50. **$2.50**

Ladies' Tan, lace and button, Reduced from $5.00. **$3.50**

Ladies' Tan, lace and button, Reduced from $5.00. **$4.00**

Misses' Tan, button Reduced from $2.75. **$2.00**

Misses' Tan, button and lace. Reduced from $3.25. **$2.50**

Misses' Russia button and lace Reduced from $4.00. **$3.00**

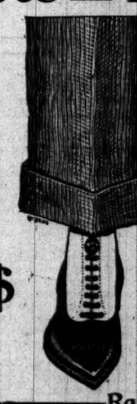
Child's Tan, button and lace. Reduced from $2.00. **$1.50**

Continuation sale of Oxford Ties in Tans and blacks at $2.50, reduced from $4.00, $5.00, and $6.00.

FOREMAN'S, 109 STATE-ST.

Toes and Tips.

"The Best the Cheapest."



5$ 5$

DUNLAP'S STRAW and BRAID HATS.

(Our Factory Make.)

In Great Variety.

Razor Toes are the latest. The right shape for young men. Gives the foot a long, slender effect.

Patent Leathers. Russia Tans. Calf Skins.

Now Ready.

STREETER, 134 State, 68 & 70 Madison.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

THE FAMILY WASH BLUE. ALWAYS RELIABLE. For Sale by Grocers Generally. S. S. WILTBERGER, 232 N. 2d St., Phila., Pa.

$10 PAYS FOR A 5-LINE ADVT. 6 times in 100 high-grade papers in Illinois, guaranteed circulation 100,000—or WE CAN INSERT IT 2 TIMES IN 1,000 COUNTRY PAPERS FOR..... $100

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION, 93 South Jefferson Street, Chicago.

...e ...eat ...clarified cotton ...thern sunshine in ...source comes the ...izing the art of cook- ...bility and economy, ...ns ...sell. ...substitution; or by ...the dissatisfaction ...to the loss of all ...best health, you ...the genuine ...by

...CLAUS ...OAP. ...GHT ...EWIVES ...SE ...OTHER ...OMPANY,

...D & CO. ...er Shoes ...llence in style, fit, ...not be duplicated ...go. They are also ...es offered in every ...us Shoe Depart- ... $2.00 ... $3.00 Designed for Summer Wear. $3.00

...N ...Y. ...109 ...lisses', and Chil- ...y Shoe House in ...button ...from $2.75. $2.00 ...button and lace. ...from $3.25. $2.50 ...button and lace ...from $4.00. $3.00 ...tton and lace.. ...from $2.00. $1.50 ...n Tans and blacks ...nd $6.00. ...STATE-ST. ...est the Cheapest." ...NLAP'S ...RAW and ...AID ...TS. ...Factory Make.) In Great Variety. Ready.

...S FOR A 5-LINE ADVT. 4 times in 100 high- ...papers in Illi- ...uaranteed cir- ...100,000—or ...AN INSERT IT ...IN 1,375 ...FOR $100 ...FOR CATALOGUE. ...NEWSPAPER UNION, ...Street, Chicago, Ill.

Editorial Sheet.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES.

GIBES AT GOTHAM.

Congressman Aldrich Laughs at Its Trade Pretensions.

GROWTH OF THE WEST.

New York No Place for an Indian Warehouse.

FACTS TOLD IN THE CENSUS.

Chicago Can Give Lower Prices on Most All Commodities.

GREAT ECONOMY IN THE CHANGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8.—[Special.]—Congressman Aldrich took a hand in the debate on the Indian appropriation bill this afternoon and proceeded to show by interesting figures that Chicago was just as much entitled to have the Indian supplies warehouse as New York and in fact a great deal more so. Incidental to this discussion on this topic it was learned that some sharp practice was contemplated by the New York contingent, with Representative O'Neil of Massachusetts in the chair presiding over the House in Committee of the Whole. This action contemplated a motion to throw out the Chicago warehouse on the point of order that it changed existing law and did not make a move in the direction of economy. It was a knowledge of this sharp game that induced Mr. Aldrich to come to the front a little earlier than has been anticipated and his remarks were listened to with great interest by the members present. Although somewhat handicapped by reading from manuscript the Chicago Congressman made a good showing from his standpoint, as the following will illustrate:

Those who were present during the closing hours of yesterday's session and witnessed the onslaught of the tribe of Tammany against Chicago and later enjoyed the complete rout of that bellicose and belligerent clan by the lone brave of the Iroquois, my colleague from Chicago, Mr. Goldzier, will hardly be entertained by anything that I can say further in that city's behalf. I should be content to rest the case of Chicago right there were it not for the misstatements made in that carefully prepared or, I should rather say, fulsome argument presented by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Straus) and by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Adams), and which, in the interest of truth, demands that notice should be taken of them.

Chicago Not Greatly Interested.

It is a matter of comparative indifference to Chicago so far as Chicago is concerned whether this warehouse be located in the World's Fair city or elsewhere, but from all that we hear the question of its removal from the late metropolis of this country is one of momentous import to that recent city of boasted commercial supremacy. Now, it is of small consequence that any rivalry should exist between cities to secure this supposed prize. Chicago has recently shown what she can do when she really sets out to get something; furthermore, she has shown how well she can handle the business after she gets it; but in this instance she is going to secure something without any great effort on her part and because it is right on the face of it and to the interest of the government that she should have it. She will then proceed to demonstrate the wisdom of the move by doing her part for Uncle Sam just as she has always done under like circumstances. It is of small consequence to the General Government, I say, that this rivalry should exist, but it is of some consequence in the consideration of this question that the star of empire has taken its way westward and that thousands of dollars may be annually saved by the transfer of this bureau to the new great metropolis of the country as recommended in this bill.

Now, in the first place, it may be interesting to note that the proposition for this transfer did not originate in Chicago. With becoming modesty Chicago has been content to await the suggestion from some other source. Not that she has been unmindful of the advantages to the government that such action would bring to it. Not at all. Our merchants have realized for some time that a great saving could be effected were this department and these buildings for supplies transferred to their city; but they have also realized the serious consequences that must result to her late Eastern rival should the latter be deprived of this last sustaining prop to her already crumbling structure of former commercial greatness. To be sure, New York still does quite a respectable business with Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Coney Island, and her foreign trade is still vigorous enough to keep a few clerks employed in her down-town district. The people therefore who are compelled to live and do business there are not going to starve if the Indian warehouse is transferred to Chicago. So that, I say, Chicago can get along without it even if her sister city at the foot of the Hudson cannot. And the only question that this committee has to deal with is: What is best for the General Government? Why, of some 80,000 packages of goods purchased by this bureau last year for shipment to the Indians 60,000 went from Chicago and but 20,000 from New York!

Product Needed by the Red Men.

Now, let us see what classes of goods mainly are purchased through this government agency. The Indian Bureau asks bids for the following among other supplies: Bacon, 901,265 pounds; barley, 30,000 pounds; beans, 278,910 pounds; beef, 34,450,000 pounds; coffee, 476,560 pounds; corn, 517,000 pounds; flour, 8,639,100 pounds; hard bread, 155,600 pounds; sugar, 920,915 pounds, and so on. Blue blankets, 15,000; green, scarlet, and white, 2,000, red being given the preference; flannel cloth, blue, 60,000 yards; red, 54,500 yards. Hoods for the squaws, hats for the men, shoes for both, mittens, socks, and stockings, underwear for male and female, dress goods, shirting, sheeting, mosquito bars, handkerchiefs, etc. Among "the notions" thimbles and suspenders, beeswax and sponges, and even toothbrushes are enumerated. In the grocery line, besides the substantials in great bulk called for under the head of provisions, the government furnishes the squaw with allspice, cloves, ginger, raisins, and baking powder; soap also, be it said, and starch; bedsteads and mattresses, furniture, etc. It will be conceded without argument that in the staple products which go to sustain life—beef, pork, bacon, mutton, flour, corn meal, and the like—that there can be no question of the superiority of the Chicago market over that of her Eastern competitor; and I am prepared to demonstrate that the like is true of fully 90 per cent of the remaining articles of supply furnished through this bureau, and that the experience in previous biddings sustains this claim to the fullest extent. The only articles about which any question could be raised are those such as sugar, coffee, clothing, boots and shoes, and dry goods, and upon each and every one of these items it is easy to demonstrate that by their purchase in the Chicago market no loss would accrue, and in many instances an actual saving would be effected over any other market in the country. Take the items of sugar and coffee, for instance. It is a well known fact in the trade that Chicago grocers sell more sugar at less profit than any other city in the Union. The coffee market and supply are equal to New York. The four largest coffee importers have houses at both New York and Chicago, and any quantity of sugar and coffee can be bought in Chicago at New York net price with freight added.

Clothing and Soap Cheaper in Chicago.

Our clothing merchants in Chicago meet New York in competition at all points throughout the country, and do not consider her the strongest competitor in the clothing line, either. Take the single item of laundry soap as a fair example. For many years past the government has accepted New York soap at a price but a few hundredths of a cent below Chicago bids, regardless of the heavy freight that must be paid from New York to Chicago on its way to the agencies. Now, common soap is no inconsiderable item in these purchases, and one need go no further than census bulletin 380, published last month, page 37, to find that Illinois exceeds New York in the annual value of its output of this product by nearly $1,000,000, and it is nearly double that of any other State in the Union. If, for instance, a Chicago manufacturer bids 3.25 cents per pound f. o. b. at Chicago, and the New-Yorker bids 3.21 f. o. b. at New York, the practice would be to accept the New York bid, although the additional cost for freight to the agency would amount to at least 30 cents per hundredweight, increasing the net cost of soap to the department by anywhere from 5 to 10 per cent, all of which goes into the pockets of the New York manufacturers and railroads. This, I say, has been the practice of the department for years, and it cannot continue if this bureau is transferred to the West.

The truth is that Chicago is the best possible point for the Indian Supply Bureau because it is the most central distributing point, and is the cheapest and best market for 90 per cent of the supplies purchased by the department. The nearer the base of supplies is to the consumer the cheaper the consumer can obtain his goods. This is a well recognized axiom among businessmen and the first principle of commercial science. There will be ten bidders through this transfer where there is now one. Warehouse facilities, as pointed out by the Commissioner, will be cheaper and better because located in the greatest railroad center of the country.

Comparative Census Figures.

From extra census bulletin No. 60, issued March 10, 1894, giving the statistics of manufactures in 165 principal cities, we find the following data, covering the seven leading manufacturing centers:

	Investment.	No. of employes.
New York	$426,119,272	354,291
Chicago	359,739,598	210,366
Philadelphia	375,249,715	250,264
Boston	118,198,539	90,805
Cincinnati	104,483,032	96,689
St. Louis	141,872,386	94,051
Brooklyn	161,730,500	109,292

	Wages.	Value of products.
New York	$230,102,167	$777,222,721
Chicago	123,955,001	664,567,923
Philadelphia	125,917,021	577,234,446
Boston	55,125,872	210,936,616
Cincinnati	47,691,332	196,063,983
St. Louis	53,394,630	229,157,343
Brooklyn	65,247,119	269,244,147

From the annual report of J. Haynes Sadler, British Consul, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, June, 1893, we find the following words concerning the trade, manufacturers and shipping interests of Chicago:

"The Trade of Chicago—The bank clearings of Chicago have now surpassed in magnitude those of Boston and are only exceeded in the United States by those of New York. It is an increase of as nearly as possible 50 per cent in ten years, and of 300 per cent compared with the trade of twenty years ago; in 1860, thirty-two years ago, the whole volume of trade was scarcely £20,000,000, and in 1850 it only amounted to £4,000,000, or about one seventy-seventh of the expansion it has developed in forty-two years. Chicago has for a long time been the central market for all the great territory which extends westward across the Mississippi and Missouri Valleys to the Rocky Mountains and largely absorbs the cattle-growing resources of that immense district from the ranch State of Texas to the frontier of Canada.

"Manufactures—The capital employed in the entire manufacturing industries of Chicago has almost doubled in the last four years, and the product has increased by about 45 per cent. There seems every prospect of further development; the vast railway system and the great lakes afford peculiar and unlimited facilities for transportation which are ever attracting the attention of manufacturers, and the home market is continually expanding. There are indications that before many years are over Chicago will become the leading manufacturing city of the United States, which is and has for some years been the greatest manufacturing country in the world. The increase in value of manufactured products of the works, according to the last census, was 148¾ per cent in ten years. During that period, from 1880 to 1890, the amount of capital invested in manufacturing industries increased 313¾ per cent, the number of establishments by 155½ per cent, the number of hands employed by 143⅓ per cent, and the wages paid by 228½ per cent, while the population increased 118½ per cent. The population of the city is now about 1,500,000, or about 300,000 more than in 1890.

"Shipping—To show the enormous traffic on the lake system it may be mentioned that Chicago takes the fourth place among the ports of the world in importance as regards tonnage entered and cleared, the aggregate being nearly 12,000,000 tons, far exceeding any port in the United Kingdom except London and Liverpool, and exceeds New York in the number (21,123) of vessels entered and cleared."

Marvelous Development of the West.

As an evidence of the enormous development of the section of which Chicago is the commercial center, during the last few years, I want to call your attention to the following comparison, based on absolutely reliable statistics, between the great Western ten-State district having Chicago as its commercial center and the great Eastern ten-State district having New York as its commercial center; the former comprising the ten States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, and the latter comprising the ten States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut:

	Chicago.	New York.
Population, 1890	21,847,752	17,570,042
Miles of railway, Jan. 1, 1890	70,378	25,290
Tonnage movement by water, 1889	51,203,106	26,983,313
Tonnage movement by water, 1889, for all Lake Michigan ports	18,570,258	
Tonnage movement by water, 1889, for New York, Philadelphia, and Boston		15,653,148
Average age of the district	53 years	250 years
Growth in thirty years—		
1860	9,094,878	10,706,484
1870	12,956,930	12,423,745
1880	17,228,934	14,654,015
1890	21,847,752	17,570,042
Gain in 30 years	12,755,873	6,863,558
Average gain every ten years	4,251,957	2,287,851
Thirty years hence population will be	34,603,625	24,433,600
Largest city Western and Eastern district population in 1890	1,098,576	1,513,501
Gain from 1880 to 1890	585,391	247,202
At this ratio will have in 1910	2,169,358	2,007,705
But at the ratio of the last three years will have in 1910 over	10,000,000	

New York has barely kept up the average gain in the decade prior to 1890.

When we take into consideration that the real estate transactions in Chicago annually range from $150,000,000 to $200,000,000; that the building operations connected therewith represent an annual investment of $25,000,000 to $65,000,000, and that the annual combined business in these two lines aggregates from $150,000,000 to $263,000,000, involving over five thousand firms in these various transactions; and, coming down to the immediate present, when we realize that the building permits in Chicago for the month of March cover over six and one-half miles in length, and both in amount and cost aggregate more than for the month of March in any previous year, it will be seen that the future of Chicago is assured. If present operations can safely be regarded as prophetic Chicago is absolutely certain to lead the world, and that at a much earlier date than the most optimistic among even Chicago's citizens are wont to expect.

It Pays to Trade in Chicago.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I submit that in view of these facts—for they *are* facts—and because of the recommendations of the Commissioner, because the bids recently received in a recent letter at Chicago indicate clearly the saving that can be effected by doing this business at that point, because more bidders are found there, and because every argument points to the wisdom of the move, that this House should approve the action of one of its greatest committees and stand by its recommendations. [Applause.]

Mr. Aldrich was heartily congratulated by his colleagues. His speech was keenly enjoyed by Representatives of the Great West.

After Mr. Aldrich concluded his remarks the New York side of the case was taken up by Representative Bartlett, who made a strong plea for the retention of the warehouse at New York City. He pointed out that it would be much more economical for the government to buy in Eastern markets, even though the question of transportation rates might enter largely into the consideration of this subject by the Indian Department. His remarks concluded the talk on the warehouse feature of the bill, upon which general debate closed today.

ALD. COUGHLIN'S OPIUM WAR IS ON.

He Meets Other Reformers and They Formulate a Campaign Plan.

A conference was held in the Auditorium Hotel yesterday morning by representatives of the Anti-Opium League, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and the Society for the Prevention of Crime. Ald. Coughlin, who arranged the conference, was present and explained his ordinance against opium dens, and spoke of his tour among the Clark street dens. He gave the reformers the addresses of thirty places which are now being operated. It was decided to send the following letter to each Alderman:

Dear Sir: We request you, in the name of the various organizations which we represent and in behalf of the citizens of Chicago, to assist us in preventing the opium habit from gaining a hold upon our people by voting for the following ordinance, which comes up for consideration at the next meeting of the City Council.

A copy of Ald. Coughlin's ordinance then follows.

Wisconsin Women Against Breckinridge.

PORTAGE, Wis., June 8.—[Special.]—The Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance Union at its closing session here today passed a resolution pledging the support of the W. C. T. U. to that party which in its platform declares for the protection of the home against the saloon and for the enfranchisement of women. They also protested against the continuance in public life of W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky. Mrs. L. S. Rounds of Chicago, President of the Illinois W. C. T. U., lectured tonight on the labor question.

BUSINESS IS BETTER.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN TRADE CONDITIONS.

Coal Strike Still a Drag and Floods Are Injurious, but the Outlook Is Somewhat Brighter—Cereals Advance in Price During the Week—Death of the Wildcat Currency Bill Encourages Financiers—Failures Fewer than a Year Ago—Clearances at the Principal Cities.

NEW YORK, June 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s *Weekly Review of Trade* says:

The outlook for business seems a little better on the whole, though the improvement is not great. Moreover, it is impossible to distinguish between mere replacement of orders canceled for want of fuel or other causes and the new business for which works are anxiously looking. It is somewhat encouraging that the decrease in payments through clearing-houses is but 24.3 per cent for the first week of June, 27.2 at New York, but only 19.4 elsewhere. The decrease in comparison with 1892 is about 30 per cent. Railroad tonnage is larger than a year ago in live stock and moderate in cereals, but considerably smaller in coal and iron products and in other manufactured goods west-bound.

Speculation in products has turned toward higher prices, and wheat has risen 5 cents with an official State report of injury in Kansas, which is high flavored enough even for Farmers' Alliances. The actual receipts at Western ports have been 1,417,692 bushels, against 2,348,391 last year, and the Atlantic exports only 914,398 bushels, against 2,253,955 last year. Corn rose 2¼ cents, partly in mere sympathy, but with more substantial accounts of injury, the Western receipts having been 2,865,459 bushels, against 3,545,291 last year. Pork products and coffee are unchanged, and cotton is steady at $7.37 with slender receipts, in spite of the decline in exports, and visible stocks here and in Europe amounting to 2,735,441 bales, against 2,774,607 last year, more than enough to supply the world's requirements for four months. According to the estimate of the *Financial Chronicle* the acreage this year increases 596,000, or 3.07 per cent, indicating a larger crop with favorable weather.

With only 2,937 coke ovens working and 14,576 idle, with the Cambria discharging half its force, and seven out of nine of the Carnegie furnaces at Bessemer out of blast the production and manufacture of iron and steel are smaller than at any other time for years. While it is believed deferred work will cause heavy production after the strike terminates the demand for products is at present much below general expectations even at the East.

Other industries have been less affected, but many of the textile mills even in New England have now been closed for lack of fuel or of orders, besides other concerns in great number between the Atlantic and the Mississippi River. A report that the cotton mills have this year produced within 5 per cent of their full capacity does not correspond with the known takings of spinners, but if true indicates a production far in advance of the demand for consumption. The market for goods is dull and weak, with further reductions in price and stocks visibly accumulating. Sales of wool in the last five weeks have been 16,949,498 pounds at three chief markets, against 12,817,000 last year and 26,796,150 in the same weeks of 1892. Manufacturers are greatly embarrassed by scantiness of orders, and it is apprehended that quantities of goods made abroad in expectation of a reduction in duties before this time may be forced upon this market.

The returns of failures are still encouraging, 216 in the United States for the week, against 322 last year, and forty in Canada against twenty-seven last year. The liabilities in all failures reported in the month of May were $13,305,357, about $5,420,000 at the East, $4,500,000 at the South, and $3,400,000 at the West. Of the aggregate $5,165,025 was of manufacturing and $6,633,499 of trading concerns.

BUSINESS IS BEST IN THE WEST.

Most Unfavorable Trade Symptoms Are Found at Eastern Centers.

NEW YORK, June 8.—*Bradstreet's* tomorrow, June 9, will say:

Nearly all the unfavorable business conditions of the last three weeks continue to exercise an influence. The few exceptions where improvement is noted are of practically local importance. Retail trade at many centers has been interfered with by unfavorable weather and by further restriction of the purchasing power of thousands of wage-earners, by further industrial trouble, or by shrinkage in production. Business failures do not increase materially in number or importance, the total being 207 compared with 183 last week, 293 in the week a year ago (when the commercial and financial disturbance was beginning to make itself felt), and 163 in the week two years ago.

The see-saw prices tip in the opposite direction this week, most strikingly in cereals, oats having advanced 5½c, wheat 3⅝c, and corn 1⅞c. Potatoes are 20c higher a bushel at the West, bar iron and pig iron are up sharply at St. Louis, and live stock at Kansas City. Lard is fractionally higher. Conspicuous decreases in prices of staples reported are in leather and wool, due to heavy receipts of new crop. Coffee is off ⅛c.

At larger Eastern centers there is no improvement in general business. New England cotton mills continue to produce in excess of demands. Southern and Rhode Island woolen mills are shutting down for want of fuel as well as orders.

Philadelphia jobbers in dry goods report a better spot demand and the petroleum market there is more active, but Baltimore jobbers in clothing as well as in some other lines have not sent out drummers as formerly. Among Southern cities covered Richmond, Savannah, Jacksonville, and Augusta report the more favorable conditions. At the first there is a better demand for groceries and provisions, for agricultural implements, and leaf tobacco, which is quite active. Eastern Florida vegetable regions report continued improvement in prices and stimulation among merchants, while at Georgia centers the volume of business is fair in most lines and improved in one or two. Elsewhere South dullness, slow collections, and surplus funds in bank characterize business conditions.

There is little far-reaching attending evidence of improvement reported from the West. At Louisville there is more demand for groceries, and the leaf tobacco market is quite active and business being reported. There is more doing among jobbers in hardware at Chicago, although interior merchants tributary to that market have not begun to buy in advance of actual needs, and, on the other hand, the spread of the coal strike is checking business there.

Available wheat, United States and Canada, afloat for and in Europe, decreased more than ten million bushels last month, against an average decrease in months of May in five preceding years of about five million bushels. Five months' decrease of domestic and Canadian wheat stocks, 1894, is a high average compared with like portions of five preceding years. Notwithstanding these exhibits *Bradstreet's* returns point to an accumulation in the United States and Canada of 80,000,000 bushels of wheat June 1, only 8,500,000 less than June 1 a year ago, and twice or three times as much as was so held June 1 in several preceding years.

Exports of wheat, United States and Canada, both coasts, week ending June 7, equal 2,742,000 bu, against 2,400,000 bu in the preceding week, 3,610,000 bu in the week a year ago, and 3,150,000 bu in the like week of 1892.

Special telegrams from leading trade centers throughout the Canadian Dominion have continued to grow somewhat more unfavorable. The number of business failures in the Dominion this week is 37, against 36 last week, 36 in the week a year ago, and 34 in the week the year before that.

DEATH OF THE WILDCAT APPLAUDED.

Financial Circles Encouraged by the Outlook for Sound Currency.

NEW YORK, June 8.—*Bradstreet's Financial Review* tomorrow will say:

Speculative activity has been on a slightly larger scale than for the two preceding weeks. Narrow conditions, however, continue to surround the market, and the want of any general interest in railroad and other securities is apparent. The professional element in Wall street and other cities seems to be still responsible for the bulk of the transactions in the share list, though this week has presented evidences of renewed activity on the part of some of the larger speculators. The extensive short interest has furnished material for a fairly general improvement in quotations, based upon the adoption of the sugar schedule in the Senate, on the rejection of the measure repealing the tax on State bank circulation, and on the advance in the price of wheat. In this movement sugar hung back and the lead was taken by the railroad stocks, which scored advances in the face of continued unfavorable earnings and reports of damage from storms as well as serious interruptions to traffic from the effects of the coal strike. The purchasing power has been confined to covering of shorts and manipulation intended to take advantage of this circumstance. Some slight purchasing from London is thought to be purely speculative or to have originated in part on this side of the ocean. The fact that foreign exchange holds steady at the gold point and that this week $6,150,000 gold was shipped to Europe is conclusive as to the unwillingness of foreign interests to purchase Americans in any quantity. Financial circles were undoubtedly encouraged by the defeat of the proposition to permit State bank note issues. The vote against the measure was unexpectedly large and the feeling in such quarters is that considerable advance has been made towards the settlement of the currency and banking laws on conservative lines. As a speculative factor, however, this matter was subordinated to the adoption by the Senate of the amended sugar schedule of the tariff bill. It is noticeable, however, that sugar stock, though the supposed beneficiary of the action, did not "boom" on the news. Washington speculative buying was conspicuous in the movement which carried the price up to 108¾, but realizing followed and the stock sold as low as 104¼ Friday, the fluctuations being confined to narrow limits. Intimations not only that there would be further delay on the tariff in the Senate with opposition to the sugar schedule, but that the latter provision would be the object of a disagreement between House and Senate should the bill go to a conference, appear to have had restraining effect on speculation in this volatile security. The declaration of the company's regular dividend passed unnoticed and the manipulation presents traces of a desire to prevent any advance in the stock.

CLEARANCES AT PRINCIPAL CITIES.

Bank Exchanges Show a Decrease as Compared with a Year Ago.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The following table, compiled by *Bradstreet's*, shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

City.	Clearings.	Per ct. inc.	Per ct. dec.
New York	$469,967,307	.....	37.2
Chicago	89,228,065	.....	14.4
Boston, Mass.	80,044,975	.....	13.9
Philadelphia, Pa.	62,923,273	.....	24.6
St. Louis, Mo.	21,911,314	.....	14.5
San Francisco, Cal	12,992,791	.....	12.3
Baltimore, Md.	16,094,034	.....	4.7
Pittsburg, Pa.	13,349,205	.....	7.8
Cincinnati, O.	13,316,850	.....	3.1
Kansas City, Mo.	10,096,134	.....	5.7
New Orleans, La.	6,990,096	.....	16.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	3,815,493	.....	53.1
Milwaukee, Wis.	4,452,071	.....	35.2
Detroit, Mich.	5,988,729	.....	16.8
Louisville, Ky.	7,453,484	.....	.....
Minneapolis, Minn	6,348,844	.....	15.3
Omaha, Neb.	5,874,692	.....	10.7
Providence, R. I.	4,245,300	.....	24.2
Cleveland, O.	5,017,830	.....	12.4
Houston, Tex.	3,579,941	.....	13.6
St. Paul, Minn.	3,636,397	.....	30.3
Denver, Colo.	3,115,804	.....	48.4
Indianapolis, Ind.	3,921,718	.....	20.9
Columbus, O.	3,741,100	.....	12.9
Hartford, Conn.	2,324,124	.....	8.6
Richmond, Va.	2,142,452	.....	4.5
Washington, D. C.	1,809,139	.....	24.7
Duluth, Minn.	2,164,056	.....	1.3
Dallas, Tex.	1,863,461	.....	
St. Joseph, Mo.	1,830,847	.....	34.1
Peoria, Ill.	1,855,966	.....	3.7
Memphis, Tenn.	2,688,265	28.6	.....
Portland, Ore.	714,022	.....	68.8
Rochester, N. Y.	1,793,007	.....	4.1
New Haven, Conn	1,555,582	.....	5.7
Savannah, Ga.	1,242,079	.....	1.3
Springfield, Mass.	1,387,589	.....	14.7
Worcester, Mass.	1,182,192	.....	21.8
Portland, Me.	1,424,926	3.4	.....
Atlanta, Ga.	1,082,284	.....	12.1
Fort Worth, Tex.	1,784,057	51.5	.....
Waco, Tex.	703,279	.....	26.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	931,502	.....	15.5
Des Moines, Ia.	1,077,620	9.9	.....
G. Rapids, Mich.	780,117	.....	30.1
Seattle, Wash.	466,936	.....	53.8
Lowell, Mass.	785,269	1.0	.....
Wilmington, Del.	662,529	.....	33.6
Norfolk, Va.	943,353	.....	5.2
Sioux City, Ia.	745,471	.....	18.3
Los Angeles, Cal.	726,755	.....	17.6
Tacoma, Wash.	682,173	.....	19.4
Saginaw, Mich.	318,860	.....	26.0
Spokane, Wash.	324,927	.....	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	419,132	11.1	.....
Lincoln, Neb.	540,883	.....	17.6
New Bedf'd, Mass.	521,006	.....	.....
Wichita, Kas.	330,411	.....	38.4
Birmingham, Ala.	260,838	.....	45.7
Topeka, Kas.	523,117	17.2	.....
Lexington, Ky.	442,366	.....	2.6
Binghamton, N. Y.	383,100	16.3	.....
Emporia, Kas.	73,184	17.7	.....
*Bay City, Mich.	311,025	.....	25.0
*Fall River, Mass.	720,918	.....	12.3
*Akron, O.	99,244	.....	.....
*Springfield, O.	184,561	.....	16.7
*Canton, O.	176,300	3.5	.....
*Sioux Falls, S. D.	144,922	.....	22.7
*Fremont, Neb.	108,256	.....	16.2
*Hastings, Neb.	100,473	19.0	.....
*Chattan'ga, Tenn	155,191	.....	.....
*Fargo, N. D.	150,538	.....	.....
*Nashville, Tenn.	863,940	.....	21.3
*Galveston, Tex.	4,643,265	.....	12.7
Salt Lake City, U.	1,316,947	2.2	.....
*Scranton, Pa.	758,090	.....	.....
Helena, Mont.	517,055	.....	36.8
Totals U. S.	$904,353,286	.....	22.2
Exclusive of New York	434,384,979	.....	16.0
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$11,344,544	.....	4.6
Toronto	5,570,825	.....	16.0
Halifax	1,146,738	.....	5.5
Hamilton	726,750	.....	11.0
Winnipeg	817,178	.....	
Totals	$18,788,857	.....	8.0

*Not included in total.

Lumber Shipments at Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 8.—[Special.]—During May there was shipped from Minneapolis 40,035,000 feet of lumber, against 40,860,000 during May, 1893, a decrease of $25,000 feet. For the first five months of this year 122,835,000 feet of lumber was shipped from Minneapolis, against 179,235,000 feet during the corresponding five months of 1893, which is 68.5 per cent as much this year as last. The trade this month promises to be fair. It was only fair during June last year and the remainder of the year showed a great decline in the demand for lumber.

TO LIMIT POWER OF BOARD OF TRADE.

Judge Tuthill Renders an Opinion Regarding Suspension of Its Members.

By a ruling of Judge Tuthill yesterday a new way has apparently been found by which a member of the Board of Trade can secure reinstatement after suspension. W. E. Dodson had some transactions with the Royal Trust company and John Hillis. Neither the persons representing the company nor John Hillis held a membership in the Board of Trade. Mr. Hillis, believing that W. E. Dodson had not lived up to his business agreement, complained to the board and as a result of the inquiry which followed Dodson Dec. 26 last was suspended for ten years. He appealed to the Circuit Court for a writ to command the officers of the board to appear in court with the record of their proceedings and the court was asked to set aside the order of suspension. The attorney for Dodson took the position that the board could not discipline one of its members for a default in a business transaction with a person not a member of the board. A motion to quash the petition was made by counsel for the Board of Trade. In overruling this yesterday the court rendered an opinion which to some extent covers the merits of the case. The board will now make formal answer and the books will be brought into court. Then a full hearing will be had and a final decision made. In his opinion Judge Tuthill said the law did not give an unlimited jurisdiction to the directors to regulate or control all the dealings of the members, no matter how far distant from it, nor to exercise a supervision over the conduct of a member except in so far as concerns his dealings on the board with other members of the board.

BRICKMAKERS' STRIKE IS ENDED.

New Scale of Wages Agreed Upon and Works Will Open Again.

The long drawn out brickmakers' strike affecting the yards at Blue Island, Dolton, Bernice, Pullman, South and North Chicago, Evanston, and Shermerville was finally settled yesterday at a conference of five representatives each of the manufacturers and brickmakers.

The agreement provides that eight hours shall be recognized as a day's work and forty-eight hours actual brickmaking a week's work. The men are to receive double pay for working Sundays, holidays, and one and one-half pay for overtime. According to the new wage scale, 22½ cents an hour, except crane men; common labor on burning kilns, working twelve hours, 19 cents an hour; firemen, 20 cents, and boys, 13 to 18 cents an hour. The new scale gives each employé about 20 cents a day more than was paid last fall. The agreement provides for an arbitration board,

SANTA FE KICKS OUT.

GIVES NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL FROM RATE AGREEMENT.

Western Excursion Rate Troubles Come to a Focus by the Action of This Road—Northern Pacific Litigation Continues at Milwaukee, with No Results as Usual—Rail and Lake Rates Advanced—Railroad Passenger Agents Discuss Danger of Smallpox.

Western excursion rate troubles came to a focus yesterday. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé having failed to receive satisfactory explanations from the other Western roads in regard to their joining the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City, Pennsylvania and other Eastern lines in making reduced rates to various meetings and convention gave formal notice of withdrawal from the excursion rate agreement. The Santa Fé now proposes to act independently and make whatever rates it may deem necessary to protect its interests. Reduced rates have not yet been made, but it is understood the Santa Fé will in a day or two make an open round-trip excursion rate from Chicago to Denver and return of $15 and of $10.75 from the Missouri River to Denver and return. A meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Western Passenger Association lines was held in Chairman Caldwell's office yesterday afternoon, and the troubles likely to arise from the Santa Fé's position on the matter were given full consideration. The roads accused of having made cut rates, granted special inducements, or failed to withdraw side-trip privileges in violation of the agreement vehemently denied the correctness of the reports. They said they had complied with the provision of the agreement and given strict instructions to agents to make no special concessions. The Santa Fé, they claimed, was unnecessarily suspicious and all its charges were based on suspicions. Some of the roads, however, were inclined to believe that the accused roads were not as guiltless as they pretended and demanded more positive proof to convince them that rates had not been cut. A conclusion was not reached and another meeting will be held today.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LITIGATION.

More Witnesses Give Evidence in the Receivership Contest.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 8.—[Special.]—Col. Pettit closed the case of the Brayton-Ives petitioners in the Oakes investigation today. The only witness he put on the stand was Lincoln M. Randall. He was private secretary first to General Manager Anderson and afterwards to General Manager Kendrick of the Northern Pacific road from 1883 to 1892, and during that time was Secretary of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba road. Mr. Randall said the actual cost of building the Northern Pacific and Manitoba road was from $12,000 to $15,000 a mile. When Col. McNaught took him in hand and questioned him as to the details of the building of that road Mr. Randall forgot all about it, and appeared to know absolutely nothing about the road or the country through which it runs. After repeating for two hours "I don't know" or "I forget" in answer to Col. McNaught's questions Col. Pettit said his case was closed. L. B. Martin, who has been Assistant General Auditor of the Northern Pacific railway company since 1888, was put on the stand by Col. McNaught to prove that the Northern Pacific has been economically managed. He was the first witness sworn in the defense of Mr. Oakes, and he said the contract which was entered into with the Rocky Fork and Cooke City Coal company had resulted in a saving of $2,139,832 in four years. Col. Pettit cross-examined him, but could not shake his testimony. The investigation was adjourned until Tuesday morning.

RAIL AND LAKE RATES ADVANCED.

Through Rates on Flour and Millstuffs from Minneapolis.

Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association issued a circular to members yesterday announcing that at a meeting held in St. Paul June 5, attended by the Chicago, Burlington and Northern, Chicago Great Western, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, Eastern Railway of Minnesota, Minneapolis and St. Louis, St. Paul and Duluth, "Soo" line, and Wisconsin Central, it was unanimously agreed that on and after June 18 the rate on flour and millstuffs from Minneapolis and common points to New York and common points should be made 22½ cents a 100 pounds, and notice thereof should be immediately given. The expectation is that at an early day a further advance will be agreed to. In accordance with the foregoing, special circular, naming a through rate of 27 cents per 100 pounds on flour and millstuffs from Minneapolis via Chicago, Toronto, and Montreal to Boston has been superseded by a notice that on and after June 18 ensuing the rates on flour and millstuffs via Chicago, Montreal, and New London to New York will be made 27½ cents per 100 pounds, and to Boston and Boston points 29½ cents. Of the rates thus named the lines in the Western Freight Association are authorized to accept 9 2-10 cents as their proportion west of Chicago. The same proportion, Mr. Midgley says, may be accepted to Milwaukee or Chicago in connection with the boat lines, provided the latter undertake to protect the integrity of the agreed through rates on the basis heretofore named. In no event should a lower proportion than 40 per cent of the agreed lake-and-rail rate from Minneapolis to New York be accepted west of Chicago or Milwaukee. A lake-and-rail tariff with the Ogdensburg Transit company will be issued to Boston points on the agreed basis—namely: 24½ cents per 100 pounds.

FEARS ABOUT SMALLPOX GROUNDLESS

People Run No Risk of Catching the Disease by Coming to Chicago.

Reports having been circulated that many people residing in cities and towns outside of Chicago are afraid to come to Chicago at this time, fearing the possibility of contagion on account of the alleged epidemic of smallpox existing in this city, General Passenger Agent Heafford of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul communicated with the Health Commissioner of Chicago regarding the matter and in reply received the following communication:

I desire to say that there is absolutely no more danger of any one contracting smallpox by a visit to Chicago either for business or pleasure than there is of contracting any of the other numerous diseases. There is and has been more smallpox per capita in many towns in our country than in Chicago. We have 1,600,000 people with 260 cases of smallpox. We have on an average about eight new cases per day, less than one-third of what we had one month ago. Smallpox in Chicago is and has been confined to those who through misfortune or otherwise have been forced to live in crowded and ill-ventilated quarters. These people have been largely Bohemians in the southwestern portions of the city who had never been vaccinated until forced to do so. As soon as vaccination became general the disease abated in a marked degree. There is no shadow of reason why any one should stay away from Chicago on this account, as they are just as likely to come in contact with the disease elsewhere as they are here.

Will Have Charge of Traffic.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 8.—Receiver W. H. Truesdale of the Minneapolis and St. Louis expects to take up his duties as Third Vice-President of the Rock Island as soon as the court relieves him of his position here. Asked whether his elevation did not mean the ultimate absorption of the St. Louis into the Rock Island system he replied: "Well, it looks that way."

Differentials for the Nickel Plate.

The arbitrators appointed to settle the question of differential passenger rates which the Nickel Plate claimed to be entitled to between Buffalo and Chicago, not including the latter, announced their decision yesterday. They decide the road is entitled to a 25-cent differential between Buffalo and Erie; 75 cents first-class and 50 cents second-class between Buffalo and Cleveland; 25 cents between Erie and Cleveland; $1.50 first-class and $1 second-class between Erie and Chicago; same between Cleveland and Chicago. These rates apply in both directions. Differentials at all other points included in the application were refused. The arbitrators also declined to grant a differential allowance on mileage tickets. The board of arbitration was composed of J. M. Hall, George De Havens, and J. M. Chesbrough.

Soo Line Cut Teachers' Rates.

Advices were received from St. Paul yesterday conveying the information that the "Soo" Line had announced schoolteachers' rates from Minneapolis and St. Paul as follows: To Boston and Portland and return, $35; New York and return, $32; Buffalo and return, $30. It is stated that there are about 300 schoolteachers in the vicinity of Minneapolis and St. Paul who are in the habit of going East in a body as soon as schools close for the summer vacation. It is the intention of the "Soo" to catch the whole of this business. The rates it has announced are only about one-half of the authorized rates. Chicago-St. Paul lines announce they propose to meet the rates named by the "Soo" line via Chicago, and they have asked the Central Traffic Association lines to join them in meeting the cut rates. The latter have heretofore refused to join because they were not sure that the Soo line would meet the cut, but now that they have positive evidence they will probably be more agreeable.

Railway Notes.

Western roads have again refused to join with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas in making one-fare rates for the round-trip for homeseekers' excursions to points in Texas. They also refuse to accept the rates of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas as basing rates.

C. L. Lockwood, General Passenger Agent of the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad, has extended the courtesies of the Grand Hotel at Mackinac Island and transportation facilities of his line to members of the passenger committee of the Central Traffic Association for their July session. His offer has been accepted with thanks and the date of the meeting fixed for July 13.

WANTS TO RECOVER MONEY FROM KEAN.

W. D. Merriam Files a Creditor's Bill Against the Former Banker.

William D. Merriam, in a creditor's bill filed yesterday, makes claim against David Preston, Samuel A. Kean, and Elisha Gray for $27,353. From Messrs. Kean and Gray as surviving partners of David Preston he says he received judgment for that amount in February, 1892, which is still unsatisfied. He asks the court to appoint a receiver to take possession of all property which may be discovered, pending the satisfaction of his claim. It was while Messrs. Kean and Gray were doing business as Preston, Kean & Co. that he claims he gave into their keeping as bailee certain United States consols. These were "lost" before the dissolution of the firm. Complainant believes Mr. Kean owns property to which title is now held by Anna E. Kean, and that Elisha Gray has an interest in the Gray International Telautograph company, the Western Electric Manufacturing company, the Harmonic Telegraph company, and the Western Electric company.

Findings Omitted in an Important Case.

In the United States Court of Appeals yesterday the case of William Seymour against the County of White came up for argument. In 1867 White County voted to issue $100,000 worth of bonds to aid in the building of the Cairo and Vincennes road through the county. In 1872 the bonds were issued to run for twenty years and for eighteen years the county paid interest on them, but when the principal became due the bonds were repudiated. The county claims that the special election authorizing the issue of the bonds was illegal. Seymour, a New York capitalist, who owns $20,000 worth of the bonds, sued the county. Judge Allen in the Southern District of Illinois, decided in favor of the county. The plaintiff appealed. When the case came up yesterday the argument in favor of the bondholders was heard, when it was discovered that the record filed by the appellants did not contain the findings of the lower court. The case was taken under advisement, but will probably be dismissed on account of the omission in the record.

Sturges Begins Suits in Chancery.

William Sturges, through Attorney John A. Kruse, has commenced chancery proceedings in the Circuit Court to restrain William Finlayson from prosecuting a lawsuit against him to collect £200 upon an "alleged draft" payable in London. Mr. Sturges' enfeebled condition is set out in the bill filed and the court is told that he would be quite unable to testify in such a case. As the facts could thus not readily be obtained the court of equity is asked to take jurisdiction and decide whether Mr. Sturges really owes anything to William Finlayson. A similar suit was also filed on behalf of Mr. Sturges to adjust the claim of William Denny for £6,000, which is now pending on the law side of the court.

Superior and Circuit Courts—Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—3,778—James Grassick vs. West Chicago Street R. R. Co.; on fndg., $2,850, and sat.—1,764—Gustav Heegar vs. George F. Harding, Abner C. Harding, and George F. Harding Jr.; on ver., $900.

JUDGE FREEMAN—12,793—Chapin & Gore vs. Walter N. Evans; on dflt., $263.

JUDGE HUTCHINSON—7,634—Edward Jurg vs. Ammundson Printing Co.; on dflt., $50 and sat.—11,708—Martin D. Carter vs. The Northwestern Traveling-Men's Assn.; on fndg., $3,000 and sat.

JUDGE SEARS—12,988—Charles H. Creesey & Co. vs. Wallace, Sloat & Wallace; on dflt., $534 vs. David C. Wallace and George W. Sloat, and sci. fa. vs. Roscoe G. Wallace.

JUDGE GOGGIN—12,561—James Montgomery vs. J. E. Leahy; on dflt. $225 vs. Corn Exchange National Bank, Thomas M. Baxter, and Daniel F. Danforth, garns. and sci. fa.—12,188—Joseph Gayner vs. H. Howard Hamilton and the Keystone Coal and Coke Co.; on dflt. $419.

JUDGE BAKER—11,608—Fortune Bros. Brg. Co. vs. Mrs. D. I. Sullivan; on dflt. $70.

JUDGE DUNNE—22,897—C. A. Blackman vs. Thiel's Detective Service Co. On findg., $80. Apold.

JUDGE ADAMS—6,755—Frederick E. Faber and William F. Pagels Co. vs. Nels Nelson. On findg., $100, and sat.—6,291—Peter Becker vs. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co. On findg., $3,500, and sat.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—19,906—Charles P. Wurts vs. Henry E. Rogers and Edwin E. Hooper. On ver., $535.—18,155—J. Kennard & Sons' Carpet Co. vs. Henry H. Mack and Adolph Louis. On deflt., $780 vs. Adolph Louis and sci. fa vs. Henry H. Mack.

JUDGE WINDES—25,659—Seneca D. Kimbark vs. Philipp Frees, surviving partner of Philipp Frees & Co.; on affT., $1,855.—20,114—Charles M. Hardy vs. Mary Ann Kane; on dflt., $500.

JUDGE BURKE—6,263—Charles Davison vs. John and Alice Oliver; on findg., $50 and sat.—23,960—David and Henry Meyers, use of Joseph D. Willoughby, vs. National Insurance Co. of Hartford, Hartford Home Insurance of N. Y., and The Hartford Insurance; on dflt., $18,676 and decree U. S. Hartford Insurance Co.—6,449—L. F. Daly vs. William Palmer; on dflt., $6—6,490—Spooner R. Howell, use of the First National Bank of Chicago, vs. Alfred K. Ryland and William J. Scown Co.; on verdict, $3,801.67.

Decrees.

JUDGE TULEY—8,894—Wellington et al. vs. Begley; dec. sale.

JUDGE SMITH—6,729—Tyler vs. Waters; dec. setting aside will.—130,305—Detwiler, rec., vs. Lindblom; dec.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—9,229—Foster vs. Miller; dec. sale.—1,009—Jackson vs. Solomon; dec. setting aside deed.—5,464—Eichberg vs. Hausjen; dec. sale.—8,092—Excelsior L. Assn. vs. Barrett et al.; dec. sale.

JUDGE HORTON—3,993—Wellington vs. Bagley; dec.—10,165—Divorce, May Goss from Sanford A. Goss.

JUDGE EWING—5,487—Chytraus vs. Sirloin; dec.—3,075—Lehman vs. Olson; dec.

JUDGE TUTHILL—8,416—William H. Cummings vs. John F. Crate et al.; dec. sale.

JUDGE STEIN—1,424—Biand vs. Wood; dec.—3,484—Smith vs. Haugs; dec. sale.—3,210—Divorce, William Gultery from Marion Gultery.

Court Calls for Today.

JUDGE TULEY—No announcement.
JUDGE MCCONNELL—Default divorces.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Default divorces.
JUDGE HORTON—Default divorces.
JUDGE EWING—No. 1,867.
JUDGE STEIN—9:30 a. m.—Default divorces.
JUDGE ADAMS—No court.
JUDGE FREEMAN—Motions.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—No. 125,347 on trial.
JUDGE GOGGIN—Motions.
JUDGE HUTCHINSON—Motions.
JUDGE BRENTANO—Motions.
JUDGE SEARS—No court.
JUDGE BAKER—Motions.
JUDGE BURKE—Motions.
JUDGE DUNNE—Motions.
JUDGE WINDES—Motions.
JUDGE SCALES—County Court—9:30 a. m., No. 11,650.
JUDGE KOHLSAAT—Probate Court—No court.
JUDGE HANECY—Criminal, Branch No. 5—Motions and sentences.
JUDGE PAYNE—Criminal, Branch No. 2—No. 1,263 on trial.
JUDGE SMITH—Criminal, Branch No. 3—Nos. 3,635, 3,559, 3,591.
JUDGE GROSSCUP—United States Court—Thomson-Houston Electric Co. vs. Western Electric on trial.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., June 8.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court today heard all the cases upon call and adjourned until Saturday, June 16, with the following cases on call: 8, 54, 55, 56, 31, 57, 41, 32, 60, 61.

Testimonial to Father Leyden.

AURORA, Ill., June 8.—[Special.]—A testimonial and purse of $600 have been presented to Father Leyden from members of the church who believe him innocent.

WILL FRY THE FAT.

Democratic Machine Needs Financial Lubrication.

MEN ASKED FOR CASH.

Postal Clerks Invited to Give to a Campaign Fund.

MR. HESING'S EXPLANATION.

Says His Employes Are Not Forced to Contribute.

ALD. M'GILLEN'S GREAT CIRCULAR

Chairman John McGillen of the Democratic Cook County Central committee is making a desperate effort to fry the fat out of the government employés in the Postoffice, and one of them even charges Postmaster Hesing with collusion in the scheme. Said this Postoffice clerk yesterday: "It has always been the custom in the Postoffice to correct the roster three times a year. On these occasions each clerk is required to give his name, address, and place of birth. This much, I think, is required by law. But in a recent revision of the roster each man was required to state also what ward he lived in; and soon afterward he received a circular from McGillen advising him to join the Democratic club in his ward and to contribute to the Democratic campaign fund. Now, I have been a Republican all my life, and nothing could ever make me join a Democratic club or contribute a cent to a Democratic campaign fund, but I expect to get fired for not doing it. I cannot see what else such a circular as this following the requirement about the roster can mean. I regard it as an outrage and a violation of the spirit of the civil service regulations.

Copy of the Circular.

"Here is a copy of the circular sent to us, both Democrats and Republicans:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS, NO. 137 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, 1894.—Dear Sir: The Democratic party in this county is about to engage in an important campaign, upon the successful termination of which depends the welfare of our country. The great issues fought out during the election of 1892 are still before the electors, and the lessons of that year need to be reiterated and emphasized in order that the people of the country shall enjoy the fruits of lower taxation consequent on the abolition of trusts and combines of the most nefarious description. Political contests, as you are well aware, require a certain amount of money for the honest and legitimate conduct of such campaigns. As a citizen of the United States interested in the success of Democratic principles you are respectfully requested to aid and assist in every possible way in securing and maintaining the fruits of the glorious victory gained by the Democratic party at the last general election. It is suggested that you join the Democratic organizations of your ward and otherwise do your duty as a citizen. In addition to this you are invited to subscribe to the campaign fund such a sum as will be just and fair under the circumstances. Please send all subscriptions to John W. Lanehart, Chairman of the Finance committee of the regular organization of the Democratic party, No. 1420 Unity Building, Chicago. Yours respectfully,

JOHN MCGILLEN, Chairman.

What Mr. Hesing Said.

Postmaster Hesing's attention was called to the circular yesterday and he was asked to approve or disapprove of it. But he said: "I will do neither, because I have no control over the matter. You might as well ask me whether I approve or disapprove of an editorial in THE TRIBUNE about my whiskers. I cannot do anything about it, and it is not for me to approve or disapprove. I knew the circulars were being received here, for I got one myself, but I had no right to interfere with the mailing of them. So you see I have nothing to do with them at all.

"If you want to know whether I would advise the Postoffice employés to be Democrats and contribute to the Democratic Campaign committee I am ready to say I would, but not on account of this circular or because they would be discharged if they did not comply. On the contrary, I am willing to have you give them my assurance through THE TRIBUNE of their perfect safety whatever they say, do, or not do with Mr. McGillen's circular. I have never discharged a Republican Postoffice employé yet, and I never will discharge one if he is only a good workman. The Postoffice is run now entirely in the interest of the public service. I have been complimented for this by the highest officers of the government in Washington, and I am not going to forfeit their good opinion by collusion with anybody to collect campaign funds in the Postoffice. By the way, it is not true in making up our roster men were required to tell what wards they lived in. So you see I am in no way responsible for Mr. McGillen's circular."

Vice-Chairman of the committee, Henry F. Donovan, was asked if he approved of the circular, but he affected the densest ignorance concerning it. It was his busiest day, and he was in such a dreadful hurry that he positively could not say a word about it. E. S. Dreyer, Treasurer of the committee, also said it was the first he ever heard of such a circular. But he said he thought it all right enough, as the Democratic party was always pure, noble, just, and disinterested in everything it did, and could never be guilty of blackmailing or bulldozing an officeholder. He did not for one moment believe any Postoffice clerk would lose his place whatever he might do about this circular.

DRUGGIST ELICH IS FINED $100.

Evanston Ministers Look Unkindly on His Temperance Tonic.

Druggist Herman Elich of Evanston was duly tried yesterday before the jury of ministers in Justice McCallum's court. The jury was out thirty minutes and then returned a verdict of guilty on the charge of violating the liquor ordinance and assessed a fine of $100. The jury of Mr. Elich's peers consisted of the following ministers: The Rev. H. A. Delano, the Rev. J. W. Beebe, the Rev. J. H. Alling, the Rev. J. F. Loba, the Rev. A. Edgren, and the Rev. Albert W. Perry. The principal testimony was that of the two detectives, Henry E. Mersch, ex-Captain of Police in Evanston, and Otto Willmot of Chicago. Each testified that the afternoon of May 3 he went into Elich's drug store wearing a look of pain on his face, and on giving the proper wink and asking for whisky he was taken behind the prescription case and served with a poor grade of liquor at 10 cents a drink.

Druggist Elich in his defense told the jury the detectives didn't know whisky when they tasted it, that he hadn't a bit of whisky or brandy in his stock, and that what they got was merely a medicine, a harmless tonic for the appetite. Mr. Elich had a bottle of his "Golden Seal Tonic" in evidence and he read the formula of its composition. The detectives were given a sample of it, but said it was not the same as they had purchased in the drug store. When the jury was ready to retire Attorney Freeman held the bottle toward Dr. Delano, the foreman, and requested it be taken to the jury-room. Dr. Delano shook his head. "Give it to Brother Loba," and then he added, "if he will take it." Dr. Loba took the bottle gingerly and the crowd smiled as he carried it almost at arm's length into the jury-room. He said after the verdict was rendered none of the members tasted the decoction.

MRS. CLEVELAND IS AT BUZZARD'S BAY.

With Ruth and Esther She Arrives There in a Yacht.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 8.—Commodore Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, with Mrs. Cleveland, Ruth, Esther, and the nurse, and Mr. and Mrs. Benedict and Miss Benedict aboard, has arrived.

COURTED THE SHADE.

EDWARD FITZ GERALD REVEALED IN HIS LETTERS.

James Douglas Writes His Views on the Canadian Question—He Urges Independence on Our Neighbors, but Not Annexation—Complete Plays of Richard Steele in the "Mermaid Series"—Notes on Forthcoming Books—Gossip of a Literary Nature.

The only readers who will have a warm welcome for "Letters of Edward Fitz Gerald" (Macmillan & Co.), edited by William Aldis Wright, are those who have read and therefore love the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia." It was only a little more than a quarter of a century ago that Fitz Gerald, with the modesty that was characteristic of him, anonymously gave the world the most beautiful metrical translation in the English language. The pensive pantheism of the lines is more characteristic of the thought of the nineteenth century than it could possibly be of a Persian dreamer in the twelfth. In them there is much of the questioning spirit that animates the "In Memoriam" of Alfred Tennyson; indeed, Tennyson and Fitz Gerald were intimate and almost lifelong friends. The Laureate struck a note of optimism in his death song, "Crossing the Bar"; not so the translator of Omar Khayyam.

A copy of the third edition of the "Rubaiyat," which happens to be at hand, bears the imprint of Bernard Quaritch, London, and bears the date of 1872. The title page does not bear Fitz Gerald's name; indeed the poem became famous before the identity of the translator (as he chose to call himself) was discovered. In the preface is the following paragraph, quoted from the writings of a pupil of Omar Khayyam:

> I often used to hold conversations with my teacher, Omar Khayyam, in a garden, and one day he said to me: "My tomb shall be in a spot where the north wind may scatter roses over it." I wondered at the words he spake, but I knew that his were no idle words. Years after, when I chanced to revisit Naishapur, I went to his final resting place, and lo! it was just outside a garden, and trees laden with fruit stretched their boughs over the garden wall and dropped their flowers upon his tomb so that the stone was hidden under them.

One quotes the above only to add a bit of gossip which appeared only a few months ago in the English literary papers. Fitz Gerald died in 1883; and certain English admirers of the "Rubaiyat" paid a tribute to his memory in a pretty and sentimental fashion. They secured slips of the rose bushes from the garden which bloomed above the Persian poet's dust and transplanted them on Fitz Gerald's English grave.

There is much frank paganism in the "Rubaiyat," but it is its sensuous poetry, not its doctrine, which constitutes its value. That poetry has already given color, if not substance, to the fancy of many thinkers not exclusive of Christian ministers. There are stanzas that weave themselves into the memory by the very sweetness of their music. Every quatrain is a poem in itself, even if detached:

A book of verses underneath the bough,
A jug of wine, a loaf of bread—and thou
Beside me singing in the wilderness—
O, wilderness were paradise enow!

I sometimes think that never blows so red
The rose as where some buried Cæsar bled;
That every hyacinth the garden wears
Dropt in her lap from some once lovely head.

And this reviving herb whose tender green
Fledges the river-lip on which we lean—
Ah, lean upon it lightly! for who knows
From what once lovely lip it springs unseen!

Ah, my beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of past regret and future fears:
Tomorrow! Why tomorrow I may be
Myself with yesterday's seven thousand years.

Ah, make the most of what we yet may spend,
Before we too into the dust descend,
Dust unto dust, and under dust to lie,
Sans wine, sans song, sans singer, and—sans end!

Yes, the stanzas are poems; the very phrases are poems. Who, for instance, can look at any great body of water without recalling the poetry of this:

—the seas that mourn
In flowing purple of their Lord forlorn.

There is only one adjective for such a line as this—it is Homeric. And speaking of a line that is Homeric the word suggests the secret of Fitz Gerald's excellence. The translator has added Hellenism to the Orientalism of Omar, thus necessarily exalting the original.

A notable example of Fitz Gerald's reticence regarding his own work will be found in the second volume of the "Letters." Among his friends and correspondents was Thomas Carlyle; and yet Carlyle was ten years in learning that Fitz Gerald was the translator of the "Rubaiyat." When he did

EDWARD FITZ GERALD.

learn the name it was in a roundabout way from an American. In 1863 John Ruskin addressed a letter to "The Translator of the Rubaiyat of Omar," which he intrusted to Mrs. Burne Jones. She after an interval of ten years handed it to Mr. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard. By him it was transmitted to Carlyle, who sent it to Fitz Gerald with the letter which follows:

> CHELSEA, 14 April, 1873.—Dear Fitz Gerald: Mr. Norton, the writer of that note, is a distinguished American (co-editor for a long time of the *North American Review*), an extremely amiable, intelligent, and worthy man, with whom I have had some pleasant walks, dialogues, and other communications of late months—in the course of which he brought to my knowledge for the first time your notable "Omar Khayyam," and insisted on giving me a copy from the third edition, which I now possess and duly prize. From him, too, by careful cross-questioning I indentified beyond dispute the hidden "Fitz Gerald," the translator—and indeed found that his complete silence and unique modesty in regard to said meritorious and successful performance was simply a feature of my own Edward F.! The translation is excellent, the book itself a kind of a jewel in its way. I do Norton's mission without the least delay, as you perceive. Ruskin's message to you passes through my hands sealed. I am ever your affectionate T. CARLYLE.

There is something so characteristic in Carlyle's note to Norton that one here transcribes it:

CARLYLE TO NORTON.

> 5 CHEYNE ROW, CHELSEA, 18 April, 1873.—Dear Norton: It is possible Fitz Gerald may have written to you; but whether or not I will send you his letter to myself, as a slight emblem and memorial of the peaceable, affectionate, and ultra modest man, and his innocent far niente life—and the connection (were there nothing more) of Omar, the Mahometan Blackguard, and Oliver Cromwell, the English Puritan—discharging you completely, at the same time, from ever returning me this letter, or taking any notice of it, except a small silent one.

Not without reason apparently did one of Fitz Gerald's friends describe him to the editor of these volumes of letters as "an eccentric man of genius who took more pains to avoid fame than others do to seek it." His name went with his consent on the title page of but one of his works, "Six Dramas from Calderon." This work brought him the Calderon medal from the Spanish Government, though the honor astonished rather than gratified him. It was not himself, he said, who should have received the medal, but his friend, Prof. E. B. Cowell, to whom he owed his knowledge of Spanish.

These two volumes of letters are valuable not for what light they shed on Victorian writers so much as for a knowledge they give one not otherwise obtainable of Fitz Gerald's individuality. He was burdened with more than an Englishman's share of reserve and his shyness was construed to be purposed isolation. In his letters, however, he was outspoken and delightfully natural, while there is not at any time the suggestion of a pose. Literature was a servant to him; he was not a bond slave to it. He felt the need of expressing himself to his friends, and he could afford to give them the cream of his placid thoughts. Of gossip for gossip's sake there is not a line in these two volumes. There are many references to Tennyson; the two men were friends from youth to age. Fitz Gerald maintained that the Laureate misdirected his genius in later life; and died with the conviction that the poems published in 1842 contained Tennyson's best work. Tennyson, he thought, "crippled his growth by overelaboration."

> Don't believe that I rejoice like a dastard in what I believe to be the decay of a great man; my sorrow has been so much about it that (for one reason) I have the less cared to meet him of late years, having nothing to say in sincere praise. Nor do I mean that his decay is all owing to London, etc. He is growing old; and I don't believe much in the fine arts thriving on an old tree. I can't think Milton's "Paradise Lost" so good as his "Allegro," etc.; one feels the strain of the pump all through; only Shakspeare—the exception to all rule—struck out "Macbeth" at past 50.

Here is a paragraph under the date of 1879. It is not apropos of anything in particular, but every lover of Shakspeare will be glad to read it:

> Only think of old Carlyle, who was very feeble indeed during the winter, having read through all Shakspeare to himself during these latter spring months. So his niece writes me. I do not hear of his doing the like by his Goethe.

Mr. Fitz Gerald was acquainted with three generations of the Crabbes, beginning with the poet, of whom he was an eloquent eulogist. While on a visit to the grandson of the poet he died suddenly in 1883. Mr. Wright received from Mr. Crabbe in that year the following:

> I grieve to have to tell you that our dear friend Edward Fitz Gerald died here this morning (June 14). He came last evening to pay his usual visit with my sisters, but did not seem in his usual spirits and did not eat anything. . . . At 10 he said he would go to bed. I went up with him.

PROF. HENRY DRUMMOND.

[Prof. Henry Drummond's latest book, "The Ascent of Man," has the words "Lowell Lectures" prefixed to the title, because there was an attempt shortly before the professor sailed for England to bring out an unauthorized volume purporting to be the "Lowell Lectures on the Ascent of Man." A lawsuit followed, which was won by the professor. The Lowell lectures were founded for the people of Boston. It was to deliver the Lowell lectures that Agassiz first came to America. In his latest book Prof. Drummond seeks to account for the ascent of man on purely natural lines. He even goes so far as to trace the beginnings of altruism and its consequent virtues to qualities of protoplasm. To a reporter for the *Pall Mall Gazette* Prof. Drummond recently said: "My purpose at the start was merely to tell people a few things about evolution in its relation to man." When the comment was made that "there were plenty of books already about that," he rejoined: "That is a mistake; there is no book which tells the story of the evolution of man; and that was what prompted me to deal with the subject." Apart from his "Tropical Africa" Prof. Drummond's new volume may be described as his first serious breaking of silence since the publication of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World," which ten years ago won him such wide fame.]

> . . . At a quarter to 8 I tapped at his door to ask how he was and getting no answer went in and found him as if sleeping peacefully, but quite dead. A very noble character has passed away.

The following Tuesday, June 19, he was buried in the little churchyard of Boulge and the stone which marks his grave bears the simple inscription: "Edward Fitz Gerald. Born 31 March, 1809. Died 14 June, 1883. It is he that hath made us and not we ourselves."

The difference between these volumes of letters and those contained in the work entitled "Letters and Literary Remains of Edward Fitz Gerald" (published five years ago) is that the new work contains forty additional letters. Those to Lowell are particularly interesting. It is announced that Prof. Wright is editing the correspondence of Fitz Gerald and the late Fanny Kemble, which will make a bulky volume. Mrs. Kemble's fame will finally rest on her letters and diaries rather than on her work as an actress.

The Canadian Question.

James Douglas, "a Canadian long resident in the United States," has written at some length his views on the subjects of "Canadian Independence," "Annexation," and "British Imperial Federation." The last of these has attractions for him, though he presents no well defined plan for the formation and government of such a federation. It is not necessary that he should do so at this time, for he takes the ground that independence should precede federation—that such an arrangement should be made between equals and not between superiors and dependents. Therefore the only practical question with him at this moment is whether Canada should become an independent nation or be annexed to the United States.

Mr. Douglas admits that the present condition of the Dominion is not encouraging in many respects. Its population does not increase as rapidly as it should, and it stands at the foot of the class of nations of healthy growth. He does not attribute this to the fact that Canada is a colony and not an independent power, nor does he charge it to misgovernment. He finds the cause of this slow growth in climate. Half the energies of the people of Quebec and Manitoba are expended in keeping warm. The European emigrant prefers the milder climate to be found in the United States. Canada cannot attract a large manufacturing population, because she cannot give it work. Her home market is not large enough.

There are good reasons, in Mr. Douglas' opinion, why the increase of population should be smaller in Canada than in the United States, but he thinks it is smaller than it ought to be. He does not believe, however, that annexation would better matters. He does not think manufacturing would be stimulated or wages increased by it, but that manufacturing would be carried on still at the great Eastern centers; that the French Canadian would continue to go to New England for work, and that wages in the village whence he went would remain as they were. The writer thinks that while annexation might result in an infusion of energy it would be likely to leave everything just as it is. He asserts that what the Canadian farmers want is not so much a market as the energy, skill, and industry with which to compete in the world's market with their more pushing neighbors or more thrifty rivals, and he tells his Canadian friends that they should send more eggs, butter, and other such like articles to the English market. He thinks the Canadians can win by their own will and wits if they will exert them quite as much as they can gain from annexation.

Nor does Mr. Douglas think the United States has anything to gain by annexation. By taking in Canada it would take in the French-Canadian problem. "The homogeneity of the French-Canadian Catholic party will not be destroyed by annexation," but the ultramontane wing of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States will be strengthened if the French-Canadians are absorbed, and the Catholicism of Cardinal Taschereau will prevail over that of Cardinal Gibbons. So it is the belief of the writer that each country should turn its back on annexation and that each should work out its governmental problems in its own way. He wants Canada to become independent and then to enter into those "reciprocal trade relations" with the United States of which Canadians are so fond of talking—relations which will give them a great deal, but which will not call on them to give anything or much of anything in return. He concludes by giving the following sensible advice:

> Canada should recollect that she is a body politic of 5,000,000 inhabitants side by side with 68,000,000, and that if she is to remain at peace and harmony with her neighbor she must, as far as is consistent with self-respect and independence, shape her policy in conformity with her neighbor's and strive to avoid needless causes of irritation. In the fishery controversy, in the canal controversy, and in the railroad controversy she has displayed a spirit of bumptiousness in her acts and utterances which however well fitted to draw down party applause on party leaders is not so well fitted to propitiate the good will of the 63,000,000 people.

Canadian Independence, Annexation, and British Federation. By James Douglas. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Richard Steele.

The complete plays of Richard Steele, edited with introduction and notes by G. A. Aitken, makes the eighteenth number of the Mermaid Series, published by T. Fisher Unwin of London. There are two portraits, one of Steele himself and one of Colley Cibber, who personated several of the heroes in the comedies. The comedies in the present volume, not mentioning the fragments, are "The Funeral," "The Lying Lover," "The Tender Husband," and "The Conscious Lovers." Mr. Aitken's introductory memoir is substantially an abstract of the "Life of Richard Steele," by the same writer, published in 1889. The account proves so dry, however, that one cannot resist taking down Thackeray's "The English Humorists" to read the chapter about "Dick Steele at the Charterhouse," "the thick-set, square-faced, black-eyed, soft-hearted little Irish boy."

> Through the school and through the world, whithersoever his strange fortune led this erring, wayward, affectionate creature, Joseph Addison was always his head boy. Addison wrote his exercises; Addison did his best themes. He ran on Addison's messages; fagged for him, and blacked his shoes. To be in Joe's company was Dick's greatest pleasure; and he took a sermon or a caning from his monitor with the most boundless reverence, acquiescence, and affection.

Then comes an account of Steele's military career, and Thackeray continues:

> But Steele could hardly have seen any actual service. He who wrote about himself, his mother, his wife, his loves, his debts, his friends, and the wine he drank would have told us of his battles if he had seen any. . . . While Dick was writing "The Christian Hero" he was deep in debt, in drink, and in all the follies of the town. The gentlemen of the Guards laughed at Dick; and in truth a theologian in liquor is not a respectable object, and a hermit, though he may be out at elbows, must not be in debt to the tailor. Steele says of himself that he was always sinning and repenting. He beat his breast and cried most piteously when he did repent; but as soon as crying had made him thirsty he fell to sinning again. In that charming paper in the *Tatler*, in which he records his father's death, his mother's griefs, his own most solemn and tender emotions, he says he is interrupted by the arrival of a hamper of wine, "the same as is to be sold at Garraway's next week"—upon the receipt of which he sends for three friends, and they fall to instantly, "drinking two bottles apiece, with great benefit to themselves, and not separating till 2 o'clock in the morning."
>
> His life was so. Jack the drawer was always interrupting it, bringing him a bottle from the Rose, or inviting him over to a bout there with Sir Plume and Mr. Diver; and Dick wiped his eyes, which were whimpering over his papers, took down his laced hat, put on his sword and wig, kissed his wife and children, told them a lie about pressing business, and went off to the Rose to the jolly fellows.

Richard Steele was better than his age, and to realize what that age was one might quote again from Thackeray's famous lecture. But one prefers to take this extract, which gives the principal reason why Steele is better liked at present than any other author of his generation:

> All women especially are bound to be grateful to Steele, as he was the first of our writers who really seemed to admire and respect them. [Here comparisons are instituted between his writings about women and those of Congreve, Swift, and Addison.] But Steele admires women's virtue, acknowledges their sense, and admires their purity and beauty with an ardor and strength which should win the good will of all women to their hearty and respectful champion. It is this ardor, this respect, this manliness which makes his comedies so pleasant and their heroes such fine gentlemen. He paid the finest compliment to a woman that perhaps ever was offered. Of one woman, whom Congreve had also admired and celebrated, Steele says "to have loved her was a liberal education." "How often," he says, dedicating a volume to his wife, "how often has your tenderness removed pain from my sick head, how often anguish from my afflicted heart! If there are such beings as guardian angels, they are thus employed. I cannot believe one of them to be more good in inclination or more charming in form, than my wife." His breast seems to warm and his eyes to kindle when he meets with a good and beautiful woman, and it is with his heart as well as with his hat that he salutes her. About children, and all that relates to home, he is not less tender, and more than once speaks in apology of what he calls his softness. He would have been nothing without that delightful weakness. It is that which gives his works their worth and his style its charm—which like his life is full of faults and careless blunders, and redeemed like that by his sweet and compassionate nature.

Hazlett's words respecting Steele's plays are truer of "The Lying Lover" than of the others: "It is almost a misnomer to call them comedies; they are rather homilies in dialogues." Indeed Steele was more in sympathy with the spirit of modern dramatists than with those of the restoration in the fact that he held goodness above wit instead of the reverse. "The Lying Lover" has been described by an acute critic as "the first instance of sentimental comedy proper. It is attempted to produce an effect, not by making vice and folly ridiculous, but by moving compassion."

Steele did much in his comedies to correct the coarse manners of his era. He fought dueling, for instance, notwithstanding that his training prejudiced him in its favor. He said in the preface to "The Conscious Lovers" that the comedy "was writ for the sake of the scene of the fourth act wherein Mr. Bevil evades the quarrel with his friend." To this was added (but erased in manuscript, says Mr. Aitken) the phrase "the stupid and diabolical custom of dueling." As if in revenge for omitting these plain words Steele allowed himself to add with severity unusual in him that he hoped the play might have "some effect upon the Goths and Vandals that frequent the theaters, or a more polite audience may supply their absence." But British audiences have been known up to the present day as the most brutal in the world.

Students of the theater will welcome the present volume in which all Steele's dramatic works have for the first time been gathered together, but to the general reader Richard Steele will remain preëminently the essayist—the companion and friend of Addison. (Richard Steele. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by G. A. Aitken. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. The Mermaid Series.)

Modern Mystics and Modern Magic.

"Modern Mystics and Modern Magic," by Arthur Lillie, has been imported from Swan, Sonnenschein & Co. of London by Charles Scribner's Sons. Despite its inviting title it is a very disappointing book. The articles on Swedenborg, Boehme, Mme. Guyon, the Illuminati, etc., are carelessly written. They reek with perversions of history, and reveal no facts that cannot be found in any well ordered encyclopedia. Swedenborg, in the opening chapter, is quoted as follows:

> When spirits begin to speak with a man he ought to beware that he believes nothing whatever from them, for they say almost anything. For instance, if they were permitted to describe what heaven is and how things are in the heavens they would tell so many lies, and, indeed, with solemn affirmation, that a man would be astonished. Whenever any subject of conversation is presented they think they know it and give their opinions upon it, one in one way and another in another, quite as if they knew. For example, if they were permitted to tell of things to come, of unknown things in the universal heaven, of anything whatever that a man desires, while speaking from themselves they would not speak the truth, but all things falsely. Let men beware, therefore, how they believe them. For this reason the state of speaking with spirits on this earth is most perilous, unless one is in true faith. They induce so strong a persuasion that it is the Lord himself who speaks and commands, that a man cannot but believe and obey.—*Spin. Diary, n. 1622.*

One will take thankfully this warning against spirits, and will apply it also to Spiritualist writers of the stamp of Mr. Arthur Lillie.

Grant Allen on the English Tongue.

In Mr. Grant Allen's volume of essays entitled "Post-Prandial Philosophy" (Chatto & Windus), one paper that is particularly interesting is "The Struggle for Life Among Languages." Having heard the statement advanced that Italian was destined to be the tongue of the future, Mr. Allen indulged in a few speculations to the following effect:

> The most growing and absorbing of all languages at the present moment is the English, which is almost everywhere swallowing up the overflow of German, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Russian. Next to it, probably, in point of vitality, comes Spanish, which is swallowing up the overflow of French, Italian, and the other Latin races. Third, perhaps, ranks Russian, destined to become in time the spoken tongue of a vast tract in Northern and Central Asia. Among non-European languages three seem to be gaining fast—Chinese, Malay, Arabic. Of the doomed tongues, on the other hand, the most hopeless is French, which is losing all round; while Italian, German, and Dutch are either quite at a standstill or slightly retrograding. The world is now round. By the middle of the twentieth century, in all probability, English will be its dominant speech; and the English-speaking peoples, a heterogeneous conglomerate of all nationalities, will control between them the destinies of mankind. Spanish will be the language of half the populous Southern Hemisphere. Russian will spread over a moiety of Asia. Chinese, Malay, and Arabic will divide among themselves the less civilized parts of Africa and the East. But French, German, and Italian will be insignificant and dwindling European dialects, as numerically unimportant as Flemish or Danish in our own day.

Views of Thomas Hardy.

Lady Jeune has been writing to a London paper—very properly, one thinks:

> I cannot recall in "Life's Little Ironies" one story that can offend the most sensitive morality, or one line in which Mr. Hardy touches a false note. It is absurd to say that "The Son's Veto: a Tragedy of Two Ambitions," "The Western Circuit," "To Please His Wife," or "The Melancholy Hussar" touch a "note of sensuality," for they are stories any girl might read.

Writes Mr. Elliot Stock to the London *Literary World*. He may be said to express the Philistine view of Thomas Hardy:

> The great flaw in these stories is the repeated presentation of immorality in its grosser and more vulgar forms, as though it were a matter of course, and without the salt of regret or the safeguard of aversion. Here is a volume of sketches in which poor country folks are drawn, with consummate skill and power, but there is not one of them in whom we find anything to admire or love. They are vulgar in tone, sensual and squalidly wicked, and, apart from the plot that introduces them, would certainly repel us by their habitual viciousness.
>
> Take, for example, Mr. Hardy's women. They nearly all fail in morals, and where they do not actually fail, run so near the perilous abyss that, in Mr. Hardy's suggestive style of writing, they may be inferred to be "no better than they should be."

Many of the stories in "Life's Little Ironies" are too deep for irony—they are unutterably sad. It is unfair to rob the reader of his pleasure by telling the tale in advance; and of "To Please His Wife," only sufficient shall be indicated to explain the extract which follows:

> Joliffe, a sea captain, after many years ashore, returns to sea, prompted by his wife, who envies the superior position of the friend of her girlhood, now married to a rich merchant. He brings back wealth, and from a canvas bag pours a mass of sovereigns and guineas into her lap.
>
> "There!" said Shradrach complacently. "I told'ee, dear, I'd do it; and have I done it or no?"
>
> Somehow her face after the first excitement of possession did not retain its glory.
>
> "It is a lot of gold, indeed," she said. "And is this all?"

Here in a half-dozen words Mr. Hardy reveals the innermost recesses of a human heart; but this story sounds the depth of tragedy and is well worthy of the creator of "Tess."

Gossip and Comment.

Mr. Henry James' forthcoming volume entitled "Theatricals" will be published in this country by the Harpers.

Mr. Stopford Brooke in his critical study "Tennyson" has coined a good word for King Arthur; it is "underpassioned."

Mr. Stanley Weyman is writing a series of short stories to which he has given the general title of "The Memoirs of a Statesman."

Titles of coming stories by the new Scotch novelist, S. R. Crockett, are "Mad Sir Ughtred of the Hills" and "The Lilac Sun Bonnet."

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that they will publish immediately a popular edition of some of G. A. Henty's stirring stories of adventure.

The Cassell Publishing company will publish shortly "The Unpublished Letters of Count Cavour to Mme. Circourt," translated by A. J. Butler.

Roberts Bros. will shortly publish "The Dancing Faun," by Florence Farr; "Keynotes," stories by George Egerton; and "The Wedding Garment," a tale of the life to come, by Louis Pendleton.

Mr. George Saintsbury is preparing a new volume of essays to which he will give the title of "Corrected Impressions." Among the subjects will be Thackeray and Carlyle. The volume will be published by Mr. Heinemann.

"One of the most illustrious librarians of our time" are the words applied to the late William Frederick Poole by his colleague, the librarian of the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale of Florence, who devoted to him and his work a long and appreciative article in his *Bolletino* of March 31.

"Roger Williams: the Pioneer of Religious Liberty" is the title of a new book by Oscar S. Straus, whose work on "The Origin of the Republican Form of Government in the United States" is well known. Most of the biographies of the famous old preacher are out of print by this time, so that Mr. Straus' work will be sure of a welcome. (The *Century* company.)

The Swinburne of "the grizzled beard" is, as his latest photograph shows (see the London *Bookman*), a much better-looking man than the Swinburne of his sentimental youthful portrait. He is now 57 years old and lives in a handsome bachelor home at Putney with his friend, Theodore Watts. His new book, "Astrophel," has already gone into a second edition in England.

Mr. Benjamin Kidd's book on the "Social Evolution," says the London *Bookman*, was begun nearly six years ago. The author worked at it continuously—that is, he did something on the subject every day. A good many of the ideas which he subsequently followed up and eventually developed came to him from a prolonged study of colonies of social insects. For years Mr. Kidd kept several colonies of both bees and ants in his former rooms in a central part of London.

The book trade is said to have been greatly injured lately by the failure of so many of the large houses which made a specialty of publishing cheap, paper-covered fiction. These failures have thrown upon the market within the last fourteen months more than 8,000,000 volumes in both paper and cloth, which have been sold for less than the cost of manufacture, and have been distributed about the country through various channels outside of the regular book trade. Weekly newspapers have used them as premiums for new subscribers, and dry goods dealers have either sold them for low prices or else given them away to their patrons as extra inducements for custom.

Books Received.

THE NEW TIMOTHY. By William M. Baker. No. 3 Harpers' Quarterly.

CLAUDIA HYDE. By Frances Courtenay Baylor. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

HIS VANISHED STAR. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

OLIVER CROMWELL. A History. By Samuel Harden Church. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MAXAMILIAN AND CARLOTTA. A Story of Imperialism. By John M. Taylor. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

YACHTING. The Badminton Series. In Two Volumes. London: Longmans, Green & Co. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

NEWTON BOOTH OF CALIFORNIA. His Speeches and Addresses. Edited with Introduction and notes. By Lauren E. Crane. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SOCIALISM. AN EXAMINATION OF ITS NATURE, ITS STRENGTH, AND ITS WEAKNESS. WITH SUGGESTIONS FOR SOCIAL REFORM. By Richard T. Ely, Ph. D., LL. D. Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

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BIG FOUR'S BIG DEBT.

FORTY MILLIONS DUE UNCLE SAM BY CENTRAL PACIFIC MAGNATES.

C. P. Huntington Sitting on the Anxious Seat on Account of the Claim Filed by Attorney-General Olney Against the Estate of the Late Leland Stanford—Plan of the Defense—It Will Be Claimed That It Is Not a Debt, but a Second Mortgage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—[New York World.]—The action taken by Attorney-General Olney in filing a claim against the Stanford estate for $15,000,000 has created a profound sensation, both here and in San Francisco. The excitement in San Francisco is caused not only by the claim against the Stanford estate, which, in view of the bearing it may have upon the future of the Stanford University, is important, but because of the fact that the fortunes of several other multi-millionaires who have grown rich out of the diverted earnings of the Pacific railroads are likely also to become involved.

Perhaps the most disturbed man in Washington in consequence of the Attorney-General's action is Collis P. Huntington, the Central Pacific railroad king, who has been hard at work for some time in the effort to induce the Pacific Railroads committee to pass the Reilly funding bill. Mr. Huntington has been working at long range until recently. Today he appeared at the Capitol, and making his headquarters in the room of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors sent into the House for several members and held animated conferences with them concerning the fate of the Reilly bill.

The more this new measure for refunding the debts of the Pacific roads is examined the less favor it finds in the minds of honest members of the House. The bill is probably more favorable to the road than is any measure heretofore drafted, and this in spite of the fact that the roads have not only defaulted year after year in their payments to the sinking fund, but have refused to recognize in any tangible form the government's claim upon them.

Says It Is Not a Debt.

Mr. Huntington was shy of the interviewers today, but he did not hesitate to venture the opinion that the Attorney-General would have "his trouble for his pains" in attempting to collect anything from the Stanford estate. The government, he says, holds a second mortgage on the railroad, which is not a debt, and which therefore cannot be levied against the Stanford estate in any form. Should the road ultimately fail to discharge this obligation, Mr. Huntington realizes that Congress might order the mortgage foreclosed, but he does not think that such action will be taken. He is confident the government would not like to satisfy the first mortgage bondholders before taking possession, but it is not difficult to see that he is also counting upon friends in both Houses to prevent any such outcome.

Mr. Huntington will have a hearing before the Pacific Railroads committee tomorrow, when he will advance additional reasons why the government should extend the debt of the Pacific road at an absurdly low rate of interest. Mr. Reilly, the Chairman of the committee, is, of course, committed to the refunding bill, and is doing some missionary work to secure enough votes in the House to pass it, but the opposition to the measure is strong and determined.

Among those who will fight the bill to the bitter end are Congressmen Maguire and Geary of California, Boatner of Louisiana, Bailey of Texas, and half a dozen other men who have given close attention to the subject. Mr. Maguire is especially active in his efforts to prevent the passage of the bill, and he bases his opposition upon the conviction that the only way the government's interests can be preserved, both so far as its property in the roads is concerned and in the equities it has in the estates of the millionaires who have enriched themselves at the expense of the roads, is by defeating the Reilly bill.

The Line of Defense.

An idea of the probable defense was given by Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Stanford's attorney. He said: "The opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States is entitled to a great deal of consideration, but he is proceeding on a wrong assumption. I am free to say that I do not think the government will ever be able to collect anything from the estate of the late Leland Stanford. The government issued the bonds to aid in the construction of the Central Pacific railroad, but neither Mr. Stanford nor any one else ever agreed to pay the government back. The bonds operate as second mortgage. It is not a debt and while the Attorney-General is perfectly right that in California the members of a corporation are personally responsible for the debts of the corporation he is wrong in assuming that the mortgage is a debt.

"You can't compel a man to pay a mortgage. If I borrow $1,000 on a piece of property valued at $500, the holder of the mortgage cannot compel me to pay it when it becomes due. He can foreclose the mortgage and take the property and that is all. So in this case of the Central Pacific railroad company. The government holds a second mortgage on the company's property of [illegible],000,000. The government by paying the first mortgage of $60,000,000 can foreclose the second mortgage and get control of the road. But it is not to be presumed that the United States would care to expend $120,000,000 to get control of a railroad that could be built for one-third that amount."

William F. Harris, the railroad company's chief counsel, gave a similar expression of opinion. Neither of their lawyers would enter into discussion of the allegation offered by Congressman Maguire and others loudest in the demand for prosecution of the claims against C. P. Huntington, and the Stanford, Crocker, Searles, and other estates.

Today was the last under the law which Mrs. Stanford has to accept or reject the government's claims. It is believed she will simply ignore the claim, which, in law, amounts to rejection. It will then be in order for the government to institute suit, either in the United States Courts or the Superior Court in San Francisco. Attorney-General Olney's claim was filed in the Probate Court in San Francisco before Judge Coffee, where the Stanford estate is now undergoing settlement.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

M. S.: Cooking is taught at the Armour Institute.

CONSTANT TRIBUNE READER: Address the Board of Education.

A. P., Clarkville, Ia.: THE TRIBUNE has not the desired statistics at hand.

W. Y. Y., Chicago: The bride's family should furnish all the wedding cards.

CONSTANT READER, Chicago: Lillian Russell married Perugini about four months ago.

M. A. B., Chicago: Address the Congressman of your district for the desired information.

A Cribbage Player: Four combinations of fifteen-two are all that can be made of four fives.

H. S., Pulaski, Ill.: Address the Board of Education for information in regard to night schools.

L. B., Purcell, I. T.: All the principal cities publish papers under that head. Consult your newsdealer.

Mrs. G. W. McC., Carbonado, Ia.: THE TRIBUNE does not know where the required poem can be found.

Messrs. B. & S., New Orleans, La.: No paper of that name is in Chicago Directory. The number of TRIBUNE of desired date is 349.

J. S. C., Chicago: Last season the Russell Brothers gave a double impersonation called "The Irish Chambermaid" with song and dance.

MEDINS: United States Cavalry did not take part in Decoration day parade in 1890. A troop of United States Cavalry was stationed at Fort Sheridan in August or September, 1891, for the first time.

T. M. T., Chicago, and N. F., Wheatfield, Ind.: The Chicago Postoffice corroborates the statement published in THE TRIBUNE to the effect that the Postmaster of a small town is paid by the stamps he sells, not those he cancels. A mail carrier acts contrary to postal regulations when he takes a letter to mail on his way to the postoffice.

NORTH SIDE: In four-handed euchre if a player announces he will play alone his partner cannot object. A player can play alone when he or his partner orders up, or when his partner assists, or in the case of the dealer when he takes up the trump. A player may also play alone when he makes the trump, but not when the adversary orders up, or assists, or makes the trump.

SUBSCRIBER: The old Clybourn House was built in 1836, when there was neither street nor landmark to determine how it should face. It stood on Elston road. When the streets were laid out it was left in the middle of the lot corner of Clybourn place and Elston avenue, the main front facing an adjoining lot instead of the street. The house passed from the hands of the Clybourn family and was torn down about three years ago.

A Bayard in Gray Uniform.

Capt. Finerty's *Citizen*: Once again, within a period of six weeks, Officer John McGarigle of the South Park police force has distinguished himself heroically as a saver of human life, at the risk of his own life and to the injury of his limbs. Thursday of last week he stopped a runaway horse attached to a carriage driven by Miss Duncan, daughter of ex-Senator Duncan. The young lady's mother was in the carriage with her at the time. The animal took fright on Thirty-fifth street, near Michigan avenue, and ran madly eastward. Another park policeman and a regular patrolman made efforts to stop it, but in vain. Officer McGarigle was standing near the fountain at the foot of Grand boulevard when he observed the horse, with the bit in his teeth, coming toward him at great speed. The frightened ladies in the carriage had lost all control over the vicious beast and momentarily expected to be dashed to pieces against the hard walls of the fountain. Officer McGarigle sprang daringly at the head of the frenzied brute, caught him around the neck, and brought him on his side to the ground, falling undermost. The occupants of the carriage were saved, but the brave officer, after the animal was secured, fell unconscious from his injuries, which were mostly internal and very serious. After being attended to at a drug store he was conveyed to his home, where he still lies in a precarious condition. Bravery such as that exhibited by Officer McGarigle demands substantial recognition. He deserves promotion and should have it. If such men receive no reward, beyond passing mention in the newspapers, the less ardent members of the force will certainly not be encouraged to imitate their gallant example. Under Napoleon such a man as McGarigle would have been made an officer of the Legion of Honor. Such institutions of reward do not exist in America, but there are plenty of means by which a fearless public servant may receive assurance that his efforts in behalf of humanity are appreciated.

British Soldiers.

The British regular army at the end of last year numbered 220,000 men of all ranks, which was about 3,000 above the "establishment." The reserves numbered 80,349 men; the militia, 124,700; the yeomanry (volunteer cavalry), 10,400; and the volunteers, 227,800. During 1893 39,847 recruits joined the army. Of these 11,582 were five feet seven inches in height or over; 11,215 measured 34 to 35 inches round the chest; and 14,224 weighed 130 pounds and upward. These weights and measurements are a better average than in any other recent year.

11 Excellent Books
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The Union Pacific Railway.
A Study in Railway Politics, History, and Economics. By John P. Davis, Esq. 1 vol., 8vo, with Maps. Price, $2.00.
The New York World: "Has the fascination of a novel. The treatment is a full, clear, and practical presentation of the origin, development, and present status of the Pacific Railroads. The information contained in this volume has never before been gathered together in any form or shape. Should be in every public library."
New York Independent: "Mr. Davis tells the story from the beginning to the receivership and the reorganization which is imminent. A volume of absorbing interest and fully as important as interesting."
Review of Reviews, N. Y.: "Is especially timely in view of the present exigencies of the Pacific system and the problem of adjusting its indebtedness to the National Government. Offers a conservative plan for the solution of the present crisis."

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Wheat Six Cents Higher than a Week Ago—Gain for the Day More than Two Cents—The Temper of the Trade Bullish—Shorts Fear the Crop Report—Cables Show Continued Strength—Pardridge Covers Freely—Sharp Upturn in Corn and Oats—Other Markets.

The bull market in wheat received further impetus yesterday and latest prices showed a net gain of 2¼c. This is just 6c above the lowest point on record, which was made exactly a week earlier. The greatest advance came during the last hour and was due largely to covering an immense line of short wheat for account of Pardridge, who bought right and left through his own brokers and through commission houses. It was a case of genuine fright on the part of the bears, although at one and another time there was considerable pressure to break the price. The prominent motives behind it all were the continuously strong cables and the fear of a bullish crop report this afternoon. The speculative business was very large and so general that with a few exceptions it could not well be individualized. There was some increase in outside business, but the big market after all was largely professional in character. Ream, Linn, Brosseau, and Baldwin-Farnum were heavy sellers early in the day, but the offerings were taken with remarkable avidity. The advance was checked several times through minor reasons, yet in the main it was difficult to buy except at an advance and the highest prices came with the close under the vigorous and open covering by Pardridge, who covered possibly 3,000,000 bu; some estimate much more than that. Allerton was a seller at the close. Two tips were out on the government report and both were traded on. The one that the wheat condition will be 80 and the other that it will be 74. Whatever it is traders prepared for a bullish document and bought freely. The cables continued to exhibit remarkable strength, this being well maintained to the close, although latest advices were not altogether uniform. Liverpool came in ½@1½d higher, Antwerp nearly 2c per bu higher, and Paris weak to ¾c lower. Berlin showed an advance equal to about ½c per bu. The private cables were as a rule just as strong in their language as the public ones indicated by the figures, and in a word there was nothing to suggest any recession from the changed position of foreign markets from dullness and apathy to buoyancy. Some conservative traders were inclined to believe the advances all around not entirely warranted, but so bullish was the temper of the pit that news opposite in character received little attention. July opened 1c higher, around 69½c, sold at 59⅝c, off to 59c, advanced to 60½c, lost ⅝c, and finally closed at 60⅝c, with sales immediately after the close as high as 61c. The curb was easier. New York was a buyer, but St. Louis did not seem to be disturbed over the bullish State report, which was finally modified to show a decline in condition of 8 points for the month instead of 12 points. Predicted showers in the West caused temporary easiness, but the signal service map showed dry and hot weather nearly everywhere and there was further talk about the deteriorating condition, those advancing such ideas insisting that the full extent of it will be known only at thrashing time. Outside markets exhibited much strength and the Northwest had something to say about a revival of interest in the flour trade. Nothing was expected in the way of cash business on export account owing to the sharp advance, yet the seaboard finally reported 160,000 bu taken. Clearances for the day were small at 130,000 bu. Receipts at all primary points were 186,000 bu and shipments 48,252 bu. No. 2 red sold in store at 59@59½c and No. 3 do at 53½@55c.

The oats deal was fully as interesting as the day before and afforded a good example of a market which "corners itself." Natural influences were again at work, although the fortunate longs were not slow to take advantage of their opportunities, and prices shot up fiercely. June advanced 1@2c at a time, with a bound to 43c, and closed 1½c higher for the day at 42½c. July, which lagged slightly the day before, advanced exactly 3c and closed with most of that maintained at 39½c. September gained 1c, resting at 30⅝c, which was the top. The old influences were at work, including exhausted stocks, a demand for cash oats greater than the supply, uncertainty about the weather, and a fear that the Government crop report will today show a low condition. The shorts were about the only buyers of June and July at prices head and shoulders above anything reached in years, and nobody sold unless it represented long property, in which there is an excellent profit. Commission houses did a large and scattered business. The most important individual transaction was the sale of 100,000 bu June by Noble Jones to Norton-Worthington. The price was 43c. It cannot be called a manipulated market in the sense generally employed. Current receipts and offerings of car-lots sell on the sample market at a premium over the June. All outside markets are relatively strong and Chicago is on a shipping basis. No. 2 oats to go to store sold at 42¾@43½c and by sample at 42½@43½c, with No. 2 white at 43@44c.

Not in weeks has corn shown so much strength, the July moving up 2c and closing 1¾c higher for the day at 41⅜c, with September relatively less strong at 41⅞@42c. Without being sensational speculative buying was decided and chiefly for account of shorts. The trade expects a bullish crop report on wheat and oats, and this will sentimentally affect corn just so far as it suggests the dry condition of the country. The strength in the cereals just named of course made itself felt and the crowd was disposed to cover on the general situation. The small stocks, the continued good cash demand, the restricted offerings, and the possibility of elevator complications, together with better cables, all cut a figure. Bartlett-Frazier and Patten were identified on the buying side, Armour sold some cash corn, and J. C. Schwartz was thought to be peddling out some July. Receipts at all primary points were 271,000 bu and shipments 394,000 bu. The movement from the country, present and prospective, is a little larger than expected, with 250 cars estimated for today. Exports were small at 18,000 bu, but local withdrawals were liberal at 171,000 bu, and charters were made for 220,000 bu. Sales in store and to go there were at 40⅝@41c for No. 2, 41⅛@41⅜c for do yellow, and 40½@41c for No. 3.

Rye was quotably steady to firm in sympathy with wheat, but there was little beyond a nominal market. No. 2 in store was quotably 49c, and sales by sample were at 49½@51c. Barley was salable in a small way at former figures, but no particular interest was displayed. Samples sold sparingly at 52@53 for common lots.

Provision brokers could not keep pace with the grain markets, which were altogether too rapid for them. Prices are low and the cash demand fair, but too many hogs are coming in. The week just closing and the week before have both brought in many more than expected, and this has its effect, especially as packers are offering most feeble support. The undertone yesterday was one of heaviness, with rather more lard offering. This lost a nickel, while pork and ribs were nearly steady. Cables were dull to a shade lower and domestic markets steady, with a fair demand for our product.

Flaxseed was in some demand for September account, the general strength in the grain pits and the fear of crop damage imparting some strength to a stagnant market. A small quantity finally sold 3c higher at $1.15. Cash lots were dull and inactive. Timothy for September account sold 15c higher at $3.95 and contract grade of old seed was somewhere around $4.25.

Trade Talk on 'Change.

According to returns to the *Daily Trade Bulletin*, chiefly from millers and elevator proprietors and outside of the correspondents of the government, there was a reduction in the condition of winter wheat during May of 5.6 points—the general average May 1 reported at 87.1—chiefly south of the Ohio and west of the Mississippi. One year ago the government report was 75.5—the poor condition prevailing in Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, and California. The government report last month was 81.4, or 5.7 points lower than reported by the *Bulletin*, and should it decrease proportionately for June the condition will probably be reported between 76 and 77. What are usually termed winter wheat States have an area of 22,547,000 acres, accepting the State reports of Illinois and Kansas (which have been recently revised) as more correct than those of the government. In addition to this area there are about 350,000 acres of winter wheat in Oklahoma, which will yield probably 5,250,000 bu. Accepting the area of winter wheat at 22,897,000 acres and the condition at 81.5 per cent the aggregate yield would approximately be about 271,300,000 bu. or 27,600,000 bu less than indicated one month ago.

Some of the selling in the corn pit was thought to be for J. C. Schwartz. He is said to own about three-quarters of the local stock of contract corn, having taken in and paid for about 1,500,000 bu on May deliveries a month ago. Those who have watched his operations say this cost him an average around 39c, and it of course shows a paper profit. While there will be no report on corn in today's government figures the trade is naturally interested in the outlook, and some express the fear that unless conditions are soon changed for the better the crop will deteriorate as oats seem to have done. The good cash demand, the probability that most of the local stock is "cooped," and the uncertainty about the next crop induced free covering of shorts.

The biggest bear of all came in, and his buying was largely instrumental in the final wheat advance. Pardridge bought openly about 1,700,000 bu. and through Cutler and other brokers perhaps 500,000 bu. A considerable part of Schwartz-Dupee's late purchases were believed to be for the big short, who thus covered perhaps 3,000,000 bu wheat in thirty minutes. Some people think he bought much more than the quantity named, but this is doubtful. Another thing not considered in the glee of the bulls who were after his scalp: the market is really weakened through this withdrawal of a short interest by just that much. Some brokers who are in close touch with Pardridge express the belief that he has covered by far the greater part of his line and is possibly nearly even with the market.

For the first time in months Liverpool is not only interested in the American markets but asks conditions several times a day. Bartlett-Frazier's first cable said wheat advanced through speculative buying and the second that the market had closed with the advance well maintained. The board's public cables show that red winter wheat has moved up about 7c per bu in Liverpool from the low point established less than ten days ago, while the local market is 5@6c better.

Cash wheat transactions were limited to a small quantity for grinding into flour, the export business, of course, being at a standstill. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Sanderson Milling company of Milwaukee is reported to have made overtures to Armour for the purchase of 500,000 bu No. 2 spring wheat (hard variety) at a price 2c over July. The property was not obtainable at the offer, although broken lots are moving down the lake at about that difference.

The afternoon curb was about as erratic in its way as the regular market. July wheat was quoted unofficially as high as 61c and possibly a shade better, and eventually at 60½c. Puts sold at 59¼c, at 59⅝c, and finally at 59¼c. Calls sold immediately after the close of 'Change at 62½c, as high as 64c, off to 62⅝c, and late in the afternoon were 63⅝c. Puts on July corn sold at 41⅛@41¼c and calls at 42½c.

The Washburn-Crosby Milling company yesterday reported the sale of 81,000 brls flour on domestic account. Local flour men say the foreign demand is still very slack. A Minneapolis telegram said Pillsbury is flooded with many inquiries for flour.

The board's Liverpool cables quoted wheat futures "dull—active demand." There is nothing like vivid word painting to accurately describe a market.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 23 cars; corn, 250 cars; oats, 150 cars; and 17,000 hogs.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.		Range yesterday.		Closed yesterday.	
WHEAT.						
Jun.$	57 @	.....$	57⅞@	59⅛$	.....@	59⅞
July	58⅜@	58½	59 @	60⅞	.....@	60⅞
Sept	.....@	60⅞	61 @	62⅞	.....@	62⅞
CORN.						
Jun.$	39⅞@	39⅛$	39⅞@	41⅛$	.....@	41⅞
July	39⅞@	40	40 @	41⅞	.....@	41⅞
Sept	.....@	40⅞	40⅞@	42⅞	.....@	41⅞
OATS.						
Jun.$	41⅛@	.....$	42 @	43 $	.....@	42⅞
July	36½@	.....	38 @	39⅛	.....@	39⅞
Sept	29⅞@	.....	29½@	30⅞	.....@	30⅞
MESS PORK.						
Jun.$	11.97½@	12.00	......@......	$......		@12.00
July	12.02½@	......	12.00	@12.05	......	@12.00
Sept	12.12½@	......	12.12½@......	......		@12.12½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.						
Jun.$	6.70 @	.....$	6.55 @	6.67½$	6.65	@ 6.67½
July	6.80 @	.....	6.72½@	6.73	.....	@ 6.72½
Sept	6.85 @	.....	6.82½@	6.85	.....	@ 6.82½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.						
July$	6.22½@	.....$	6.17½@	6.20	$ 6.17½@	6.20
Sept	6.22½@	.....	6.17½@	6.20	.....	@ 6.20

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	June.	July.	Sept.
No. 2 wheat.$	.....@65⅝$	67⅞@.....$	.....@72⅞
No. 2 corn	.....@38⅞	39⅞@.....	41⅞@41⅞
No. 2 oats	.....@29½	29⅜@29⅞	.....@.....
Mess pork	.....@.....	20.40 @.....	.....@21.00
Lard	.....@.....	10.20 @.....	.....@10.70
Short ribs	.....@.....	9.47½@.....	.....@ 9.75

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by carloads:

	Contr't grades.	No. 3	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	6	8	1	15
Spring wheat	....	....	....	
Corn	148	59	4	211
Oats	61	64	1	126
Rye	5	3	....	8
Barley	....	6	2	8
Totals	220	140	8	368

Inspected out: 24,425 bu wheat, 171,284 bu corn, 20,320 bu oats, and 493 bu rye. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 150 cars wheat, 23 cars corn, 250 cars oats, and 18,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	RECEIPTS. 1893.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1893.
Flour, brls	8,857	9,877	9,128	3,975
Wheat, bu	22,299	25,191	2,800	118,151
Corn, bu	134,340	300,280	216,542	616,747
Oats, bu	129,675	299,631	299,356	298,107
Rye, bu	3,250	5,140	1,812	2,564
Barley, bu	2,900	15,833	2,500	5,919
T. seed, lbs	....	....	....	600
Lard, lbs	116,490	231,100	1,852,584	1,882,366
Cheese, lbs	211,700	273,594	174,270	99,910
Butter, lbs	1,093,405	1,010,452	1,128,887	691,581
Eggs, cases	8,967	8,027	3,385	3,899
Potatoes, bu	11,672	10,000	1,155	1,379
Hides, lbs	146,570	241,260	311,840	746,700
Wool, lbs	919,812	92,985	190,051	162,300

The *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

March 1 to June 6—	*1894.*	*1893.*
Chicago	1,145,000	790,000
Kansas City	525,000	385,000
Omaha	418,000	235,000
St. Louis	229,000	161,000
Cincinnati	123,000	82,000
Indianapolis	116,000	97,000
Milwaukee	12,850	75,000
Cudahy	96,400	....
Cedar Rapids	58,400	60,800
St. Joseph	107,250	53,500
Sioux City	86,000	57,000
Ottumwa	75,800	61,200
Cleveland	92,000	74,000
South St. Paul	74,000	44,000

Lake freights were steady, based on 1⅜c for corn and 1¼c for oats to Buffalo. Charters were made for 220,000 bu corn and 25,000 bu oats.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKETS.

Trade Generally Quiet—Coal Unsettled—Butter Higher—Other Produce.

Trade in general merchandise was not marked by any special activity. Advices received by dealers were to the effect that a settlement of the coal strike may be expected either today or in the near future. Dealers were not quoting soft coal except from day to day. Pittsburg was $4.40@4.75.

Hard coal was a shade lower. With the exception of gum opium, which is quoted 25c less than last week, there were no changes in the drug market. Trade was light. Linseed oils are a shade higher. Owing to scarcity of stock navy beans advanced 5c and are quoted at $1.95.

Receipts of strawberries are lighter and prices higher.

The dry weather of the week has had the effect of sending prices for fine makes of butter higher. Extra creameries are quoted at 17c.

The sales of butter reported by the Produce Exchange were: Creameries—84, 25, 19, 53, 25, 25, and 69 tubs, extras, at 17c; 265, 62, 114, 63, 33, 13, 15, 35, 20, 13, 20, 120, 42, 24, 100, 30, and 140 tubs do at 16½c; 23 tubs at 16¾c; 20, 62, 40, 50, 85, 77, 26, 27, 14, 12, 15, 100, 10, 200, 20, and 81 tubs firsts, at 16c; 27 tubs at 15¾c; 50 tubs at 15½c; 17 tubs, seconds, at 15c; 35 tubs do at 14c; ladles—16 tubs, firsts, at 12c; 300 tubs, seconds, at 11c; dairies—40 tubs, extras, at 14c; 50 and 500 tubs, firsts, at 13c; 100, 15, 40, 18, and 200 tubs, seconds, at 11c; packing stock—25, 40, 22, and 200 tubs at 10c; 75 pkgs at 9½c.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extras, separator, 17c; firsts, 16@16½c; good to choice, 14½@15½c; ladles, 10@12½c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooleys), 14½c; firsts, 13c; seconds, 11c; packing stock, 10c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 15c per lb; fancy creamery, 14c; best dairy grades, 11½@12½c; roll and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Navies and pea beans, hand picked, $1.95 per bu; medium hand picked, $1.85.

BROOMCORN—Green hurl, 3@3½c per lb; red or yellow tipped hurl, 3c; choice green carpet brush, 3½@3¾c; green self-working, 3⅝@3¾c; inside and covers, 3⅜@3⅝c; crooked, 1@1½c. Less than car loads ½c higher.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 75@77½c; lard tierces, 97½c@$1.00.

CHEESE—New makes—Finest full cream cheddars, 8½c per lb; twins, 8¼c; Young Americas, 9@9¼c; slightly skimmed, 7@7½c; Swiss cheese, 10@10½c; brick cheese, 7@7½c.

COAL—The retail price is $5.75 per ton for large egg and $6.00 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in carlots: Grate, $5.00; egg, stove, and nut, $5.25. Bituminous—Pittsburg, $4.50@4.75.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 8¾@12c; citric acid, 46@50c; tartaric, powdered, 25@30c; carbolic acid, 17@25c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.20@1.28; balsam tolu, 30@35c; Tonka beans, $2.25; cubeb berries, 25c; calomel, 75c; camphor, 41@48c; cantharides, $1.00@1.05; cassia buds, 21@25c; chloroform, 57@60c; ergot, 45c; glycerine, 13@24c; gum arabic, 20@50c; morphine sulph, $2.00@2.40; gum opium, $2.25; quinine, 24@40c; refined alcohol in brls, $2.12 per gal.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, 13¼c per lb; Southern sun-dried apples, 6½@8c; peaches, 10@14c; blackberries, 7@8c; raspberries, 20½c. California dried fruits—Raisins, $1.10@1.50 per box; loose, 4@5c per lb; prunes, 6@8¾c, according to size; apricots, 15@16c.

EGGS—Firm, fresh-laid stock, 10@10½c per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Bananas, select, $1.50@1.75 per bunch; common to choice, 75c@1.25; lemons, $2.25@3.75 per box; strawberries, $2.00@3.00 per 24-quart case; Michigan, $1.60@2.00 per 16-quart case; Indiana, $2.00@2.75; fancy Ohios, 32-quart cases, $4.00@4.50; blackberries, 24 pints, $2.50 per case; gooseberries, $1.30@1.50 per 16-quart case. California fruits—Oranges, navels, $3.50@4.50 per box; seedlings, $2.00@2.50; cherries, $1.00@1.65 per 10-lb box.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5.24c per lb; cube, 4.74c; powdered, 4.74@6⅜c; granulated, 4.43c; confectioners', 4.31c; extra C, 3⅞@4.12c; yellow, 3½@3⅞c. Coffee—Java, 31@34c per lb; Mocha, 28@30c; Rio, choice, 22@23c; fair to good, 20@21c; common Rio and Santos, 18@19½c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@7c per lb; choice, do, 5@6c; fair, do, 4¼@5c; Japan, 5@5¼c. Sirups—Corn, 18@25c per gal; standard sugar, 15@25c; fancy, 28@43c; New Orleans, O. K., 35@45c; centrifugal, 21@35c.

HAY—Timothy and upland prairie were in good demand and offerings light. Sales were: On track—3 cars No 1 timothy at $9.75@10.50; 2 cars No. 2 at $9.50; 12 cars upland prairie at $6.50@9.50.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 3¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 2¼c; No. 1 calfskin, 6¼c; No. 2 do, 4¼c; No. 1 country tallow, 4⅛@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 4¼c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 7¼c; prime white, 150°, 7¼c; snow white, 150°, 7¼c; headlight, 175°, 8¼c; Eocene, 8⅞c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13¼c; benzine, 6¼c; 74° gasoline, 9c; 87° gasoline, 11¼c; linseed, raw, 52c, and boiled, 55c; turpentine, 36½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 65c; No. 1 lard oil, 37c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 37c; salad oil, 48c; paraffine, 28°, 10c; do oil, 25°, 13c; black summer, 6¼c; 25° cold test, 7c; do 15° cold test, 8c; do zero, 9½@10½c.

POULTRY—Live hens, 7½@8c per lb; springs, 18@20c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 6@7c; ducks, 7½c; geese, full feathered, poor demand, $3.50@5.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Burbanks, 93@95c per bu; Hebrons, 90c per bu; Early Rose, 88@90c per bu. New—New Orleans, 4.00@4.50 per brl; Tennessee, $3.50@4.00.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, Mobile, $2.25@2.50 per crate; onions, New Orleans, $2.50@3.00 per brl; beets, 35@40c per doz; cucumbers, home grown, 40c per doz; parsley, 15c per doz; watercress, 20@25c; celery, New Orleans, 75@90c per bunch; radishes, 12@20c per doz; lettuce, 25c per doz; green peas, $1.00@1.50 per bu; string beans, wax, $1.00@1.25 per bu; asparagus, 75c per doz for fancy stock; tomatoes, Florida, $1.75@2.25 per 6 baskets. Mississippi, $1.25@1.75.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 15@17c per lb; good medium tub, 17@22c; fine unwashed fleeces, 11@14c; medium unwashed, 15@17c; quarter blood unwashed, 17@19c; coarse unwashed, 15@17c; quarter blood washed, 22@23c; fine washed fleeces, 13@17c; medium do, 15@17c; coarse, 15@17c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 7@9c; medium do, 11@13c; coarse, 11@13c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Wheat Takes an Upward Flight—Quotations and Movements of Grain, Etc.

New York, June 8.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat advanced 1⅛ to 2c. Spot sales, 8,000 bu for export. No. 2 red, 1c under July in store and elevator; July closed ⅜c under July f. o. b., store; ⅛c over for canal f. o. b., afloat; No. 1 hard spring, 8¼c over July delivery. No. 1 Northern spring, 8¼c over July delivery. Option sales, 10,510,000 bu. Corn advanced 1@1½c. Spot sales, 40,000 bu, including one load for export. No. 2, 45@45½c in store and 45⅛@45⅝c afloat, or ⅛c under July. Option sales, none given. Oats advanced ⅛@2⅜c. July showed the most improvement. Spot sales, 45,000 bu. No. 2 white, 48@50½c; do June, 47½c; do July, 46½c; No. 2 mixed, 48¼c; ungraded, 48@51⅛c for white and 48@49c for mixed. Option sales, 135,000 bu. Rye nominal. Official quotations:

Months.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Last night.
WHEAT.					
June	....	....	....	61⅛	59⅞
July	61⅜	62⅜	61⅜	62⅜	60⅞
Dec.	67½	68⅛	67½	68½	66⅞
CORN.					
June	....	....	....	45⅝	44¼
July	45⅜	46	45⅛	45⅞	45
Sept.	46½	47⅛	46⅛	47½	46
OATS.					
June	47	47	47	47	45¼
July	44½	46	44⅛	45½	43⅞
Sept.	34	34½	34	34½	34
July, w.	....	....	....	46½	45¼

BUTTER—Best, 15@18c.

CHEESE—Fancy, 9@9¼c.

EGGS—14@15c.

SUGAR—Raw firm and active; 89 test, 2½c; 96 test, 2⅞c. Sales, 1,300 tons; Muscovado, 89 test, at 2½c; 13,700 bags centrifugals, 96 test, at 2⅞c, cost and freight; and 1,080 bags molasses sugar, 89 test, at 2¼c, cost and freight. Refined active; off A, and Nos. 7 and 8, 1-16c higher.

COTTON—Deslined 6@7 points and closed dull, but steady. Sales, 74,900 bales. Liverpool was irregular, but closed quiet at a decline for the day of 2@2½ points; spot sales, 8,000, at unchanged prices, closing quiet. In Manchester yarns were dull; cloths dull, but steady. New Orleans declined 4@8 points. Spot cotton was 1-16c lower, middling uplands 7⅞c. Sales, 282, for spinning. The Southern spot markets were steady or firm at unchanged prices, with trade quiet. Galveston sold 1,639 and New Orleans, 1,000. Port receipts, 3,050, against 1,372 this day last week and 3,505 last year. Interior receipts for the week, 2,462, against 2,750 last week, and 3,004 this week last year; shipments, 13,888, against 14,795 last week and 17,282 last year; stocks, 96,887, against 108,285 a week ago and 159,895 last year. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
June	1,300	7.19	7.16	7.16@7.17
July	7,500	7.21	7.18	7.18@7.19
August	38,000	7.26	7.21	7.22@7.23
September	5,100	7.28	7.24	7.24@7.25
October	6,600	7.34	7.30	7.30@7.31
November	8,400	7.33	7.35	7.35@7.36
December	10,100	7.44	7.40	7.40@7.41
January	400	7.50	7.48	7.46@7.47

COFFEE—Declined 10@15 points and closed barely steady. Sales, 25,500 bags. Havre dropped ½@1¼f and Hamburg ¼@¾pfs. American deliveries, 6,414 bags. American visible supply, 276,632 bags, against 451,017 bags a year ago. Rio on the spot was dull and easy; No. 7, 15⅝c. Sales, 360 bags Mexican on private terms. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
June	250	14.65	14.65	14.60@14.70
July	1,000	14.45	14.40	14.40@14.45
August	3,750	14.05	13.90	13.90@13.95
September	15,500	13.50	13.45	13.45@13.50
October	2,500	13.20	13.15	13.15@13.20
December	2,500	12.85	12.80	12.80@12.85

OCEAN FREIGHTS—Dull and irregular and rates are determined a good deal on necessities of steamers. Rates are more or less nominal. Engagements follow: To London, 2 loads grain, 1d. Quotations: Liverpool, 1¾d; London, 1d; Glasgow, 1¾d; Bristol, 1½d; Hull, 1½d; Leith, 1½d; Newcastle, 1½d; Antwerp, 1½d; Rotterdam, 2c; Hamburg, 20 pfennigs.

COTTONSEED OIL—Inactive; nominal; prime crude, nominal; off crude, 26@28c; yellow butter grades, 36c; choice yellow, 33@33½c; prime yellow, 32@32½c; yellow off grades, 31½@32c; prime white, 36@37c.

PETROLEUM—Strong. Pennsylvania oil sales, none. July options sales, 1,000; close, 90c bid. Lima oil sales, none. At Oil City, Pa.—Opened, 88⅞c; highest, 90c; lowest, 88⅞c; closed, 89⅞c. Sales, 2,000. Shipments, 104,621; runs, 83,131. At Pittsburg, Pa.—Opened, 88⅞c; highest, 90c; lowest, 88⅞c; closed, 90c. No sales.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 8.—WHEAT—Market active and advancing. There appeared to be no heavy lines either bought or sold, but traders were actively engaged in changing from one side to another with an aggregate of large business. Prices opened in the morning at an advance of ⅜c, and at that price there appeared to be a desire on the part of longs to realize, shorts supplying the demand. After the first rush of selling was over buying again continued steady, prices began to advance gradually, continuing throughout the day, with moderate fluctuations, until near the close, when there was a further advance of ⅜c from the opening market and about 1⅜c rise for the day. The cause back of the rise was bad crop reports from the Southwest, and some sensationally bad reports, particularly from Kansas. Cables indicated a close sympathy with the advance in this country, which still further prompted the rise. The weather throughout the Northwest is dry, and already serious complaints come in from some South Dakota points and a few from points in North Dakota and Minnesota. Receipts from farmers that were liberal the last week or two are reducing largely within the last two or three days and are not more than 50 per cent on the average of what they were one week ago. The full receipts that are coming in here now are from purchases made last week and from stocks in interior elevators. Considerable of the wheat that has been coming in has been reported as grain two years old, which would indicate that the bins are pretty well cleaned out of the last crop of wheat. The closing prices were: June and July, 60⅜c; September, 59⅞@59⅝c. On track: No. 1 hard, 62¼c; No. 1 Northern, 61¼c; No. 2 Northern, 60c. Receipts, 142,720 bu; shipments, 14,960 bu. The mills were grinding at the rate of 140,000 to 145,000 bu for the day, which would show a distribution, including shipments, of some 10,000 to 15,000 bu greater than the receipts, indicating a further decline in stocks in store here. The flour market was advanced by millers to correspond with the advance in prices of wheat. Patents were quoted at $3.45@3.65; bakers', $2.10@2.45. The flour production for the 24 hours was estimated at 33,000 brls. The shipments for the day were 34,208 brls. The demand for flour is increasing.

Baltimore, Md., June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firmer and higher; spot, 59⅞@59⅞c; July, 60⅝@60⅞c; August, 61½@61⅞c; steamer No. 2 red, 56¼c. Receipts, 2,787 bu; stock, 507,758 bu; sales, 105,000 bu; milling wheat by sample, 58@60c. Corn—Firmer; spot, 45¼c bid; month, 45c bid. Receipts 4,427 bu; stock, 113,072 bu; sales, 5,000 bu; Southern corn by sample and on grade, 48@48½c. Oats—Strong and higher; No. 2 white Western, 49@49½c; No. 2 mixed do, 47@47½c. Receipts, 6,000 bu; stock, 45,731 bu. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 55@56c; shipments, 200 bu; stock, 7,106 bu. Grain freights dull and unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat was scalped much, but on crop tips gained 2@2⅛c. No. 2 red, cash, 55⅛c; June, 56c; July, 57c; August, 57c; September, 54⅞@54⅞c. Corn gained 1⅛@2c on bad crop news and firm foreign markets. No. 2 mixed, cash, 38⅞c; June, 38⅞c; July, 38⅞c; September, 39⅛c. Oats higher on crop damage news; No. 2 cash, 41⅛c; June, 41c; July, 35c; August, 30½c; September, 30⅞c. Rye and barley, nothing doing. Receipts—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 85,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 40,000 bu.

Toledo, O., June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat active, higher; No. 2, cash, 58⅞c; June, 58⅞c; July, 59⅞c; August, 60⅞c; September, 60⅞c. Corn firm, higher; No. 2, cash, 41½c; No. 2 yellow, 45c. Oats quiet, firm; No. 2 cash, 41c; No. 2 white, 41½c. Rye dull; cash, 51c. Receipts—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 500 bu; rye, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

Duluth, Minn., June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, cash, 61⅛c; June, 61½c; July, 61⅞c bid; September, 61⅞c bid; December, 62⅞c; nominal. On track—No. 1 Northern to arrive, 62⅞c. Car inspection, 46. Receipts—7,670 bu. Shipments—12,115 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, 60c; No. 1 white, 62c. Corn—Small receipts; No. 2 yellow, 46@46½c; No. 3 yellow, 45⅛@46c; No. 2 corn, 44⅞@45c; No. 3 corn, 44c. Oats—Receipts light, demand active; No. 2 white, 48c; No. 3 white, 47c; No. 2 mixed, 45c.

Peoria, Ill., June 8.—GRAIN—Corn—Firm and higher; No. 2, 39c; No. 3, 36⅛c. Oats—Active and higher; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 3 white, 42c. Whisky—Firm; highwine basis, $1.15. Receipts—Corn, 22,750 bu; oats, 34,100 bu. Shipments—Corn, 29,900 bu; oats, 74,800 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., June 8.—GRAIN—Wheat slow; No. 2 hard, 53c; No. 2 red, 54c; No. 3 red, 51@52c; rejected, 44@46c. Corn 1c higher; No. 2 mixed, 38⅞c; No. 2 white, 40c. Oats 1c higher; No. 2 mixed, 39@40c; No. 2 white, 40c.

LAKE STREET COUP.

ENERGY OF THE ELEVATED MANAGERS COMPLICATES MATTERS.

But It Does Not Advance the Price of the Stock—Prospect That the West Side Street Railway Will Market the Tunnel Bonds That Make Up Its Surplus—Some Sample Errors from the Stock Exchange Official Sheet.

The action of the Lake Street Elevated company in getting possession with its structure of the alley between Lake and Water streets was the subject of much discussion yesterday. It is generally admitted that the Lake street people are proving themselves energetic managers, but various views are held as to the effect of their action. The Northwestern people claim that the company had no right under their ordinance to construct their line in this alley, but the Lake street officials laugh at this proposition. It is hardly probable that a line will actually be built in this alley, for a wider space than that will be wanted for a union loop. The work of the company will probably result in preventing the Northwestern from blocking the construction of a loop.

It is now generally believed that the West Side company is in the market with the balance of the issue of tunnel bonds which goes to make up most of the road's bookkeeping surplus. There is no secret of the fact that the road has not earned its full dividend so far this year, although there is perhaps still room for a difference of opinion as to whether it will be able to do so for the entire year. In the meantime dividends are being paid and money has to be provided for the purpose. Electric construction is soon to start, too, and that will require some money, and for that matter a good deal of it before the work is completed. There is little doubt but these bonds will soon be sold and that will for the present put the company in an easy financial position and will make possible the fulfillment of Mr. Yerkes' promise that dividends will be maintained this year.

The Chicago Stock Exchange, like other stock exchanges, publishes an official sheet of quotations, which contains the securities listed on the exchange, with information regarding the amount outstanding, date of maturity of bonds, etc. The official sheet of quotations published by other exchanges, however, make some pretense to correctness in the information furnished, but the sheet published by the local exchange is more noticeable for the misinformation it contains. If the conservative policy of the exchange does not prevent cognizance being taken of outside suggestions, the Secretary, whose duty this is supposed to be, might make, among others, some of the following corrections in the official sheet: The issue of City of Chicago 7 per cent bonds of 1894 is given as $1,732,000; it should be $1,787,000. The 7s of '95 are given at $2,761,000; the amount should be $3,158,000. The 7s of '96 are $100,000 instead of $109,000. The 7s of 1898 are $198,000 instead of $298,000. The 4 per cent issue of 1907 is listed at $198,500; it should be $248,500. There is listed an issue of $1,000,000 4 per cent bonds maturing in 1911; there is no such issue in existence. The amount of the American Strawboard 6 per cent bonds is given as $1,250,000; the amount outstanding, as shown by the company's last annual report, was $1,081,000. The issue of Consumers' Gas 5s is given as $4,546,000; it should be $4,346,000. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy consolidated 7s of 1903 are given at $13,986,000; it should be $25,667,000. The date of interest payment of those bonds is given as April and October; it should be January and July. There are $3,000,000 Iowa division 7 per cent bonds listed, but there is no such issue. There is listed an issue of Denver extension 4 per cents, maturing in 1932 and amounting to $7,968,000. There is no such issue. There is an issue maturing in 1922, but the amount is $7,039,000. An issue of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul 7s of 1910 is given at $6,265,000; it should be $5,680,000. The Dubuque 6s of the same company, maturing in 1920, are given as $6,643,000 instead of $6,565,000. The Wisconsin Valley 6s of 1920 of the same company are given as $1,669,000, instead of $2,341,000. The 5 per cents of 1921 are given at $24,540,000; it should be $25,340,000. The terminal 5s of 1914 are given as $4,663,000; the issue is $4,748,000. The Missouri River 5s of 1926 are listed at $2,049,000; the issue is $3,083,000. Chicago and Northwestern sinking fund 5s are given as $8,155,000; they should be $7,610,000. The debenture 5s of that company of 1933 are given as $10,000,000; the amount is $200,000 less than that. The extension 4s of 1920 are more than $10,000,000 out of the way, the amount being given at $8,190,000, while it actually is $18,632,000. Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha consolidated 6s of 1930 are listed at $12,250,292; the amount outstanding is $13,413,000. Chicago and Western Indiana 6s of 1932 are listed at $6,396,666, the amount should be $9,490,666. Northern Pacific land grants are listed at $46,500,000; the correct amount is $43,591,000. New York, Lake Erie and Western 6s of 1969 furnish the largest error on the list, the amount being given by the Stock Exchange at $8,597,400, whereas it is actually $33,597,000. The Pennsylvania company's 4½s of 1921 are given as $1,500,000, although the amount outstanding is $19,467,000.

In the list of stocks there are many errors, even among the local corporations, where there is every facility for obtaining the information. The amount of Calumet Canal and Dock company stock outstanding is given as $3,569,650; the annual reports shows it to be $3,564,560. The stock of the Chicago Gas company is given at $25,000,000, although the amount outstanding is $24,885,800. There is perhaps no more notable error than in the capital of the Pullman Palace Car company, which is given as $30,000,000 instead of $36,000,000 to which it was increased months ago. The sheet states that the International Packing and Provision company pays 8 per cent on its preferred stock; the company some time ago passed its dividend on the preferred stock. The capitalization of many companies is printed with an asterisk, which indicates "amount authorized," although that amount is far from corresponding with the amount actually issued, and the amount actually issued is easily obtainable. The capital of the Illinois Steel company is thus given at $50,000,000, although the amount is really $18,650,600; Street Stable Car stock is $3,834,800 instead of $4,000,000, and the preferred is $776,900 instead of $1,000,000, and the New York Biscuit company's outstanding stock is $9,000,000 instead of $10,000,000.

The first meeting of the Governing committee of the Stock Exchange was held yesterday. C. A. Whyland was elected Vice-President of the Exchange, the opposing candidate being F. H. Watriss. The vote was 2 to 3 in favor of Mr. Whyland and the Liberals regard this as a great victory. The Liberals had wished to have Mr. Whyland run for President on their ticket, but he declined to run in opposition to Mr. Slaughter. Mr. Whyland has been identified with all the progressive movements on the Exchange for years. He devised the system of account trading and put it into effect against great opposition, making the fight almost single-handed. The result has added many thousand dollars of commissions to the members' accounts and broadened the market more than any single action the exchange ever took. There was an attempt at yesterday's meeting to bring up the issue of free admission for the public to the space behind the rail, but the conservatives sprung a point of order to the effect that the meeting was a special one, called for a specific purpose, and action outside of the call could not be taken. An adjournment was forced, but a special meeting was ordered for next Monday, at which square issue on this proposition will be had. There is now a generally conciliatory spirit, and the fight promises to be compromised to every one's satisfaction. President Slaughter appointed the following committees:

Finance—Charles C. Yoe, Chairman; William B. Walker, E. G. Foreman, C. C. Adsit, M. M. Jamieson. Arrangements—William B. Wrenn, Chairman; F. N. Gage, J. M. Adsit Jr. Admissions—Charles Henrotin, Chairman; Edward Koch, M. M. Jamieson, F. H. Watriss, Solomon Sturges, E. W. Spencer, S. B. Chapin. Arbitration—William B. Walker, Chairman; E. G. Foreman, C. G. Hammond, J. B. Breese, C. C. Adsit. Stock List—A. W. Wheeler, Chairman; C. C. Yoe, Fred G. Frank, B. B. Lamb, J. J. Townsend. Law—F. H. Watriss, Chairman; Edward Koch, R. C. Crawford. Printing—B. R. Cahn, Chairman; Fred G. Frank, H. Herbst. Commissions—J. B. Breese, Chairman; C. Henrotin, C. A. Whyland, A. W. Wheeler, C. G. Hammond. Clearing-House—C. A. Whyland, Chairman; Solomon Sturges, F. N. Gage.

At the annual meeting of the Chicago Dock and Canal company the following officers were elected: President, Eugene H. Fishburn; Treasurer, James M. Hills; Secretary, William Ogden Green. Directors, O. B. Green, A. C. McClurg, E. B. Sheldon, J. M. Hills, W. O. Green, E. H. Fishburn.

Gay & Stanwood of Boston, bankers doing a bond business, have opened their Chicago office in the Hartford Building. H. O. Peebles and Edwin P. Wilkins are the Chicago representatives.

Stocks opened fairly firm on the local exchange, but sold off. Quotations were as follows:

Description.	Open	High.	Low	Closing J'ne 8	Closing J'ne 7
Chicago Brewing pf.	35	35	35	35	......
Chicago Packing	45	45	45	45	45
Chicago Packing pf.	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	......
Rapid Transit	17	17	17	17	18⅜
Do account	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18
Diamond Match	118⅞	119	118⅞	119	118⅞
Lake Street	18	18	17½	18	17⅞
Do account	18	18	17½	17⅞	17⅞
Milwaukee Brewer.	18	18	18	18	19
North Chicago	245½	245½	245½	245½	246
Do account	245½	245½	245½	245½	......
Street's Stable Car	24⅜	24⅜	24	24	23⅞
Do account	24⅜	24⅜	24	24	23⅞
West Chicago	144	144	143	143⅜	144
Do account	144	144⅜	143⅜	143⅜	143⅜
Continental Nat'l	119	119	119	119	......

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	June 8.	*June 1.*
New York	$70,065,810	$80,992,810
Chicago	13,517,000	16,062,000
Boston	12,470,985	13,254,553
Philadelphia	7,960,907	11,710,602
St. Louis	3,397,457	3,395,953
Baltimore	2,166,108	3,029,770
New Orleans	988,488	1,083,703

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 65@75c; St. Louis, 90c premium bid.

WEAKNESS ON 'CHANGE AT GOTHAM.

Reaction Due to Engagements of Gold for Export and the Tone at London.

NEW YORK, June 8.—[Special.]—There was a reactionary movement in prices on the Stock Exchange during the earlier hours of the day, due chiefly to the heavy engagements of gold for shipment to Europe tomorrow and the weaker feeling in American securities at London. The volume of business was smaller than yesterday, except in a few stocks. The London engagements reached a total of $2,500,000 from this port and $500,000 from Boston, making the aggregate for the week $6,150,000. The gold to be sent from this city was all taken from the Subtreasury on the payment of legal tender notes. The weakness at London was most pronounced in Louisville and Nashville, the New York equivalent for which came nearly a point lower than the closing price here last evening. The decline abroad in this stock was due to the rate war in the South, which seems to have disturbed London operators, and the selling of other international shares was influenced to some extent by a belief on the other side that there would be a great delay in passing the tariff bill. The foreigners sold moderately of St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, Erie, and Atchison. The stocks sold on the way down, however, were quietly absorbed, and as the day wore along the temper of speculation changed and the market once more showed a hardening tendency. A sharp advance in wheat stimulated buying of the granger roads, and helped the list generally. Shorts covered, and it was rumored the Cammack-Wheeler contingent had closed its interest on the bear side. One broker bought about 8,000 of St. Paul, which was looked upon as covering.

The industrial properties attracted more attention and a few of the leading shares figured for a larger business. The principal features in this group were American Sugar Refining, Chicago Gas, General Electric, and American Tobacco, all of which except the first named recorded an advance. General Electric was sold early on reports that the Fort Wayne company is to be reorganized by interests antagonistic to General Electric, but the brokers mentioned yesterday as heavy buyers continued taking the stock and caused the advance this afternoon. On the advance brokers, acting for operators that were active in the recent upward movement in sugar, were also buyers. American Sugar Refining again lacked bull support, and there was apparently a disposition to sell the stock on the expectation of considerable opposition in the House to the Senate schedule. The stock passed through frequent changes, and at one time sold nearly 2 points below last night's closing. During the afternoon there was a part recovery and a steadier market. The preferred fell off 1 and regained half the loss.

Chicago Gas ranked next to Sugar in point of activity, and was bought quite freely by the pool. There were several rumors afloat which helped along the upward movement. Benedict and Wormser, brokers, were active buyers of Chicago Gas, and forced the price to 77. American Tobacco moved up 2 and General Electric 1⅛, but the latter subsequently reacted slightly. The advance in Tobacco was on buying in anticipation of the regularly quarterly dividend. Distilling was weaker at the start and fell off ⅝, but afterward rose ⅜. National Cordage was steady. The Lead shares were fractionally higher.

In the last hour there was a further slight rally in the railways and the best prices of the day were made in some instances. Northwest, St. Paul, Reading, Burlington and Quincy, and Rock Island were ¼@⅜ above last night. Northern Pacific preferred was more active and gained 1⅞ on the day. Northern Pacific preferred advanced on buying by L. V. Bell, who was followed by traders. On the advance a little before the close London arbitrage brokers sold, probably in the expectation of getting the stock cheaper at London tomorrow.

Money on call easy at 1 per cent; last loan, 1; closed, 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488⅜ for demand and at 487⅛ for 60 days; posted rates, 488½@490; commercial bills, 486½. Silver certificates, 64@65. Total sales of stocks today, 196,000 shares.

Government bonds firm; State bonds inactive. Railway and miscellaneous bonds fairly steady during the morning, but became irregular in the afternoon and closed unsettled. The principal changes are: Advances—Iron Mountain 5s, 1⅛; St. Paul and Sioux City firsts, 1. Declines—Burlington, Iowa, division 4s, 2; Oregon Short Line 6s, 1⅜; do Navigation 5s, 1¼; Kansas Pacific consols broke 2 per cent and subsequently recovered 1¼ of the loss. Union Pacific 6s of '99 sold at 107⅞ against 111 April 12; do collateral trust 6s sold at 80 against 92 April 14.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing J'ne 8	Closing J'ne 7
Atchison	1,900	8	7⅛	8	8
Am. Cot. Oil	200	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞
Do pfd	250	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	69
Am. Sugar	63,100	105⅜	104⅛	104⅞	106⅛
Do pfd	700	95⅞	94⅞	95	95⅛
Am. Tobacco	2,500	87⅜	85⅞	87	85
Do pfd	100	100	99⅞	99⅞	100⅜
Adams Ex	9	152	150	150	......
Amn. Ex	15	112	112	112	......
Amn. Cable	17	89	89	89	88⅞
C., B. & Q.	3,900	79⅞	78⅞	79⅞	79
C. & N. W.	400	109⅞	109⅜	109⅞	109⅛
Do pfd	15	143⅛	143⅛	143⅛	143
C., M. & St. P.	22,900	61⅝	60⅞	61⅜	61⅛
C., R. I. & P.	3,300	69⅞	69⅛	69⅞	69⅞
C., St. P., M. & O.	10	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37
Can. So.	10	50	50	50	50½
Ches. & Ohio	200	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅞
Colo. Fuel & I.	300	25	25	25	......
C., C., C. & St. L.	300	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜	38
C. R. R. of N. J.	300	107⅞	107⅜	107⅞	......
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	600	134	133⅞	133⅞	135
Chicago Gas	30,800	77⅞	75⅞	76⅞	75⅞
D. & H. rights	1,077	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
D. & R. G. pfd	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30½
Dist. & C. F. Co.	8,400	26⅜	25⅞	26	26⅜
D. M. & Ft. D.	100	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
East Tenn.	100	8	8	8	......
Gen. Electric	13,300	38⅞	37⅞	38	37½
Iowa Cent.	200	10	10	10	10⅞
Do pfd	100	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	......
L. I. Traction	1,700	15	14⅞	14⅞	15
Lake Shore	1	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	132⅜
Louis. & Nash	2,900	46⅜	45⅞	45⅞	46
L. E. & W.	200	15	15	15	......
L., N. A. & C.	220	6⅜	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
Do pfd	100	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	26
Laclede Gas	30	16	16	16	16⅜
M. K. & T.	131	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Manhattan	1,000	117	115⅞	115⅞	117
Mob. & Ohio	700	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	......
Mo. Pacific	7,800	28⅞	27⅞	28⅞	28⅜
N. Y. & Harlem	40	263	263	263	......
Nor. Pac.	400	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
Do pfd	7,400	17⅞	16	17⅞	16⅞
N. Y., L. E. & W.	700	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
N. Y. Cent.	900	99	98⅞	98⅞	99
Nor. & W.	100	5	5	5	......
N. Y., S. & W.	200	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅞
Do pfd	400	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜	41⅞
N. Y., Ont. & W.	700	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	15⅞
Nat. Linseed	100	18	18	18	......
Nat. Lead	3,200	41⅜	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
Do pfd	100	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
Nat. Cordage	800	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L.	30	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Do 1st pfd	1	64	64	64	......
Ogn. S. Line	100	6	6	6	......
O. Ry. & Nav.	102	15	15	15	......
Phil. & Reading	2,600	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Peo. D. & E.	70	4⅜	4	4	4
P. C. C. & St. L.	500	12	11⅞	12	......
Rich. Term.	2,800	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	11⅞
R., W. & O.	350	111⅜	110⅞	110⅞	111
So. Pac.	300	20	19⅞	19⅞	20⅜
St. L. & S. W. pfd.	500	8	8	8	8
Third Ave.	25	186	186	186	......
Texas Pac.	200	9⅜	9	9	9
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	300	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
Tenn. Coal	1,000	18⅞	18	18⅞	17⅞
U. S. Cordage	100	21	21	21	21⅞
Union Pac.	800	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	15⅞
W. & L. E.	200	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Do pfd	300	44⅜	44	44⅜	......
Wabash	300	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
Western Union	2,300	85⅜	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	122
American	110	United States	50

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5s reg.	117⅞	U. S. 4s coup.	114
U. S. 5s coup.	117⅞	U. S. 4½s reg. bid.	96
U. S. 4s reg.	112⅞		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

40000 Atch 4s 74⅜@74⅞	5000 NYC1st rg 127⅞
5000 Atch 2d 3-4s Cl A 31⅞	9000 N Y C & St L 4s [illegible]
1000 AD&I 5s 112	100⅛@100⅛
5000 B & 7th Av 1st c 5s 107⅜	1000 NYO&W con 5s 108⅞
10000 Bkln City 1st 113	5000 NC&SL cn 101⅞
9000 B&O 1st-PB 119⅞	11000 NP 1st cp 112⅜@112⅞
7000 CS 1st 110⅞@110⅞	210000 NP2d cp 78@78⅞
6000 CanS2d 104@104⅞	5000 N P 3d cp 56⅞
37000 CNJ gm 5s 116@116⅞	10000 NPcon 5s 27⅛@27⅞
16000 C& Ocon 5s 104⅛@104⅞	9000 NB of Cal 5s 99@99⅞
40000 C&Ogn 4½s 74⅛@74⅞	1000 N&S 1st 4 93
3000 CB&Q-ID4s 94⅞	2000 OS 1st 91
4000 CB&Q deb 5s 98⅞	5000 O&S L 1st 45⅞
5000 CB&Q cn 7s 122⅞	12000 Or Im cn 5s 54⅞@55
1000 CP6s '96 105	1000 Ogn Im 1st 99@99⅞
2000 CP6s of '97 105⅞@106	8000 OR&N 1st 105
3000 CP6s of '98 107⅞@107⅞	3000 OSL 6s 79@80
2000 C&NW cn 7s 140⅞	4000 PG& C C 1st cn 6s
1500 C & NW cp gd 7s 122⅞	88⅞@89
8000 C&NW rg gd 7s	15000 P&R 3d inc 16
121⅞@121⅞	5000 PCC & StL 4½s B 103⅞
16000 C&E Ign 5s 97@97⅞	4000 PD&E 1st-Ediv 85⅞
6000 CGL&Co 1st 88⅞@88⅞	7000 P&Kcnmis 76⅞@76⅞
5000 CRI&P deb 5s 99⅞	2000 R & D 5s tr ct 73
27000 CRI&Px 5s 102⅞@102⅞	20000 R&W P c t 5s tr
6000 CD&I 1st 5s 98⅞	26⅞@26⅞
3000 Con Gas C 1st 5s	8000 R&WP tr 6s tr cs
82⅞@82⅞	56⅞@56⅞
1000 D&RG 4s 74⅞	3000 SP of C 1st 107⅞
11000 FW&DC 1st 72@72⅞	15000 SLV&TH div bds 75
7000 GH&SAM&P 1st 5s 91	3000 SL&IM 5s 76@76⅞
6000 Gen El db 5s 86⅞	3000 SL&SF 2d-Class A 111
10000 H&TC gm 4s 63⅞	3000 St L & S Fcn 4s 45⅞
2000 Ia C 1st 5s 91	3000 SP of NM 1st 98
28000 KP 1st cn 75@77⅞	5000 TexP 1st cn 82
12000 K P 6s D D asst 106⅞	47000 TexP2d in 23⅞@24
1000 Laclede Gas 5s 86	30000 Tenn Set 3s 78@79⅞
3000 Met El 1st 121	2000 US L 6s 104⅞
5000 M&SP 1s-C&P 6s 120⅞	10000 UE 1st 90⅞@91⅞
2000 M&SP 1st W&MD 108	54000 U SC 1st 85@86
3000 M & S P 1st-ter 5s 111⅞	2000 UP gd 6s col tr n 80
2000 M&SP 5s 1s-C&MR 108	5000 UP 6s of '96 105⅞@105⅞
500 M&E 1st 129⅞	2000 UP 1s of '97 107⅞
1000 M&SP 7s gd 126	13000 UP 1st of '98 106⅞@107⅞
3000 M&SP 5s 116	2000 UP 6s of '99 107⅞
3000 MK&T 1st 4s 79⅞@79⅞	3000 Va Md g m 88⅞
120000 M&O gm 4s 63@63⅞	2000 Wab 1st 5s 105⅞@106
3000 NYE 1st 111⅞	2000 Wab2dm 5s 74⅞
3000 NYO&W r f 4s 85⅞	4000 WNY&P 1st 100⅞
1000 N Y O & W cn 5s 108⅞	20000 WS gt 4s 105⅞
5000 NYC 1st cp 128	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., June 8.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Atchison	265	8	8	7⅞	7⅞
American Sugar	5,750	105⅞	106⅞	105⅞	104⅞
Do pfd	100	95	95	94⅞	94⅞
Bell Tel	50	199⅞	199⅞	199	199
C., B. & Q.	1,600	78⅞	79⅞	78⅞	79
Chi. Junct. Ry.	260	97⅞	97⅞	97	97
Do pfd	100	102	102	102	102
Gen Elec	2,100	37⅞	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞
Mex. Cent	150	7	7	7	7
Union Pacific	40	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Westinghouse Elec	30	37	37	37	37
Do pfd	275	52	52	52	52

BONDS.

3000 Atch 4s 74⅝	17000 Mex C 4s 53
2000 Atch 2ds 31⅞	3000 Do inc 11
5000 Gas 2d 5s 63	9000 N E 2d 6s 101⅛@101⅛
6000 C B Q con 5s 103	2000 Wis C 5s 59
1000 C B Q 7s 119⅞	

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Consolidated California and Virginia, $3.90; Deadwood, 50c; Gould & Curry, 90c; Hale & Norcross, 70c; Homestake, $12.50; Mexican, 80c; Ontario, $7.00; Ophir, $2.40; Plymouth, 20c; Sierra Nevada, 75c; Standard, $1.40; Union Consolidated, 55c; Yellow Jacket, 50c; Iron Silver, 10c; Quicksilver, $2.00; Quicksilver preferred, $14.00.

BOSTON, Mass., June 8.—Allouez Mining company, $8.00; Atlantic, $7.75; Boston and Montana, $23.25; Butte and Boston, $9.50; Calumet and Hecla, $270.00; Centennial, $75.00; Franklin, $8.00; Kearsarge, $5.00; Osceola, $18.75; Quincy, $85.00; Tamarack, $158.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 8.—Alta, 13c; Belcher, $1.00; Best & Belcher, $1.55; Bodie Consolidated, 97c; Bulwer, 10c; Chollar, 41c; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.15; Crown Point, 75c; Eureka Consolidated, 25c; Gould & Curry, $1.00; Hale & Norcross, 77c; Mexican, $1.05; Mono, 30c; Ophir, $2.65; Potosi, 65c; Savage, 70c; Sierra Nevada, 83c; Union Consolidated, 62c; Utah, 5c; Yellow Jacket, 63c.

MONETARY MATTERS AT LONDON.

Stock Markets Idle and Dull—American Shares Experience a Setback.

LONDON, June 8.—The stock markets were idle today and dull. Americans had a disappointing setback. The grangers were weak. Fear is expressed here that the passage of the tariff bill will come too late to effect a material improvement in American trade for the present year. Argentines were the only cheerful spot in today's market. The gold premium was down to 299. Silver was firm. It is believed much of China's purchases really go to India. Seventeen lakhs of special Council drafts were sold today up to 13⅜ pence. The gold arrivals here show signs of slackening. The rumored difficulties of a large wheat operator here are untrue.

PARIS, June 8.—Three per cent rentes, 100f 75c for the account.

PRODUCE MARKETS AT LIVERPOOL.

Improved Condition of Wheat—Quotations for Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool, June 8.—BREADSTUFFS — Wheat firm; demand good; No. 2 red winter, 4s 5¼d. Corn—firm, demand firm; new mixed spot, 3s 8¼d; futures firm, demand fair; June, 3s 8¼d; July, 3s 8d; August, 3s 8¼d. Flour steady, demand moderate; St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 6d. PROVISIONS—Lard—Dull, demand poor; spot, 35s 6d; futures, no demand. Pork dull, demand poor; prime mess Western, 67s 6d; medium, 57s 6d.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Trade Strong and Higher—Hogs Generally Lower—Receipts and Prices.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, June 4	15,288	199	43,775	13,625
Tuesday, June 5	2,347	1,524	18,033	11,689
Wednesday, June 6	13,174	508	31,036	18,144
Thursday, June 7	12,709	593	36,063	14,868
Friday, June 8	6,500	300	30,000	7,000
Week thus far	50,018	3,124	158,907	65,326
Same peri'd last w'k	48,477	4,454	140,235	59,362
Same period 1893	52,765	4,925	69,728	63,373
Shipments—				
Monday, June 4	3,607	10	12,424	288
Tuesday, June 5	1,349	5	6,074	1,087
Wednesday, June 6	2,216	30	8,911	330
Thursday, June 7	4,608	2	10,749	3,241
Friday, June 8	3,600	....	10,000	1,000
Week thus far	15,380	47	48,153	5,946
Same peri'd last w'k	14,656	100	46,501	5,419
Same period 1893	15,075	139	26,045	10,239

This week's receipts of hogs, estimating 18,000 today, 177,000, are the largest in three months, the fourth largest of the year, and about the largest June receipts on record. Today's receipts are estimated at 18,000 hogs, 1,500 cattle, and 2,000 sheep.

CATTLE—The market ruled strong to 10c higher, and the finish was firm. No strictly choice beeves were offered. The best included 1,426-lb steers at $4.95; Nebraska beeves, 1,518 lbs, $4.90; and some 1,100@1,200-lb steers at $4.50@4.60. Some 1,160-lb 'stillers sold at $4.30 and 1,104-lb Texans at $4.20. The bulk of the beef cattle sold at $4.40@4.70, against $4.10@4.40 last Friday. Texas heifers, 782 lbs, sold up to $3.80. Most of the native cows and heifers sold at $2.60@3.35. Stockers and feeders sold at $2.90@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts were liberal. The best 280@350-lb averages ruled steady, while other grades sold 5@10c lower, closing weak, with 6,000 unsold. Heavy sold at $4.30@4.90, bulk $4.70@4.80; mixed, $4.40@4.70, bulk $4.50@4.65; light $4.30@4.65, bulk $4.50@4.60; pigs, $4.00@4.50, bulk $4.35@4.50.

SHEEP—Desirable offerings sold at former prices and other grades weak to 20c lower. Good natives sold at $3.75@4.00, with pretty fair kinds at $3.25@3.50, and a good deal of low-grade stuff had to go at 75c@$2.00. A few choice spring lambs reached $5.00, but the bulk was at $3.25@4.50, and not a few at $2.75.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

New York, June 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,417 head; 17 cars on sale. Market active, 15c per 100 lbs higher. Native steers, good to fairly prime, $4.80@4.90 per 100 lbs; medium do, $4.55@4.65; fairish stillers, $4.75; stags and oxen, $3.40@4.15; common to ordinary bulls, $2.75@3.15; poor to good dry cows, $2.00@3.50. European cables quote American steers 10½@11½c per lb, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 8@8¾c per lb. Exports today, 896 beeves and 346,642 quarters of beef; tomorrow, 1,292 beeves, 517 sheep and 56,000 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 662 head; market easy; veals, good to prime, $5.00@5.25 per 100 lbs; buttermilk calves, fair to good, $3.00@3.25. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 10,735 head; 36 cars on sale; sheep slow, weaker; lambs demoralized, ½c lower; 11 cars unsold. Sheep—Poor to prime, $2.50@4.15 per 100 lbs; Southern lambs, very common to prime, $4.25@5.75; choice to fancy, $6.00@6.25. HOGS—Receipts, 3,519 head; none on sale. Nominally firm at $5.00@5.50 per 100 lbs.

Kansas City, Mo., June 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,100; shipments, 1,000; market steady to strong; Texas steers, $2.50@4.00; Texas cows, $1.25@2.70; beef steers, $3.35@4.90; native cows, $1.85@3.65; stockers and feeders, $2.55@3.60; bulls, $1.25@3.25. HOGS—Receipts, 10,500; shipments, 2,900; best steady, others weak; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.60; heavies, $4.50@4.70; packers', $4.55@4.70; mixed, $4.45@4.65; lights, $4.45@4.60; Yorkers, $4.55@4.60; pigs, $4.30@4.50. SHEEP—Receipts, 900; shipments, 1,400; market slow and weak.

St. Louis, Mo., June 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 500. Market strong, and active generally. Native steers, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs, $4.15@4.40; 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $3.85@4.20; cows, $2.40@2.75; Texas steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs, $3.25@3.40. HOGS—Receipts, 3,500; shipments, 2,900; market 5@10c lower; top price, $4.65 for good heavy; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.60; common and rough, $3.25@4.45.

Omaha, Neb., June 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700; market steady; steers, $3.80@4.80; Westerns, $3.00@4.00; Texans, $2.50@3.80; cows, $1.25@4.00; feeders, $2.90@3.50. HOGS—Receipts, 9,800; market shade firmer; heavy, $4.50@4.60; light, $4.40@4.55; bulk, $4.50@4.55. SHEEP—Receipts, none; market firm, $3.00@4.50; lambs, $3.50@4.75.

Sioux City, Ia., June 8.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,800; yesterday, 3,064; shipments, 1,061; weak to 5c lower, $4.42½@4.50; bulk, $4.45. CATTLE—Receipts, 100; yesterday, 153; shipments, 190; quiet; feeders, $2.40@3.40; yearlings, $2.25@3.15; cows, $1.25@3.00; bulls, $1.50@2.40; oxen, $1.50@2.75.

Resin Firm and Turpentine Steady.

Wilmington, N. C., June 8.—RESIN—Firm; strained, 87½c; good, 92½c. SPIRITS—Steady, 27½c. TAR—firm; $1.15. TURPENTINE—Steady; hard, $1.00; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.15. At Savannah, Ga.—Spirits firmly held at 28¼; sales, none; resin firm, $1.05.

Sidewalk Rentals.

The renting of portions of the sidewalk in Paris to proprietors of cafés, who set out tables there, brings in a rental to the city of 900,000 francs a year.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE

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Members Chicago Stock Exchange.

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Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company General Reorganization Committee.

In consequence of the voluntary formation of several protective committees in this country and Europe, representing different classes of bonds of the company and its auxiliaries, to avoid adverse and conflicting plans of reorganization, the undersigned and such others as may be associated with them at the express request and with the direct co-operation of the directors and officers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, have consented to act as a General Reorganization Committee in the interest of all the various security holders, creditors, and stockholders of the Atchison system, or the purpose of assisting in the preparation, promulgation, and carrying through of a proper plan of reorganization of the financial affairs of he company, and looking to the restoration of the property to the control of its stockholders and directors at the earliest practical moment.

With the consent of the railroad company, Mr. Stephen Little has been engaged to verify by an immediate examination of its accounts, all statements submitted by the officers of the company, and a general plan for the restoration of the company to credit will be presented to the parties interested at as early a date as practicable.

Holders of the bonds and creditors of the company are requested to send their names and addresses and the amount of their holdings to the Secretary of the committee in care of the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, Mutual Life Building, New York.

Dated New York, April 14th, 1894.

R. SOMERS HAYES, Chairman,
L. A. VON HOFFMANN,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN JR., } New York.
WILLIAM ROTCH,
B. RODMAN WELD, } Boston.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
JOHN R. DOS PASSOS, } of Counsel.
HERMANN KOBBE, Secretary.

NEW LOANS.

$90,000 State of N. Dakota 20 year 4's.
100,000 City of New Haven 20 year 4's.
100,000 City of Tacoma 20 year 5's.
50,000 City of Louisville, Ky., 20 year 6's.
60,000 City of Ottawa, Ill., 20 year 5's.
45,000 City of Menominee, Mich., 13 year 4's.

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D. R. DEWEY Vice-President.
J. C. CRAFT Cashier.

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Deposits May 4, 1894.. 3,278,948.91

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Annual Meeting Stockholders.

The Stockholders of the Chicago Edison Company are hereby notified that the Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said company will be held at its office, No. 513 Rookery, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on Monday, the 11th day of June, 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and of transacting such other business as may be properly brought before such meeting.

All Stockholders are requested to be present at such meeting in person or by proxy.

F. S. GORTON, Secretary.

Chicago, May 10, 1894.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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22 to 28 pages....4 cents
Over 28 pages....5 cents

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1894.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

Chicago is quick to appreciate a good thing, and it is, therefore, proud of its naval reserve, composed, as it is, of well-known men. In tomorrow's TRIBUNE there will appear an article, with appropriate illustrations, telling of the triumphs the reserve will achieve when its fine training ship and club-house, the battleship Illinois, has been floated from Jackson Park to its moorings opposite Van Buren street.

There are conflicting opinions in regard to the character and motives of Napoleon, but whoever is interested in the period and the events that were of such vital importance to Europe will read with pleasure an article to appear in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE, which will describe a valuable collection of prints, miniatures, and trophies of all kinds which belong to a Chicago admirer of Napoleon.

What the horses of Kentucky are to the American those of Trakehnen are to the German. THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE will give the history of the great breeding establishment planted by the first Frederick William and now 180 years old. The progeny of the great "Trakehner" sires can be found in the army, on the race course, and in front of the plow. This article on the imperial stock farm will be illustrated.

Thousands of people in the United States spend their time in devising ways and means by which they can "beat" the railroads and ride in the luxurious coaches without cost to themselves. No man in the world, perhaps, meets so many of these people as Chauncey M. Depew, and in tomorrow's TRIBUNE he will tell, in his own interesting way, some of the really funny incidents that have come under his observation.

Much of the revulsion of feeling experienced by the average reader and playgoer at the mention of the name of Richard III. will depart after reading the review of John Heneage Jesse's memoirs of the Plantagenet monarch to be printed in THE TRIBUNE tomorrow. There is no defense of Richard's character, but there is a successful attempt to prove that Richard was a man and not a monster; a creature of his age and not a bugaboo.

One phase of life under the snow-capped peak of Popocatapetl is admirably portrayed in a description of Sunday scenes in the City of Mexico to appear in tomorrow's TRIBUNE. It has especial reference to the "Coleadero," in which silver-trimmed and wealthy dons, proud of their Castilian descent, entertain the masses in feats of horsemanship and daring. The central picture is surrounded by a series of side sketches cleverly drawn.

To refute the opinion that whistling is but an idle pastime a French savant makes the assertion that whistling is a rudimentary language, proof of which, with illustrations and descriptions of whistles of every age, will be given tomorrow morning.

A well-finished copy of Tom Lloyd's famous painting, "Baby's Turn First," hung in the Royal Academy, London, is the picture to be given to readers of tomorrow's TRIBUNE. It deals with country life and presents a milking scene. Under a blossoming apple tree a young mother watches her flaxen-haired child drinking from a mug the warm milk just from the cow, while two weanling calves, with aggravating spiked muzzles on their noses, are watching this act of favoritism with manifest disfavor and jealousy. It is rich in tone and well worth framing.

THE repeal of the State bank tax has been postponed till doomsday.

SENATOR MCPHERSON's son appears to be a lump off the old sugar loaf.

THERE will be several Senatorial statesmen out of a job as soon as the people can get at them.

LET the City Hall crowd remember that in a contest for scalps the short-hairs have the advantage.

IT is not pleasing to contemplate the possibility that Lord Rosebery's latest success may induce unworthy politicians to enter the comparatively honest profession of horse racing.

"BRECKINRIDGE," says a sympathetic Southern paper, "has a hunted look in his eye." This is a misconception. He has a hunting look, and he has it in both eyes. He is hunting votes.

SOMEBODY should break the news gently to Sister Gougar that she can never hope to live long enough to do one-half as much for the cause of woman suffrage as Sister Susan B. Anthony has done.

SUGGESTION for the next national Republican platform: "We denounce Democratic protection as a fraud and a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the sugar trust."

THE job of snowing the Democratic donkey under is practically complete. Nothing of it is now visible, metaphorically speaking, except its two ears, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, which still may be seen waving feebly.

THE New York stock market was heavy. Local stocks opened firm but sold off. Sterling rates were a shade higher. New York exchange was 65 to 75 cents premium.—The leading produce markets were active, at times excited, and in nearly all instances materially higher. Provisions were the one exception. Wheat and oats were influenced by fear of a bullish crop report, and the first named also by the continuous advance in the foreign markets. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day July wheat closed 2¼ cents higher, corn 1⅜ cents higher, oats 2⅜ cents higher, cash rye and barley steady, flaxseed weak, July pork and lard 5 cents lower, and ribs steady.

SPICY letter-writing between Sheriffs and Governors is not confined to Illinois. An Indiana Sheriff, Mills, at Sullivan, hearing that he had been deposed wrote to Gov. Matthews and demanded to know by what authority the latter had acted. The Governor replied, saying that he had not deposed Mills, but had one Briggs sworn in as deputy with full authority to act in Mills' place if Mills were agreed, but at the same time expressed the opinion that Mills ought to be deposed for "incompetency and inaction." Thereupon Mills replied that from the reports which had come to him the Governor ought to be deposed for "incompetency and flatulency." With this screed the mutual search for each other's scalps ceased. It is probable, however, by this time the Sheriff may have changed his mind, since the Governor has notified the strikers that he will suppress their murderous and incendiary operations if he has to call the last man out in the State, and that he is prepared to fight it out on that line if it takes him all summer.

THE new Fifteenth Congressional District is made up of the Counties of Henderson, Warren, Hancock, McDonough, Adams, Brown, and Schuyler. In 1892 the Democrats carried four of these counties by majorities aggregating 3,409. The Republicans carried three by majorities aggregating 944. The net majority for Cleveland was 2,465. So when the Democrats made the Fifteenth District last year they had reason to believe that it would be a sure one for them. But last Monday's vote in the Fourth Judicial District puts another face on the matter. Of the seven counties which compose the district five, being Adams, Brown, Hancock, McDonough, and Schuyler, are also in the Fourth Judicial. If they were to vote this fall as they did last Monday and if the two counties of Henderson and Warren were to vote as they did in 1892 the Republican majority in the district would be 2,454. The Democrats would not carry a single county in the district. With the encouragement given them by the judicial election the Republicans should set to work on the assumption that it is possible for them to carry this district next Novembe.

RISE UP, JOHN M., AND "SQUEAL" ON YOUR TEMPTERS.

Senator Palmer is one of the men who voted for the sugar trust swindle and against the interests of the people of Illinois. He has denounced trusts fiercely, and yet he voted for tens of millions to the worst one in the United States. He has made loud speeches urging "economy and retrenchment," and yet he voted at a time when the government is in sore need of money to pay its expenses to give away fully 50 millions. He was elected on a platform of the Illinois Democrats of 1890, which declared that—

> Such revenue as is required to honestly and economically administer the government should be raised from internal revenue taxes and duties on articles of luxury, thus exempting and making cheaper all articles used by the mass of the people.

He is voting now to make sugar 40 per cent dearer and the tax to go into the coffers of the sugar trust six or eight or ten months. He ought to lose no time in explaining why he so voted.

Senator Palmer's Illinois and army record has been such that it is very hard to suspect him of "boodling." He has said and done foolish things often; with corrupt ones he has never been charged. Therefore if he has not been bought, has he been bulldozed or hypnotized? He voted for the sugar schedule with the steal appendix. Was he intimidated or was it from excessive and absurd good nature?

Senator Allen of Nebraska has told how his vote was won for the trust—by the free barbed wire clause in the bill. That cannot have been the inducement in Senator Palmer's case. Making barbed wire is one of the large industries of his State. It gives employment to many thousands of Illinoisans, who will be thrown out of work by the free listing of barbed wire or have their wages cut down. Most of them voted for Democratic candidates in 1890 and 1892. Senator Palmer would not join in with Allen to throw these men out of their jobs. But it was not necessary to vote forty or fifty millions of the public taxes to the sugar trust in order to put barbed wire on the free list. What Senators conditioned their votes for free trade in barbed wire on the consideration that Senator Palmer should vote to divert 50 millions of sugar revenues into the coffers of the sugar trust?

This is not the explanation of the Senator's pro-sugar vote. But what is? He owes it to his constituents to tell them. Who were the Senators who asked him to vote for this extravagant boodling schedule? Did they appeal to his good nature or did they threaten him with the defeat of some measure the success of which he has much at heart? If so what is that measure for which he is willing to tax sugar and hand the taxes for a year over to a trust?

Senatorial explanations are going to be the rage for a time. Senator Allen has set the ball a-rolling. Senator Palmer should be the next to get up in meeting and purge himself of popular contempt as far as he can by giving up the names of the arch-conspirators. The men who got him to vote for the sugar trust steal are the men whose names the people want to know.

Senator Palmer owes this explanation to the people of his State. The longer he waits the harder it will be for him to make it. He has the discredit of a vote for this rascally schedule. He ought to secure for himself the credit of being the first to turn State's informer and squeal on the bad men of the Senate. The sooner he gives them away the better for him.

RECLAIMING THE STANFORD MILLIONS.

By a vote of 24 to 19 the Senate has tabled the resolution by Mr. Hoar instructing the Committee on Judiciary to pass upon the equity of the claim for 15 millions from the estate of Leland Stanford and whether or not the claim should be set at rest. The Senator said he did not think any one seriously supposes the government has a claim against the Stanford estate, recited the benefactions under the will of Gov. Stanford, said the claim of 15 millions would be no more than 20 cents apiece for the inhabitants of the United States, to whom Mr. Stanford had consecrated [a fraction of] his large estate, and intimated that the closing years of the widow should not be embarrassed nor the gift destroyed by pressing the claim.

The people of the United States well may be surprised at the attitude of Senator Hoar in this matter. Certainly the State of Massachusetts would not indorse him. It would reject his proposition by half a million votes if it were submitted to them. Why should the gentleman assume that the government has no (valid) claim against the estate of Stanford or any of the "big four" who gobbled forty millions out of the public by manipulating the Pacific railroad properties? Those men absorbed the money. It did not belong to them. They or their heirs have the money today, and have no more right to it than has the receiver who takes goods from the hands of embezzlers. Why not make them give it up? Senator Hoar professes to think it would be "cruel" for the government to interfere with the university and take the revenues appropriated for its maintenance. But suppose the government does not wish to meddle with the university so as to cripple its usefulness. Need that prevent it from attaching the other numerous millions left by Stanford in the hands of his childless widow? By what shadow of right could she claim such a vast sum of money which did not righteously belong to her husband? Such sophistical sentimentality as is displayed by Mr. Hoar is entirely out of place. What sentimentality should prevent the government from taking possession of its own? A purloined horse can be followed by officers of the law from one pair of hands to another and recovered for the rightful owner, while intermediate holders are liable to punishment if they cannot show that they paid value for the animal. What should prevent the application of the same rule to moneys and landed estates?

Why then should sentimentality interfere to shut off recovery of the tens of millions grabbed from the people by Stanford, Crocker, Hopkins, and Huntington and concentrated into vast property holdings to bear their names after the persons are dead? These financiers "borrowed" a lot of money from the government and gave for its repayment securities which now are not worth much more than a tinker's curse. The government is justified in falling back upon their personal possessions, especially as those possessions can be proved to have been accumulated out of what would have been paid to the lender had the properties been honestly managed. For many years those fellows and their families have had a "high old time" at the expense of the people, strutting like jackdaws in borrowed plumes, and some of them pretending to the exercise of mammoth charities in giving away what did not belong to them. Now let the government reclaim what has been wrongfully withheld so long. There is hope for this outcome of the movement, in spite of the sentimental pleading by Senator Hoar, who clearly was in the wrong in trying to stave off a suit for restitution.

THE SENATORIAL PLEA WORSE THAN THE OFFENSE.

It is stated now that one reason why the Democratic Senators took up so cheerfully and enthusiastically this job of diverting the sum of fifty million dollars from the Treasury of the United States to that of the sugar trust was their belief that if the imposition of the duty were deferred from the 1st of July to the 1st of January election day would be tided over without the people being angered by dearer sugar and their attention being attracted thus to the sugar schedule, which advances the price 40 per cent.

According to this reasoning, when the people found on the 1st of January that sugar had gone up over a cent and a half a pound, which the trust had collected from them for its own use but which ought to have gone to the Treasury of the government, it would be too late for them to do anything at the polls, because the members of the new House would have been elected and State Legislatures chosen. Did Democratic Senators think the people were fools and that a rascally confidence game of this sort could be played on them? Is that why they have refused to say a word in defense or explanation of their sugar steal vote? Have they fancied that if they kept their mouths shut their game would not be exposed?

Boodling is bad, but this is meaner than boodling. One has more respect for the highway robber than for the confidence sneak operator. But this game of deception will not win. The people are not the fools the Democratic Senators think they are. They know more than in 1892.

The people know already what is going to happen. The Democratic Senators tried to keep the truth from them, but the Republican press and Senators have exposed the little bunko game. The Democratic Senators may carry off their boodle, but when the voters of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and other Northern States go to the polls in November next they will know all about this sugar steal business. The Republican Senators and papers have posted them already and will keep on posting them till election day comes. The voters will not have to wait till January next to learn what Democratic Senatorial venality is capable of.

The sneak-thief game of these honorable and intelligent Democratic Senators will not work. They can wrap themselves in silence now, but they cannot when they get home and take the stump this fall. When Vest, and Vilas, and Mitchell, and Palmer, and Voorhees, and Turpie, and Allen, and Kyle, and the rest of them make their bows at public meetings the first and last question put to them will be: "How about that sugar fifty-million steal you voted for?" And that question they will *have to answer*. They are shielded from rude inquiries now while sitting in the dignified and orderly House of Lords, but the "courtesies of the Senate" are not observed on the stump. The Senator who pleads "Senatorial privilege," or says he is not obliged to make statements which may be used against him in the criminal courts, will be howled down and retired from the Senate.

AN OBJECT LESSON IN ALLEY CLEANING.

There was printed in yesterday's TRIBUNE a cartoon showing the difference between the ideal and the real methods of alley cleaning which should be an object lesson to all citizens. In the one case there was a clean alley with closed garbage boxes on each side and neat surroundings. In the other was an alley with boxes broken and overflowing with garbage and filth, a wretched woman pawing it over, and disease signs posted on fences. The first named may be taken to represent an alley in the Twenty-fourth Ward, where the citizens have clubbed together and employed a woman to look after contractors and see that their work is done as it should be. As she performs the same duties as the inspectors she ought to have the same pay, though it is possible if she should go to the City Hall to act in that capacity the other thirty-three inspectors might bring a pressure to bear upon her to let up on the contractors. If the citizens of other wards would do the same, raise the money themselves to pay some one to look after lazy scavengers and boodling contractors, taking a woman by preference, they could have just as clean alleys as they have in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and they will never have them in any other way, at least under the present political régime.

The reason for this is that there is no decency, honesty, or efficiency in our local civil service system. The business of the municipal administration is conducted upon the ward bummer plan. The Alderman, who is either a bummer himself or owes his place to bummers, is compelled to select some whisky-soaked bummer as inspector. These whisky soaks like the office because all they have to do is to walk about and look on and pretend to see that some one is at work. They go from one saloon to another. They have a long day in the saloon and a short day in business and they draw their pay with refreshing regularity and promptitude. In reality the inspector draws two salaries. He gets one from the taxpayers for alleged inspecting and ordering the performance of contracts and another from the contractor for winking at the non-performance of contracts. He thus adds to his regular salary the boodle which he gets from the contractor, who in turn is paid by the city, the sum total for the thirty-four wards being $213,373. It is much cheaper for the contractor to pay the inspector for screening him from obligation than to do the work. Then the lot of the inspector is a happy one. He is paid for having work done and for not having it done. In the meantime he becomes a person of influence. He can soak himself full of whisky and keep his gang full. He is a useful member of his party, as he helps to elect Aldermen, pad registry lists, stuff ballot-boxes, and makes himself generally useful by doing the dirty work for his party.

When complaint is made by suffering citizens at the City Hall that the contractors are not doing their duty and that the scavengers are not emptying the garbage boxes, the reply is made that there is no money to be appropriated for the service, and that there ought to be fresh legislation enabling the administration to levy more taxes, issue bonds, and sell them. But even if the City Hall crowd had these privileges the alleys would be no cleaner. It would only result in doubling the taxes and quadrupling the debt. It would only increase the number of boodling bum inspectors, and no work would be done. If the people of Chicago want clean streets and alleys they must raise the money themselves, and leave these bummers free to devote their entire time to ward politics. Now that a local Tammany Hall is set up they cannot expect any help from the City Hall gang. The scavengers will not collect garbage, the contractors will not carry out their contracts, the inspectors will not inspect. If the people want clean alleys they must hire some one to clean them.

WOMEN ON THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The Mayor is wrestling with the question whether he shall appoint one woman or none on the School Board, and is reported as in favor of the negative side of that question.

There will be *seven* vacant places on the board to be filled before July 1. There are at present *two* women on the board, which numbers 21 members—Mrs. Flower and Mrs. Sherman; and the former's term is about to expire. The Mayor is now hesitating about appointing any woman, his objection to the reappointment of Mrs. Flower, whose efficiency has been proven, being that sentimentally she is a Republican, although she cannot vote and does not concern herself with ward politics nor stand in the way of the Mayor's political ambitions for a reëlection. He ought to appreciate this fact and he ought further to appreciate the fact that it would be very difficult for a women of Mrs. Flower's common sense and sagacity to be even a sentimental Democrat in view of the way that party is behaving.

Instead of hesitating about the nomination of one woman the Mayor ought to nominate *two*, so that there shall be one for the North Side, which includes Lake View and Jefferson; one for the West Side, which extends from Jefferson and Cicero to the Illinois canal; and one for the South Division, which stretches clear to the Calumet region and adjoins Indiana. Three would still be too few if the real interests of the schools were considered. There ought to be at least seven capable matrons on the School Board—which would only be one-third of the board.

But the Mayor can now appoint *two* women and still have five places for men. Surely that is enough, when there would be thirteen holdover men on it besides. As we have said, if there were seven women on the board it would be none too many, for the reason that the women are more interested in the schools than men, that they know more about education and about children, and that the mothers of this city, who are mainly held responsible for the future education of their children, have the right to a fair representation on the Board of Education, which controls the mode and kind of that education and selects the teachers. There are plenty of women in this city who are as capable and competent to serve on the board as the smartest man among its members. There should be more women on the board and among the assistant superintendents. Mrs. Young, who knows more about the duties of a superintendent than any one of her male associates, and who knows more about practical education than any male member of the board, has shown what a smart, active, brainy woman can do in that position.

The Mayor will take a low and narrow view of his responsibilities if he attempts to make partisan capital out of the school board by elbowing off women. If he realizes the best methods of promoting the cause of education he will make his appointments, not from political expediency, but solely in the interests of the schools and so constitute the board that it will have at least three women in its membership. If he has the interests of the schools at heart also, he will see that it will be an unjust and foolish act to dispense with Mrs. Flower's services in favor of any man. She is not a voter. She is not a politician. She does not stand in the way of his reëlection. If there were more women on the board the city and the city schools would be better off. If there were half a dozen women on the board that ordinance for the suppression of cigarets which are working such havoc among school-boys would be enforced or they would know the reason why it was not. If Mayor Hopkins is to engage in a crusade against women on the school board he will take a step that will make him unpopular among all classes of citizens. He will dig a pit in which he will be the first victim.

CHICAGO AND NEW YORK RAIL RATES TO THE SOUTH.

The Chicago Freight Bureau has been highly useful during the several years of its existence, but never more so than in the recent past. Its latest achievement is such a masterly presentation of the facts as to enable the Inter-State Commerce Commission to recognize the justice of a claim that long has been disallowed to the detriment of the commercial interests of this city. It showed that gross discrimination has been practiced against Chicago in the making of rail rates to Southern points. Out of the numerous illustrations named may be cited the fact that while Rome in Georgia is 673 miles from this city and 876 miles from New York the rates by rail have been 18 to 30 per cent higher for the shorter distance than for the longer one. It was stated that by discriminatory rates, of which this is a sample, the East has monopolized a vast amount of trade that otherwise would have come to this city, the differences being absolutely prohibitory in many instances, as they amounted to more than the total profit possible for the goods handled.

Last Saturday the commission ordered the making of equitable rates to Southern points amounting to a wholesale reduction in rates from this city, which will give every local merchant an even chance to compete with his Eastern rivals for the trade of the South. And the commission ordered an entire rearrangement of tariffs to conform in through and intermediate rates with the reductions stated in a table which was printed in THE TRIBUNE of last Thursday. Taking fourth class as the standard of comparison the reductions for eight principal points named average 25 per cent, placing them below the New York schedule rates instead of above them, as has been the rule hitherto. The rates named are maximum ones, which may not be exceeded.

In the language of the Commissioner of the Freight Bureau "the order is an especially gratifying matter, as it finally overthrows the hierarchy which has so long kept Chicago from dealing with the great new South." It is stated that the Southern Railway and Steamship Association completely ignored Chicago in arranging its rates and for twenty years discriminated so much in favor of the East that Chicago merchants practically have had no dealings with the vast territory south of the Ohio. All this is to be changed by the new order of things, though the full benefit may not immediately appear owing to the time required to rearrange the tariffs of the different lines in conformity with the general order. The Commissioner says "it may be news to many, but there are more cotton and woolen factories in Chicago territory than in Massachusetts, more footwear is made in and near Chicago than in all New England, no city in the country manufactures more musical instruments," and the list could be increased almost indefinitely by noting our leading position in dry goods, groceries, and other lines of mercantile activity. And this while we have had scarcely any trade with the South. How much the trade of this city will be increased under the new order of things it may be difficult to estimate, but there need be no doubt it will expand materially, almost so much as to constitute a new era in the mercantile relations with the South.

WATTERSON HAS A TIRED FEELING.

Mr. Henry Watterson, the versatile and brilliant editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, has at last succumbed to political malaria, and like most victims of that disease owns up to having that tired feeling which is one of its surest and deadliest symptoms. What has particularly tired H. W. is the elections that occur every now and then and the exasperating giggling and hilarity of Republicans after each one of them. Mr. Watterson thus expresses his feelings with double-leaded emphasis:

ENOUGH!

> They do say they have been having a few more elections scattered round through the country, and the grins on the faces of the Republicans grow wider and wider and their lips smack more loudly in anticipation of the return of the years of the fatted kine.
>
> This is a dreadfully disagreeable sort of a year, anyway. Weather and weather, and elections and elections, until it has simply become exasperating. It may be the making of blackberries, but it is rough on Democrats.
>
> Let up on elections.
> Boycott elections.
> Abolish elections.
> Blot elections out of the Constitution and swipe the word out of the dictionary.
>
> Some people never know when to stop. Nothing is more disgusting than carrying things too far—carrying elections especially.
>
> There are thousands and thousands of folks in this country who are just plumb tired out at the mere thought of an election.
>
> Say, what's the good of elections, anyhow? They ain't so all-fired funny as some ijiots seem to think.
>
> There are oodlins of things that are just as comfortable and a heap more amusing. There's a hand-organ, for instance, or a school commencement, or a report of a ball game by the Louisville club, or Senator Stewart's silver speech, or even just a plain, unpretentious funeral, with a free hack ride to the graveyard.
>
> Any one of these can beat an election out of sight for real satisfaction, comfort, entertainment, and pleasure.
>
> Give us a hand-organ, give us a ball game, give us a funeral, give us liberty or death, give us anything, provided you give us a rest on elections.

This is a mournful plaint, but if H. W. has the tired feeling now, when it is only an occasional skirmish, in what condition will he be next fall when an attack will be made all along the line? He should get himself in readiness for the comatose condition in which he will find himself after the pitched battle in November, and he cannot brace up with better results than by getting one of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE's automatic self-kickers, setting it up in the cellar of the *Courier-Journal*, and taking a few turns of fundamental applications every morning. THE TRIBUNE can recommend it as a tonic and thousands of his fellow Democrats can furnish him with certificates testifying to the sweet solace the kicker has afforded them. It is a comforter, Henry. Try it. It will relieve you of that tired feeling.

WHAT is the sense in naming the Chicago subpostal stations after the letters of the alphabet? The new names are arbitrary, meaningless, and confusing. In order to understand what substation is meant when one is named reference has to be made to a directory. Some years ago the police districts were numbered, and ever since there has been confusion. The new nomenclature may be satisfactory enough to the officials and may save them some trouble. But the stations are maintained for the public convenience. The ordinary citizen knows the location of the Pullman substation when it is named in that way. He will never be able to locate substation V at Lawndale without referring to a directory any more than he can tell now where the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police Station is situated. Mr. Hesing's fantastic and faddist notions are likely to lead to confusion and his order of nomenclature ought to be recalled.

Sam Raymond.

Whenever a political campaign has been in progress during the last ten years in Cook County Mr. Samuel B. Raymond has been always in demand for campaign services. He has never failed to respond to the demand. He certainly has not spared himself. He has worked early and late for the party candidates, ungrudgingly and cheerfully. He has, through his personal exertions, raised 75 per cent of the campaign funds spent for the Republicans in this county. And now that he is a candidate for office himself some of the men for whom he labored most zealously, for whose election he spent his own money and in whose interest he collected money from his friends, are decrying him, belittling his candidacy, and slandering him. This is the basest kind of ingratitude—an ingratitude that will recoil on those who are guilty of it. And the organ of those ingrates for selfish purposes is doing its little best to defeat him for the nomination for County Treasurer in the interest of its part owner and creditor because he will not promise to give it certain political printing. THE TRIBUNE is greatly mistaken in the Republicans of Cook County if they will permit Mr. Raymond to be beaten by the ingrates and self-seekers who are a dead weight on the party and who are already sowing the seeds of dissension for their own political purposes.

A Creditable Confession.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): We find in our esteemed contemporary, the Washington *News*, this anecdote:

> Representative Oates, who will soon be Governor of Alabama, lately had a notable interview with the President. A short time after the Representative had reached the President's office and had engaged in conversation with him, Mr. Cleveland asked Col. Oates what he thought of the best way to bring the country out of its financial difficulties. They had been speaking of silver and of the ideas of the "plenty-of-money" people. Col. Oates replied that the subject was a most intricate one, and while in a general way outlining his views, he confessed to the President that he did not know what should be done. Mr. Cleveland watched him closely as he talked, and when this confession came out the President brought his fist down on the table with a bang that shook it from one end to the other and said: "Well, I'll be d—d if I know what to do!"

It is unfortunate that Mr. Cleveland's economic agnosticism wasn't developed earlier. When he sat down to write his announcement of a just, wise, and easily borne tax on thrift, what a gain to the Democracy it would have been if he had said to himself: "Well, I'll be damned if I know what to do." But it doesn't appear that his agnosticism extends to the tariff and the income tax yet. In regard to them the Democratic party is in Mr. Cleveland's frame of mind as to silver. But the concomitant anathemization, as Mr. Cleveland would say, comes from the whole country.

"WE will elect a county ticket in Cook by a majority of 15,000," said the hopeful, enthusiastic T. N. Jamieson, Secretary of the Republican State committee, at Springfield Thursday. That depends on the kind of ticket that will be put up. The Republicans cannot elect a ticket of spavined and blemished and worn out political hacks by 15,000 or any other majority. Even a good ticket, in which all sections of the party are represented by their very best men, can only be elected by a harmonious and united party. But we cannot have a harmonious and united party if Mr. Jamieson's friends continue to abuse, traduce, and belittle as good Republicans as they are, to say the least. Will Mr. Jamieson make a mental note of the fact?

LITIGATION is declining in Great Britain at a rate which is not calculated to give comfort to the lawyers. At a recent meeting of the London Statistical Society Mr. John MacDonnell, a disciple of Mr. Giffen, read a paper showing that except in the Court of Chancery there is a remarkable falling off in law cases. Between 1827 and 1892 there has been an absolute diminution of 27 per cent in writs issued from the Common Law Superior Courts. Taking into account the increase in population the percentage of decrease in litigation is, of course, much greater. In 1831 one writ was issued for every 144 inhabitants in England and Wales; in 1861 one writ for every 205 inhabitants; in 1881 one writ for every 294 inhabitants, and in 1891 one writ for every 408. The County Courts also showed a decrease if population is considered. It is to be feared that the statistics of litigation in America would not show an equally healthy condition of affairs.

THE proceedings of the Kansas Republican convention were enlivened with music. Two clubs sang a song, the last verse of which closed with the following chorus:

> This Fifty-third Congress,
> This Democratic Congress,
> This sugar-cured Congress,
> We wish was in—well, no matter.

THE following is the "slate" which a faction of the Republicans of Cook County has determined on for county officers:

Treasurer—D. H. Kochersperger, *I. O.* stockholder.
Sheriff—James Pease, the Assessor of Lake View.
County Clerk—Ex-Senator Knopf, at present a Deputy County Clerk.
Probate Clerk—Joseph Bidwill, Alderman of the Ninth Ward.
Criminal Court Clerk—Henry Spears Jr., a Deputy Sheriff.
County Judge—O. R. Carter, attorney of the Drainage Board.

Would it not be a good idea for the leaders of this faction to name one other man than Mr. Kochersperger who does not now hold a "political job" for some one of the offices? Is the Republican party so lacking in suitable material for a ticket that it has to force two "jobs" in one year on James Pease and to run Henry Spears for an office at every county and town election?

THE Municipal Order League proposes to ask Mayor Hopkins to urge the passage of an ordinance making women eligible for the position of ward inspector. This is not necessary. Women are eligible for the position now. They would make much better inspectors than the average man now employed. In the first place they would not be likely to engage in machine or saloon politics, and to waste most of their time on that sort of occupation; in the second place they would not be likely to loaf around the bar-room of the Aldermanic or other political saloonkeeper; and in the third place they would not "stand" in for a little boodle with the scavenger contractors and shut their eyes to his derelictions and nonperformance of his contract with the city. The experiment of appointing women inspectors ought to be tried. Necessarily they must be an improvement on the men inspectors.

IN order to clean up the city thoroughly all the garbage and most of the contractors will have to go.

BY putting on an extra spurt Capt. Anson's collection of stiffs should have no trouble now in gaining twelfth place in the percentage column.

AN Englewood minister married four couples last Wednesday evening between the hours of 6 and 8:30 and then went to prayer-meeting, a little late, but in good working order.

COMMODORE KELLY may remember that Martin Chuzzlewit also found Cairo a most uninviting and unhealthy landing place.

THOSE excursionists who were not killed by a cloud-burst in British Columbia figured in a thrilling sensation and got their names in all the papers, anyhow.

OBVIOUSLY, the Senatorial dark horse of the Illinois Democracy is Gen. Black.

A RESTAURANT might be attached to the Field Columbian Museum in such a way as not to impair the usefulness of the institution, but it is earnestly hoped the French claim against the Columbian Exposition will be paid first.

LATE news from Hawaii confirms the previous impression that President Dole is a man from whom other Presidents whose names might be mentioned could learn lessons in statesmanship.

IT is cheering to learn "there will be no trouble" at McKeesport, Pa., "unless an attempt is made to start the tube works" by the riotous and disorderly wretches who happen to own the works.

STREETS should be sprinkled and not flooded. Water standing in puddles will rapidly destroy the wood pavements, and is a direct menace to health.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

If Milwaukee is any worse afflicted with the street flooding nuisance than Chicago is Milwaukee has our keen sympathy.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Thirst for Knowledge.

Farmer Tibbets—"Hang that cow! I always have to club her 'fore I can make her stand still."

Little Nephew (from the city)—"Is that the one that gives the whipped cream?"

Truthful if Not Poetic.

As goes the country's politics
In '94 so
'Twill surely go in '96,
Only more so.

Terrible Tragedy Averted.

The boys in the barn were performing an impromptu but highly realistic and blood-curdling drama of border life in the Far West, which they called "The Arizona Regulators." The Regulators had captured a horsethief and were preparing to hang him.

"Dick Deadshot," said the leader of the avengers, solemnly, "you've got jist five minutes to live! Say yer prayers!"

The boy who stood on the barrel, with the rope round his neck, temporarily forgot his part.

"I—I don't know how, Shorty," he said, with some irritation. "Gimmy somethin' easier."

"You don't know how?" exclaimed the leader in a terrible voice.

"No, I don't."

"Can't say yer 'Now I lay me?'"

"No, I can't, honest."

"Fellers," said the leader of the Regulators, in a tone of deep disgust, "cut de kid down. We'll stop de play right here. It wouldn't be right to hang a poor, igner'nt, dog-oned heathen."

PERSONALS.

Prince Bismarck attributes the weakness of his left leg to the maltreatment of a Russian doctor. Did he pull it?

Senator McPherson transferred his sugar stock to his son when the sugar schedule came up in the Finance committee. This didn't put it far below par.

M. Stoeloff is the new Premier of Bulgaria. If he lived in this country with that name he would be in danger of election to the United States Senate.

B. F. Hughes of Osborn, Mo., has sixty-five hens sitting on fifteen eggs each. The United States Senators down in Washington average better than that with their tariff amendments.

Gen. Wade Hampton is old and gray, his eyesight is fast failing, and when he walks he hobbles about on one leg. But in the saddle his whole aspect changes. He is then an ideal cavalryman.

Vice-Admiral William Preedy died last week at Budleigh, England. He commanded the Agamemnon during the laying of the Atlantic cable in 1858. He entered the service in 1828 and got his last rank in 1880.

The Hon. Lawrence T. Neal of Ohio and "busted" boom fame is walking around in Mr. McKinley's State with an anti-Cleveland razor in his boot-leg which he proposes to flourish in the Ohio Democratic State convention one of these days.

Mrs. Cleveland never wears a glove on her right hand at White House receptions, as her experience during her first occupancy of the Executive Mansion taught her that by so doing she avoided the intense pain that invariably follows a great amount of hand-shaking when the glove is kept on.

Senator Brice says there is but one qualification for a presiding officer in the Senate, and that is: When some person is making a speech, and several other persons are on their feet trying to get the floor, and they have been trying for several minutes, and Senator Harris rises, no matter on what pretext, give him the floor at once and declare the others all out of order. That is all there is to presiding in the Senate nowadays.

CURRENT NOTES.

The wheelwright ought to make a good spokesman.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Some weak-minded people spend their days making loud funerals over their dead hopes.—*Galveston News.*

We do not like to be lied about. But most of us probably lie more about ourselves than anybody else ever does.—*Boston Transcript.*

Lover—"I assure you, Herr Meyer, I cannot live without your daughter." Herr Meyer—"O, you overestimate my—income."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Clara—"Why on earth did she marry him? Was it because he was her last chance?" May—"No. I fancy it was because he was her first."—*Harper's Bazar.*

He—"Well, for my part I like a picture that tells a story." She—"Mrs. Witherby's portrait ought to suit you, then. It makes her positively handsome."—*Harlem Life.*

Little Dot—"O, I'd give anything if I was old enough to have a husband." Mamma—"Mercy! child. Why?" Little Dot—"I'm so tired of being petted."—*Good News.*

Dinks—"They tell me Dabble's been done in oil. Was it by an artist?" Danks—"An artist? Rather. Slickest man on the Petroleum Exchange. Caught poor Dabble for a clean ten thousand."—*Buffalo Courier.*

"Of course, you believe in the millennium," said the irritable man's friend. "To be sure." "What is your idea of it?" "It'll be a time when every lawn-mower will have a music-box attachment."—*Washington Star.*

THE INCOME TAX.

New York *Times* (Dem.): We have protested, in season and out of season, that the income tax was an abominable and needless impost.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The great stone in the way of Democratic tariff reform has been the Populistic income tax placed there in treachery to the name and fame of the Democratic party.

Petersburg (Va.) *Index-Appeal* (Dem): When a tariff bill with an income tax attached to or enveloping it is passed by a Democratic House and Senate, and signed by a Democratic President, winter will have come for the party, no matter if the heat of July is felt at Washington.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The party which had placed it in its platform in 1892 would have met ignominious defeat. It is indefensible in every sense. In theory it is out of place in a republic, attempting to divide the people into classes and to tax one for the benefit of another. There is no broader denial of the principle of equality implied in Democracy.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The income tax is as distinctly un-Democratic as it is un-American, demanding the condemnation and opposition of every loyal member of the Democratic party as imperatively as if it were the very force bill of Benjamin Harrison, which swept the Republicans almost out of politics and restored the Democracy to the power it lost when the country sank into the blood and terror of civil war.

Washington *Post* (Ind.): Neither on high grounds of principle nor from the sordid standpoint of expediency can the income tax clause of the Wilson bill be seriously defended. It is not only an abandonment of every honorable precept and tradition of Democracy, but it is a foolish and shortsighted sacrifice of prestige. Kill the income tax! The list of those who vote against it will make the roll of honor for this memorable year.

Lincoln *Journal:* As for the Southern and common Democrats and the Pops, who are passing this bill, they will simply smile and repeat: "No rogue e'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law." In the latter day political vernacular none but rogues will be found with incomes that can be taxed under this bill. New York is caught in its own downfall. It would have a "change"—nay, it insisted on it with a loud and strident voice. It has it.

New Haven *Register* (Dem.): If the income tax, as now offered at Washington, is not an outrageous form of class legislation then facts are not facts. If the people at large do not recognise this then intelligence is at a very low ebb in this country of the common schools. If, admitting its inequality, the people still want it, saying that two wrongs make a right or that they care nothing about the right and wrong of the matter, then the moral character of the republic needs a strong tonic. It is not too late for the mistaken leaders of the Democracy to turn around and throw this abomination overboard.

POLITICAL.

The Columbia, S. C., *State* (Dem.) says that Gov. Tillman's declaration that he would head a lynching mob in pursuit of a man charged with criminal assault "may be popular at Denmark and Lexington, S. C., but it blasts our reputation when repeated before law-abiding people."

"The man who will buy his way into Congress will sell his vote to reimburse himself," says the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.), "and he will try to collect a heavy premium on the money he has advanced. The payment of money or other rewards which are equivalent to money has made the boss in politics possible, and the most unnecessary evil in American politics is the political boss."

Speaking of the $40 per capita plank in the Pennsylvania Republican platform, the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* (Rep.) says: "It it probable that we find in this one of the evil consequences of having two Senators who, influenced by personal interests or by some secret bargain with the silver Representatives, voted for free coinage. But we tell the Pennsylvania Republicans, as well as those of every other State, that they cannot, even with 200,000 majority, afford to do any fooling with the financial issue. That has to be settled, and to be settled right."

Confessions of a Democratic Organ.

Chicago *Herald* (Dem.): The condition of affairs in Illinois at the present time is such as to inspire a sense of profound regret and humiliation in the mind of every intelligent and decent man. It is a spectacle for wonder, anxiety, and sympathy in other States. Illinois has been brought to shame by the riotous lawlessness and practical anarchy which exist in many parts of its territory, for the repression of which no adequate attempt has been made by Gov. Altgeld, who is bound by his oath of office to "see that the laws are faithfully executed." The entire course of conduct pursued by Gov. Altgeld in relation to the outbreaks of lawlessness in different parts of the State indicate either sympathy with the riotous strikers and their objects or the evil purposes of a pernicious demagogue sacrificing the interests of the public peace and safety for a degrading popularity, or phenomenal incapacity to understand and perform his official duty. His correspondence with the Sheriffs who ask for assistance in suppressing disorders shows weakness, unfitness, perversity, and ignorance or contempt of the requirements which law and duty impose. The experience of this lamentable crisis amply vindicates the *Herald*, two years ago, when it solemnly and repeatedly declared that Altgeld's nomination for Governor by the Democrats would be an act of egregious unwisdom—an error of the greatest magnitude, and disastrous both to the party and to the State. Had these warnings and protests been effective to prevent the great error which was committed the State would have been spared a mortifying and scandalous chapter in its history. There is no excuse or extenuation for Gov. Altgeld's persistent neglect or violation of duty except one that, if founded in fact, would be as great a misfortune to himself personally as to the State. The Democrats of Illinois suffer to a greater extent than the people of other parties. They suffer politically, for they are made to share in the vast discredit of their misrepresentative in the office of Governor. His conduct is an impeachment of Democratic intelligence and circumspection in electing him to the office which he holds. His betrayal of his party and its interests, the injury which he has caused to its popularity and prospects for the future, are a part of the bad record which he is making up and registering against himself.

The Sugar Trust Steal.

The New York *Times* is the worst thick and thin organ of the Democracy in New York City. It is almost a slavish supporter of the White House policy, but it has the courage to use this plain language respecting the iniquity of the sugar trust steal:

> A very objectionable feature of the Senate scheme is the postponement of the proposed changes until Jan. 1, 1895. Raw sugar is not to be subject to the new duty of 40 per cent until that date. This delay must have been suggested or demanded by the trust, and it would be worth many millions to that organization. Substantially all of the other provisions of the tariff bill are to go into effect July 1, 1894, but the trust is to have six months more in which to fill its warehouses with raw sugar imported free of duty. It has repeatedly been pointed out that this would enable the trust to buy and store away raw sugar enough to supply the domestic demand throughout the first year of the revenue duty. After the date of the imposition of that duty the trust would be able to sell the sugar refined from this free raw material at the new increased price, or, in other words, at the price of sugar refined from raw material upon which a duty of 40 per cent has been paid. This would practically be a diversion of the sugar revenue for one year, or of the greater part of it, from the public Treasury to the coffers of the sugar trust. If the trust should have such an opportunity and should be able to improve it with respect to a full year's supply of raw material, this transfer would be worth not less than $30,000,000 to the combination, and the government would be deprived of an equal sum in revenue which honest legislation might have secured to it.

For Revenue Only; Sugar Trust's Revenue Only.

New York *Sun* (Dem.): The change in the sugar schedule which postpones the date of its operation from July 1, 1894, to Jan. 1, 1895, transfers from the Treasury of the United States to the treasury of the sugar trust a sum of money estimated at thirty millions of dollars [nearer fifty]. Thirty millions [fifty] are the figures used by competent authorities in estimating the loss of revenue to the government and the gain to the sugar trust, by this single alteration in the tariff bill as reported by the Senate Finance committee. The deliberate, defiant, unparalleled sacrifice of $30,000,000 of public revenue for the exclusive benefit of a private interest will always stand as the most conspicuous detail of the gigantic scandal which is now making history for the Cleveland administration.

Was the Voice of the People.

Rockford *Register:* The judiciary election was no accident but the voice of the people, on a full vote, after deliberating over fifteen months of Cleveland and seventeen months of Altgeld. It foreshadows the elections of next November, when the people will reassert their devotion to Republican principles.

ILLNESS IN

STRANGE EPIDEMI
NATION'S REPRE

Name.	Cause.
Bingham (Pa.)	Business
Kem (Neb.)	Sickness
Hopkins (Pa.)	Business
Hopkins (Pa.)	Sickness
Grosvenor	Business
Grosvenor	Sickness
McKeighan	Business
Davey	Business
Morse	Sickness
Morse	Sickness
Mahon	Business
Brosius	Business
Johnson (Ind.)	Business
Johnson (Ind.)	Sickness
Schermerhorn	Business
Kribbs	Business
Brickner	Sickness
Causey	Business
Talbot (Md.)	Business
Talbot (Md.)	Sickness
Talbot (Md.)	Sickness
Black (Ill.)	Business
Hicks	Business
Oates	Business
Cobb (Ala.)	Business
Cobb (Ala.)	Sickness
Cobb (Ala.)	Sickness
Sickles	Business
Sickles	Business
Sickles	Business
Sickles	Sickness
Fyan	Business
Fyan	Sickness
Fyan	Sickness
Lacey	Business
Lacey	Business
Richardson (Tenn.)	Business
Richardson (Tenn.)	Sickness
Richardson (Tenn.)	Sickness
Straus	Business
Straus	Business
Straus	Sickness
Woomer (Pa.)	Business
Murray (S. C.)	Sickness
Murray (S. C.)	Sickness
McCaul	Sickness
Cooper (Wis.)	Sickness
Cooper (Wis.)	Sickness
Stevens (Mass.)	Sickness
Stevens (Mass.)	Sickness
Cooper (Fla.)	Sickness
Cannon (Ill.)	Business
Cornish	Sickness
Cornish	Sickness
Cornish	Sickness
Cornish	Sickness
Goldzier	Business
English (N. J.)	Sickness
Everett	Business
Everett	Sickness
Draper	Sickness
Draper	Sickness
Russell (Conn.)	Sickness
Wheeler (Ill.)	Business
Alderson	Sickness
Alderson	Sickness
Snodgrass	Business
Ikirt	Sickness
Haines	Business
Haines	Sickness
Money	Business
Tawney	Sickness

ILLNESS IN CONGRESS.

STRANGE EPIDEMIC ATTACKS THE NATION'S REPRESENTATIVES.

Members by the Hundred Made Sick by the Enforcement of the Docking Rule—Those Who Obtained Leaves of Absence and the Excuses Given Therefor—Sperry Throws a Bomb in the House in the Shape of a Resolution to Publish Deductions of Salaries and the Dodgers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—[New York World.]—Congressman Sperry of Connecticut today introduced in the House a resolution which is designed to expose how the law requiring members to be docked for absenteeism has been evaded during the last two months or since the Democratic caucus instructed the Sergeant-at-Arms to enforce the statute.

Under the practice that was revived each member was required to certify as to the number of days he had been absent, for which deductions from his salary should be made, as required by the law. The only excuse which will exempt a member from such deduction are sickness of himself or of some member of his family.

Sergeant-at-Arms Snow refused to disclose the returns made by members for the salary account of April, although it was a matter of common jest that Representatives had by ingenious explanations overcome the statutory obligations. The only information as to which members had been docked was contained in a semi-official statement that Col. Breckinridge of Kentucky had headed the list of members in the number of days' salary he had lost.

If this semi-official statement was based on the certificates signed by members it is plain from the official records of the House that the law was not enforced in a dozen or more cases in which members were absent on account of business for periods ranging from one day to one week. Under the law business is not accepted as a reason for exemption from docking. Mr. Sperry's resolution is designed to bring out the facts, and a sensation is expected if it should be adopted.

The Resolution.

The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be and he is hereby directed to furnish the House the following information—to wit:

First—The name of every member of the House to whom salary has been credited in full for the month of April of the present year.

Second—The name of every member from whom any part of his salary has been deducted for the month of April of the present year, together with the amount deducted in each case.

Third—The name of every member to whom no salary has been accredited for the month of April as aforesaid.

Fourth—A copy of each certificate signed by any member of the House certifying to his right to receive salary for the month of April as aforesaid.

The Sergeant-at-Arms is hereby further directed to report to the House whether or not he is advised by his accounts taken in connection with the leaves of absence granted by the House as appears in the *Record* to ascertain the amount of salary drawn by any member of the present House in violation of Sec. 40, Revised Statutes of the United States, during the present Congress, and also during any previous Congress of which any member of the present Congress may have been a member.

Mr. Sperry has already encountered much opposition to his resolution and it is not improbable that a strong effort will be made to smother it in the committee, as a large number of members, it would appear from the *Record*, are personally interested in seeing the facts suppressed.

The list of absentees for the month of April has been carefully prepared from the judicial record of the House, in which all excuses are noted, and it discloses a remarkable and almost startling epidemic of illness among members after the date of the Democratic caucus when the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to enforce the law. This caucus met March 9, and from the 4th of the month, the day on which the salary account for April begins, up to that time forty-one excuses were granted by the House. Of these thirteen were on account of sickness and twenty-eight on the score of important business.

Increase of Sickness.

From the 8th of April to the 4th of May following the proportion of excuses on account of "sickness" increased to a marked degree. During that period 180 excuses on account of sickness were granted by the House, and only twenty-three on the score of business. This discrepancy can hardly be explained on the ground of an epidemic of illness, and from the character of the excuses that were granted it is obvious that the law was flagrantly abused. In many instances members requested and were granted "indefinite" leaves of absence on account of "sickness," and the record discloses the fact that they returned to the House in two or three days.

In several cases the exact number of days for which a member requested to be excused for "sickness" is stated in the *Record*. Many members made no excuse to the House whatever, and were absent for the greater part of the month. Whether these men drew full salary is not known, for the reason that the Sergeant-at-Arms has made no statement as to the certificates that were filed. For an instance, the name of Congressman Magner of Brooklyn, who has not been present in the House since the beginning of the session more than two or three days at a time, does not appear in the *Record* as having asked any leave, either for sickness or business. It would be interesting to know just what salary Mr. Magner drew for the month of April, and he is not the only exception that has been discovered.

The following table of absentees during the month of April, which is prepared from the *Congressional Record*, makes it obvious that the law was evaded intentionally. It shows how "business" excuses declined after April 9, when the announcement was made that the law would be enforced. A comparison of this table and the record of the certificates in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, if it is produced, will reveal many startling discrepancies. Following is the table:

Name.	Cause.	Date.	Term of absence.
Harris	Sickness	April 10	Ten days.
Harris	Business	April 29	Ten days.
Hall (Mo.)	Business	April 11	Ten days.
Marshall	Sickness	April 11	Ten days.
Marshall	Sickness	April 9	Indefinitely.
Simpson	Sickness	April 11	Indefinitely.
Turpin	Sickness	April 11	One day.
Turpin	Sickness	April 25	One day.
Ritchie	Sickness	April 11	One day.
Bell	Sickness	April 12	One day.
Camminetti	Sickness	April 12	One day.
Camminetti	Sickness	April 13	Indefinitely.
Tyler	Sickness	April 19	One day.
Griffin	Sickness	April 12	One day.
Griffin	Sickness	April 13	Two days.
Griffin	Sickness	May 3	Indefinitely.
Coombs	Sickness	April 14	Tues. till M.
Coombs	Sickness	April 17	Three days.
Coombs	Sickness	April 27	Evening.
Coombs	Sickness	May 4	Evening.
Cooper (Wis.)	Sickness	April 13	Indefinitely.
Funk	Sickness	April 13	Indefinitely.
Hooker (N. Y.)	Sickness	April 13	One day.
Hooker (N. Y.)	Sickness	April 16	Indefinitely.
Enloe	Sickness	April 12	One day.
Enloe	Sickness	May 2	One day.
Wolverton	Sickness	April 13	One day.
Geissenhainer	Sickness	April 13	One week.
Geissenhainer	Sickness	April 19	Indefinitely.
Geissenhainer	Sickness	April 27	Two days.
Gardner	Sickness	April 13	Five days.
Durborow	Sickness	April 12	Indefinitely.
Shell	Sickness	April 12	One week.
Hall (Minn.)	Business	April 13	Two days.
Hall (Minn.)	Sickness	April 17	Indefinitely.
Culberson	Sickness	April 16	Ten days.
Culberson	Sickness	April 20	Evening.
Hopkins (Ill.)	Sickness	April 13	One week.
Barthoidt (Mo.)	Sickness	April 13	One day.
Barthoidt (Mo.)	Sickness	April 18	One day.
Barthoidt (Mo.)	Sickness	April 19	Indefinitely.
Barthoidt (Mo.)	Sickness	April 26	Evening.
Brown	Sickness	April 16	Indefinitely.
Allen	Sickness	April 16	Indefinitely.
Hudson	Sickness	April 16	One day.
Page	Sickness	April 16	One day.
Chickering	Sickness	April 16	One week.
Hend'son (N.C.)	Vance funeral	April 16	Indefinitely.
Lefever	Sickness	April 27	Indefinitely.
Washington	Sickness	April 27	Evening.
Clancy	Sickness	April 27	Two days.
Clancy	Sickness	May 4	Two days.
Reilly	Sickness	April 27	Two days.
Cooper (Ind.)	Sickness	April 27	Evening.
Lisle	Sickness	April 27	Evening.
Cobb (Mo.)	Sickness	April 27	Evening.
Sunn	Sickness	April 28	Ten days.
Fletcher	Sickness	April 30	Indefinitely.
Cannon (Cal.)	Sickness	April 30	Indefinitely.
Brown	Sickness	April 30	Indefinitely.
Allen	Sickness	April 30	One week.
Wright (Mass.)	Sickness	May 2	Ten days.
Russell (Ga.)	Sickness	May 2	One day.
Richards	Sickness	May 2	One day.
Bartlett	Sickness	May 1	Two weeks.
Alexander	Vance funeral	April 16	Indefinitely.
Brookshire	Vance funeral	April 16	Indefinitely.
Crawford	Vance funeral	April 16	Indefinitely.
Daniels	Vance funeral	April 16	Indefinitely.
Strong	Vance funeral	April 16	Indefinitely.
Blair	Vance funeral	April 16	Indefinitely.
Houk	Vance funeral	April 16	Indefinitely.
Campbell	Sickness	April 17	Indefinitely.
Smith (Ill.)	Business	April 17	Till May 15.
Pendleton	Sickness	April 17	One day.
Pendleton	Sickness	April 19	One day.
Settle	Sickness	April 17	Two weeks.
Hammond	Business	April 17	Ten days.
Sperry	Death of friend	April 18	Ten days.
Aspley	Business	April 18	One day.
Bowers (Cal.)	Business	April 18	Three days.
McEttrick	Sickness	April 18	Indefinitely.
Beltzhoover	Sickness	April 18	Ten days.
Arnold	Business	April 19	One day.
Hudson	Sickness	April 20	One day.
Hudson	Sickness	May 2	Two days.
Hudson	Sickness	April 19	One day.
VanVrhis (N.Y.)	Sickness	April 19	One day.
Compton	Sickness	May 3	Two weeks.
Bower (N. C.)	Sickness	May 4	Indefinitely.
Morse	Sickness	May 4	Indefinitely.
Hulk	Sickness	May 4	One day.
Bailey	Business	May 4	Evening.
Crawford	Business	May 4	One day.
Talbot (Md.)	Sickness	May 4	Indefinitely.
McLaurin	Sickness	May 4	Indefinitely.
Cousins	Sickness	May 4	Evening.
Strait	Sickness	May 4	Evening.
Heard	Sickness	May 4	Evening.
Alderson	Sickness	May 4	Evening.
Caruth (Ky.)	Sickness	April 20	Two days.
Tucker	Sickness	April 20	Ten days.
Clarke (Ala.)	Business	May 3	Fifteen days.
Clarke (Ala.)	Business	April 20	Indefinitely.
Hendrix	Business	April 20	Indefinitely.
Wheeler (Ill.)	Sickness	April 20	Ten days.
Henderson (Ill.)	Sickness	April 20	Ten days.
Henderson (Ill.)	Sickness	April 20	Two days.
Cummings	Sickness	April 27	One day.
Cummings	Sickness	April 20	Indefinitely.
Hicks	Sickness	April 20	Evening ses.
Henderson (Ia.)	Sickness	April 23	Indefinitely.
Henderson (Ia.)	Sickness	April 27	Evening.
Henderson (Ia.)	Sickness	April 20	Evening.
Curtis (Kas.)	Sickness	April 20	Evening.
Stephenson	Sickness	April 20	Evening.
Holman	Sickness	April 27	Evening.
Holman	Business	May 3	One day.
Holman	Sickness	May 4	Evening.
Holman	Sickness	April 20	Evening.
Avery	Sickness	April 20	Evening.
Russell (Ga.)	Sickness	April 20	Evening.
Cabaniss	Sickness	April 20	Evening.
Dalzell	Sickness	April 27	Two days.
Dalzell	Business	April 20	Evening.
Terry	Sickness	April 24	Indefinite.
Terry	Sickness	April 28	Indefinite.
Terry	Sickness	April 20	Evening.
Scranton	Sickness	April 27	Indefinite.
Scranton	Sickness	April 21	Ten days.
Wheeler (Ill.)	Sickness	April 21	Two days.
Mercer	Sickness	May 4	Evening.
Mercer	Sickness	April 27	Evening.
Marvin	Sickness	May 3	Ten days.
Marvin	Sickness	April 23	Few days.
Hartman	Sickness	April 23	Ten days.
Layton	Business	April 23	One day.
Stockdale	Sickness	April 24	One day.
Rusk	Sickness	April 24	One day.
Bankhead	Sickness	May 4	Evening.
Bankhead	Sickness	April 24	Indefinite.
Heiner	Sickness	April 24	Ten days.
Hayes	Sickness	April 24	Ten days.
Price	Business	April 24	Fr. April 19.
White	Sickness	April 24	Indefinite.
Wangor	Sickness	April 25	Indefinite.
Johnson (Ohio)	Sickness	April 25	Indefinite.
Boutelle	Sickness	April 25	Three days.
Burnes	Sickness	April 26	Indefinite.
A. Stone	Business	April 27	Tues. to Mon.
Fielder	Sickness	April 27	Ten days.
Sipe	Sickness	April 27	Four days.
Mutchler	Sickness	May 1	Ten days.
W. Stone	Business	May 1	Two days.
Page	Sickness	May 1	Ten days.
Goodnight	Sickness	May 1	Indefinite.

Up to April 9, under the record of "business excuses" for five days, the deductions for absenteeism should have amounted to about $2,900, and on that average the deductions for the month should have approximated $14,000. Not much more than one-third of this amount was held back by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

INFAMY OF THE SUGAR TRUST STEAL.

Story of Democratic Shame and Boodle—The Brooklyn "Eagle" (Dem.) Denounces the Rascality.

Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), June 6: The sugar trust has had its way in the Senate. None of the Democratic Senators voted against it except Senator Hill, and the desire among the rest of the party was to isolate him. He can afford to be isolated. Before this thing is through some of the men who voted for this trust Tuesday will be lovers of solitude and candidates for forgetfulness. Hill has not been speculating in sugar stock. Has Edward Murphy Jr. been speculating in those stocks? Mr. John R. McPherson has. So has Calvin H. Brice. So has Richard Croker, although he loaded up before he retired from politics, being able easily to retire because he loaded up. Concerning Faulkner, Gorman, Morgan, Arkansas Jones, and the other fellows conclusions will not be erroneous that they voted for their interests when they voted against their principles.

The trust had its way throughout. Whether men like David B. Hill or dislike him, he does not market his vote. He does not speculate in stocks which legislation can put down or up and he does not add to the game of politics, which at times he plays like a desperado, the game of finance, which sundry of his colleagues play like highwaymen or bunko steerers, according to the audacious or sneaking character of their temperament. Tuesday was a day of shame in the Senate of the United States. It was a day when Republicanism, even through the unfragrant Chandler, could taunt Democracy with jobbery and robbery. The sting of the taunt was not in its source, but in its truth.

Even $100,000 was not too high a price to pay for a United States Senator, and we wonder if it was paid? If $500,000, just at one installment, was sent from the trust's headquarters in New York to the branch office which the trust has lately opened in Washington, the sum was not too much for the work required.

The action of the Havemeyers, the Cord Meyers, the Halls, the Searles, the Jim Seymours, and the like is being defended in some papers on the ground that the present tariff bill, after all, does not treat sugar more favorably than the McKinley tariff law does. That is the printed defense. These men and their dupes, agents, or tools can hardly help laughing in one another's faces when they read it.

The heresy and betrayal of adding hundreds of millions to the cost of sugar to the people of the United States will not be condoned by the fact that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been added to the fortunes of United States Senators and the politicians who control them. The blocks of stock which the sugar trust holds for these United States Senators under disguises which the investigation in earnest could easily penetrate may close the account between the Senators and the trust.

The account between the Senators and the Democratic party is not closed. It will remain open. The present scheme of the trust to put sugar down low at first, for appearance's sake, and then to put it up a little higher, for gain's sake, and finally to force it up to 130, for reasons which they well know, may be carried out. That is a matter between them and their cattle. It will be watched with interest.

The shame of it! The shame of it! is what honest Democrats feel. Every step since suspicions were converted to facts has been a step of shame. The limelights were turned on the Ways and Means committee and on Bourke Cockran and on the traces of the conspirators generally in Washington last December there was Democratic disbelief. Exposures then was followed by robust denials. The denials were false. They have been shown to be false.

Some of the correspondents told the truth. They were arrested and commanded to tell who told it to them. They refused, but showed how the truth or falsity of what they said could be determined. The truth of it has been determined substantially in every respect. Yet these men who told the truth have been handed over to prosecution in order to make a bubble of Democratic recklessness and contumacy, the better to create a cover for the conspirators who have induced Democratic Senators and Representatives to put the fattening of their pocketbooks above the honor of their party, the pledges of their President and of their platform, and the prosperity of their country.

The story of shame and crime will probably go through to the end. Happily, however, Congress is not the people. The people will have their innings when Congress completes its innings. Congress will find that the people will not be through with them when they are through with the sugar trust, and the sugar trust will find that the people will not be through with it when it is through with Congress.

This is going to be a good year for honesty, after all. It is going to be a good year to live in and to work in. An immense lot of housecleaning will be done in November. Brooms, brushes, and soap will be made really between now and then, and so will piety of fire.

The Tweed scandals were thought to be unconquerable, but Tweed died in jail. The Credit Mobilier Christian statesmen were thought to be invulnerable, but every one of them was thrown on his back. The scoundrels who marketed West Point and Annapolis cadetships were thought to be secure, but they were driven out of public life. The unjust Judges were believed to be safe, but impeachment, suicide, and exile were written against them. The experiment of the sugar trust on the honor of the government, on the cupidity of the Federal Legislature, on the virtue of the Democratic party, on the honesty of journalism, and against the rights of the people, looks suspicious. But time fights on the side of right, and ever the right comes uppermost and in the long run ever is justice done. The men who are on top today should be thankful if, ere long, they are not asking the rocks and the mountains to fall on them to shield them from the consequences of the indignation of the country.

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Leading Seaside Resort of America. SPECIAL RATES. Bathing, Fishing, Yachting, Driving. HEALTH AND PLEASURE. Address WARREN F. LELAND or WARREN LELAND JR., Newport, R. I.

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Events of the Week

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PERIOD.

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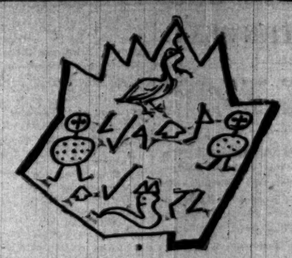

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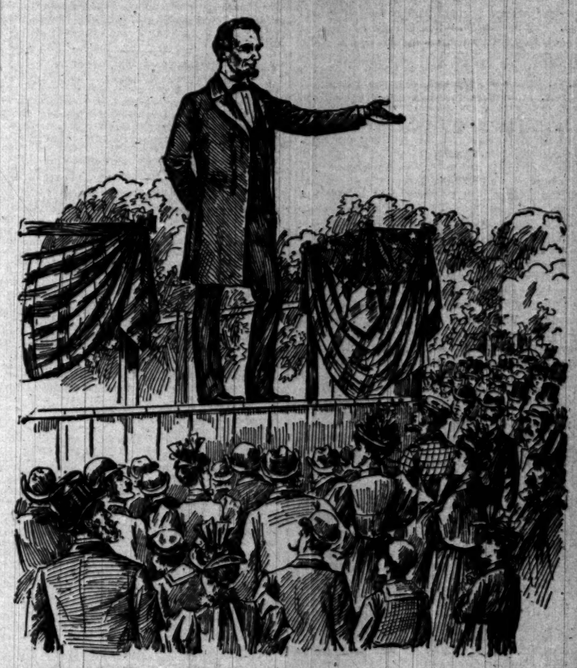

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the martyred President, when about to leave his old home after he attained the highest honors that a great nation could bestow upon him, closed an address with these words: "Neighbors, give your boys a chance." These are days of action and exciting competition, days when moral courage and brain power count, days wherein there can be only a survival of the men who are mentally and physically the fittest.

Fathers, qualify your boys for the battle they must wage in the world's great arena, whether their lot be cast in the professions or in the no less honorable field of artisanship and honest toil. Favored though they justly are in the family circle, the day must come when in the inexorable law of fate their chairs will be empty by your fireside and they will be out struggling alone in the world with only their merit to aid them.

You, mothers, know the pride you have in your sons. You know that deep down in your hearts there is a well of tenderness and of love for even the erring one. You know, as all the world does, that his success is heaven to you and his failure a heartache keener than even his own. What, then, should you do? In the words of Lincoln, "Give your boy a chance."

Give him an education that will fit him to cope with the best. Teach him to love his home, and teach him that in it he will find civilizing and educational influences. If he has been to college don't let his education stop there. If he has not enjoyed the advantages of a good education encourage him now. He may be smart naturally, but if he has nothing but his natural talents to help him there will surely come a time, just as he is mounting highest, when this lack of education will handicap him.

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FIGHT FOR THE SEAT.

GEORGE B. SWIFT AND HIS CLAIM IN THE MAYORALTY.

Contest Case Against Mayor Hopkins Finally Comes to a Hearing Before Judge Scales—Attorney Robinson Represents the Petitioner and A. M. Green Appears for Mr. Hopkins—Spirited Debate Marks the First Day's Hearing—Mr. Robinson Will Conclude Early This Morning.

The election contest between Mayor Hopkins and George B. Swift entered upon a hearing before County Judge Scales yesterday. Arguments were heard upon the demurrer of the petition filed by Mr. Swift. The hearing was in chambers, the only persons present besides Judge Scales being Attorneys M. W. Robinson, representing the petitioner, and A. M. Green, representing Mayor Hopkins.

Attorney Green opened the argument. He took up each count in the petition and commented upon it. Concerning the allegation that ten legal votes in the Twenty-second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward were refused by the judges, the attorney said, it was not good, because the names of the voters were not given. He claimed the presumption in the absence of the names must be that the officers had done their duty. Unless the names were given how could the defendant prepare for trial? In regard to an allegation that in certain election precincts the judges had destroyed the ballots Mr. Green held this count, if sustained, would not be any ground for depriving the present Mayor of his office. Regarding a number of charges against clerks of election of violating the election law, Mr. Green said: "These are allegations, which, if true, would not change the result of the election. No matter how improper these officials acted, if the result is not interfered with, it is no ground for a contest." All these allegations are of a general nature and are upon information and belief and there is not a specific allegation in the petition.

Talks of Ballots.

"The persons who drew up the petition appear to have taken the election law by sections and charged general violation of every section. If any particular ballot was not properly voted some one ought to know it. It may be the petitioners do not know it, but somebody must, and these persons must have known and in the case of the petition whose ballots were improperly voted."

Attorney Robinson commenced his arguments by referring to Mr. Green's manner while speaking in support of the petition. He said Mr. Green had treated the demurrer as an ordinary law demurrer, and had introduced matters which had no bearing in the case. The question of the jurisdiction of the court was the first point replied to by Mr. Robinson. He said because the word "city" was not used in the old election law, under which this proceeding was brought, did not destroy the jurisdiction of the court. Election contests have been held constantly and in Sec. No. 58 of the cities and village act the method of an election contest is provided for which confers the attorney claimed, jurisdiction on the court.

As to the need of Mr. Swift being a party to the contest Mr. Robinson said the statute expressly states thirty days after an election had taken place if a contest be desired a statement must be filed and not a bill in chancery. "There is no reason why Mr. Swift should be made a party in this case," said he. "This is a purely statutory action, going specially to the County Court. The statute says any elector can contest an election."

People Are Interested.

"The interest of the candidate who is voted for is of minor importance. It is the body of the people which is interested. The complaint is that of the voters and not of the defeated candidate. There is no tie in this case and the contestants are not bound to be parties. Is anything further necessary to put a candidate in office except the votes of the people? We do not think so. The question between the two candidates is on behalf of the people as to who was elected. It is not an uncommon thing that a candidate should dislike to be a party to a contest."

In regard to the point raised that the statement was not verified in accordance with the statute Attorney Robinson denied this. Replying to the demurrer that the legal fact of the election was not set up in the statement Mr. Robinson said the allegation in the petition that a special municipal election was held in December. Is it necessary to set up the evidenciary fact of Carter H. Harrison's death? If any more definiteness is required we claim that the court has judicial knowledge of the election."

Mr. Robinson held it was not necessary for the petitioners to disclose the names of the parties who were represented in the petition as being able to prove the charges in the petition. These names could be provided in a bill of particulars if necessary when the issues were made up. Mr. Robinson will conclude his arguments this morning.

WHY JEFF DAVIS WAS NOT TRIED.

About Alleged Deserters from the Union Army—Enormous Exaggerations—Comparatively Few Real Deserters—The Truth of the Matter.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The quotation in your paper of the 31st from the oration of the Rev. F. C. Cave at the dedication of the Confederate monument at Richmond is quite in harmony with the sentiments one hears expressed through the South. I listened to an eloquent address by a prominent "Judge" of Savannah, Ga., delivered at the base of the Confederate monument in the principal park of that city on their "decoration day" some six weeks ago, of the same tone and tenor with Mr. Cave's. One items that "President Davis" was made to languish in prison for two years under a charge of "treason," and was then liberated without a trial for want of evidence to convict him; "That the Lincoln war was only successful through the aid of imported soldiers," etc., etc. Inclosed find scrap from a Southern paper which please credit to the proper source and answer. AN OLD READER.

Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier*: One-third of the Federal army deserted during the civil war, according to the figures collated by the New York *Times*, and owing to legislation secured since 1878 in their interest many thousands of the deserters are now entitled to pensions. On March 31, 1865, there were 333,330 Union soldiers away from their commands and 657,747 were present. May 31, 1865, when the whole force aggregated 1,000,516, but 787,807 were present for duty and 202,709 were absent. There were 91,088 desertions prior to April 8, 1865, 129,584 in 1863, 90,840 in 1864, 58,420 in 1865; total, 278,644.

REMARKS.

1. It is true that Jeff Davis was not tried for treason, but it was not for want of evidence to convict him. The trial of all crimes committed against the United States must be in the State and district where committed. Davis' treasonable acts were committed exclusively in rebellious States, but chiefly in Virginia. Richmond was the place he made his rebel capital, and if tried at all there was the place where he must have been tried. But if indicted he would have been entitled to a trial by a "fair and impartial" Virginia jury. Had the jurors been twelve Virginians selected at random as in a civil case the verdict would have been one of acquittal in spite of the evidence, for the Confederate Virginians did not think Davis had been a traitor. If there had not been an acquittal there surely would have been a disagreement. A Virginia jury which would convict him must have been one picked out to convict. It would have been necessary to pack the panel. That would not have been a lawful performance and the Supreme Court would have set the verdict aside if it could be shown that the jury was not fairly and impartially selected.

In the opinion of Chief Justice Chase and other great lawyers of the time it was practically impossible under the Constitution to try him and he was allowed to go on bail and was finally discharged altogether.

2. The North "imported" no soldiers. Men of foreign birth who arrived in the country during the war did enlist, but the rebellion would have been put down without them. More than three-fourths of the Union soldiers were native born, and nine-tenths of the foreigners were naturalized citizens. The obligations of the South to Europe were greater than those of the North. If the North had not enlisted a single man who came here subsequent to 1860, and if the South had received no cannon, muskets, ammunition, clothing, medicines, and other military supplies from Europe—chiefly England—the rebellion would have been put down in less than half the time it was.

As regards the extract from the Charleston *News and Courier* there is this explanation: If on a certain date 666,000 men were "present for duty" and 333,000 absent from their commands it does not follow by any means that the 333,000 were "deserters." Many were in hospitals suffering from Southern fevers and wounds. Others were at home on furlough. Some of the furloughed had overstaid their time—intending to return a little later on. Some actually were intentional deserters. While the desertion figures seem large it must be borne in mind that many of the bounty-jumpers enlisted and deserted; not once, but several times. The man who deserted in 1863 deserted again in 1864 and 1865. Many of those put down as "deserters" were persons who were sent home from hospitals. The records being poorly kept they were put down on the company rolls as "absent without leave" or deserters. Neither actually nor technically did a third of the army desert during the war. Possibly not a tenth. Nor have pensions been given to men who really were deserters—except by perjury on the part of the latter. Many soldiers who were wrongfully entered as deserters got their disabilities removed by proving the facts and then got pensions, which they had honestly earned. They were entitled to them under the law.

If the editor of the *News and Courier* knows of any actual deserter who has a pension he should report his case to Secretary Hoke Smith, who will be only too glad to knock his name off the rolls.

Condition of the Country.

CHICAGO, June 8.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Ever since the Democratic party returned to power the business of the country has been growing worse until at present we see a condition of things never equaled in the United States. Workshops and mills are standing idle. Hundreds of thousands of men are without work and thousands are without food. Bands of hungry men are marching about underfed and half clad having the Nation's Capital as their objective point, but without means to reach their destination. Strikers are everywhere rampant. Mines are being seized by dissatisfied miners; buildings are fired; public works are blown up; trains are seized by mobs of so-called Coxeyites; and "bedlam" reigns over a large part of the country. In no less than eight States troops are ordered to duty as many different points, and at several places battles have been fought. This condition of things has reached such an acute stage that it may soon lead to civil war unless immediately remedied.

Meantime Congress is feeding itself upon trust sugar and the President is enjoying himself by hunting and fishing. The government having found itself utterly incompetent to manage the ship of State, has evidently decided to retire to the cabin and let her drift. It seems to me that the time has come for the people to assert themselves and demand in tones of thunder that something be done to right matters, and that immediately. I suggest that a call be issued for a mass-meeting to be held next week, which meeting shall *demand* of Congress immediate action upon the tariff. This meeting should take measures to secure gatherings in this and other cities, having the same object in view, until all the prairies of the West shall be afire with the great popular demand for action. Unless something of this kind is done we may find that some band of men or number of organizations have touched the match which will light the fires of revolution. While the anarchistic elements still unabsorbed with entire counties peopled by the worst elements of European population gathered from the slums of their great cities, and always ready for riot and rapine against law and order; with the trades unions embracing every known industry and controlled by irresponsible hotheads, mostly foreigners or aliens; with bands of "hoboes" marching from every point of the compass to Washington for some purpose which they do not comprehend, we have the elements of a great army already in the field, and with cause real or fancied for grievance and a leader provided we may find ourselves called to face a great crisis much sooner than we expect. Revolutions have often been born, "under more modest pretexts. What is needed by the people to remedy existing evils is good business—plenty of work. If Congress would adjourn at once, or if it would pass a reasonable tariff bill, public confidence would be restored and business would soon resume its wonted condition. Unless action is taken immediately it will be too late to accomplish the desired results before the advent of winter, and that means no improvement in business before spring. Shall we bestir ourselves now or shall we starve next winter? Let the people of Chicago be heard in this matter, and be heard at once. Who will be the first to move in the matter of an expression of the people? Let THE TRIBUNE become the organ of safety and help ward off the danger. HOVEY.

Prof. Darling Declines Re-election.

JOLIET, Ill., June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The items published in the Chicago papers relating to the Joliet School Board and Prof. D. H. Darling is disposed to convey a wrong impression and injure a worthy man. Instead of being discharged he declined a reelection. He has been Superintendent of the Joliet schools for the unusually long time of fifteen years. The action of the School Board is as follows:

Your committee appointed to consider and report upon the communication of Prof. D. H. Darling in relation to a reelection as Superintendent would recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That in closing the long services at the head of our schools of Prof. D. H. Darling this board deems it but just to enter on record its appreciation of the remarkable skill and good judgment he has displayed in the difficult and important position he has so long filled. The progress of our schools during his superintendency is a record to which any man can justly point with pride and satisfaction.

Resolved, That the letter of Superintendent Darling be accepted as a resignation from and after the end of the present term.

A. S. PHELPS,
JAMES LYONS,
C. H. CARPENTER,
Committee.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted. Yours respectfully, A. O. MARSHALL,
President Joliet School Board.

Should Be "Memorial Day."

CHICAGO, June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—"Memorial day" has become a great holiday and has never been more widely or beautifully observed than May 30. Would it not be well to have it given its proper name? Many notices refer to it as "Decoration day." Even the great Century Dictionary refers to it by this name and says it was "originally called Memorial day." On the contrary, before its general observance it was called "Decoration day," and this was the title given to celebrations in the South. In 1868, when Gen. John A. Logan was Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, he issued the now famous general order designating the day and the method of its celebration. In all the official documents of the G. A. R. it is called "Memorial day," and this organization has properly claim the right to give the official title. There is also greater propriety in this name, as decorating the graves is only one point in its observance. On no day of the year is there so much distinctive and definite instruction given and impression made as "Memorial day" in behalf of patriotic devotion to our country and flag. In many Grand Army meetings protests have been made against turning this day of remembering the honored dead into a day of sport and revelry. It would be well if both the name and the spirit of the day can be maintained. D. C. MILNER.

Yes, Palmer Voted for the Steal.

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GROANS OF MUGWUMP

"HARPER'S WEEKLY" NOW TURNS ON ITS ERSTWHILE IDOL.

Here It Is Declaring That the Leaders of the Democratic Party Hate and Despise President Cleveland for Having Become One of Themselves, a Spoilsman and a Trimming Machine Politician—His Second Administration a Failure—"A Shorn Samson."

There has always been a great deal of curious gossip and inquiry, says an exchange, respecting the influences which prevailed so as to make *Harper's Weekly* and its editor, George William Curtis, supporters of Grover Cleveland and allies of the Democratic party. We may soon get an indication of what these influences were, since it is now understood that the member of the firm of Harpers who "mugwumped the *Weekly*," as the expression is here, has recently retired from the firm. This was Mr. Joe "Brooklyn" Harper, called "Brooklyn" by all of his friends to distinguish him from one or two other Harpers also named Joseph. There is no doubt that it was due to his influence if not imperious command that the *Weekly* and Mr. Curtis forsook the traditions and convictions of many years and there have been indications that of late the periodical is preparing to abandon the path it has followed since it made Mr. Cleveland its idol eight years ago. An editorial in the current number of *Harper's Weekly* headed "A Shorn Samson" is one of these indications. Mr. Cleveland is the Shorn Samson. Following is the article:

No attentive observer of the course of public events can fail to be struck with one great contrast between the political situation now and the political situation eight years ago. To say it in the fewest words, the President of the United States was then a commanding factor in the situation, and now he can scarcely be said to be a factor at all. A Senator from Colorado did, indeed, twit the Democratic Senators the other day with having taken both their silver policy and their tariff policy from Mr. Cleveland rather than from the Democratic platform, but the absurdity of the imputation in respect to the tariff policy was quite evident. It is true that Mr. Cleveland forced the tariff issue upon his party to the disgust of many of its members and the consternation of more. Thereby he made himself a logical candidate in 1888 and again in 1892. Now that he is President again, it is his place as the leader of his party to lead it to the principles which he professes still unabsorbed with entire counties peopled by the worst elements of European population gathered from the slums of their great cities, and always ready for riot and rapine against law and order; with the trades unions embracing every known industry and controlled by irresponsible hotheads, mostly foreigners or aliens; with bands of "hoboes" marching from every point of the compass to Washington for some purpose which they do not comprehend, we have the elements of a great army already in the field, and with cause real or fancied for grievance and a leader provided we may find ourselves called to face a great crisis much sooner than we expect. Revolutions have often been born "under more modest pretexts. What is needed by the people to remedy existing evils is good business—plenty of work. If Congress would adjourn at once, or if it would pass a reasonable tariff bill, public confidence would be restored and business would soon resume its wonted condition. Unless action is taken immediately it will be too late to accomplish the desired results before the advent of winter, and that means no improvement in business before spring. Shall we bestir ourselves now or shall we starve next winter? Let the people of Chicago be heard in this matter, and be heard at once. Who will be the first to move in the matter of an expression of the people? Let THE TRIBUNE become the organ of safety and help ward off the danger. HOVEY.

Prof. Darling Declines Re-election.

JOLIET, Ill., June 6.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The items published in the Chicago papers relating to the Joliet School Board and Prof. D. H. Darling is disposed to convey a wrong impression and injure a worthy man. Instead of being discharged he declined a reelection. He has been Superintendent of the Joliet schools for the unusually long time of fifteen years. The action of the School Board is as follows:

Your committee appointed to consider and report upon the communication of Prof. D. H. Darling in relation to a reelection as Superintendent would recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That in closing the long services at the head of our schools of Prof. D. H. Darling this board deems it but just to enter on record its appreciation of the remarkable skill and good judgment he has displayed in the difficult and important position he has so long filled. The progress of our schools during his superintendency is a record to which any man can justly point with pride and satisfaction.

Resolved, That the letter of Superintendent Darling be accepted as a resignation from and after the end of the present term.

A. S. PHELPS,
JAMES LYONS,
C. H. CARPENTER,
Committee.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted. Yours respectfully, A. O. MARSHALL,
President Joliet School Board.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Cobleniz-st., 289 w of Oakley-av., n f, 24x100, June 6 (J. A. Kuwicz to A. Perschon)..... $ 2,200
Roscoe-st., 48 e of Mars-av., n f, 24x125, June 1 (F. Trandell to J. Fichl)..... 1,000
Homan-av., 150 s of Bloomingdale-av., w f, 25 x177, June 2 (J. Kratochvil to J. Brada)..... 1,800
Monroe-st., 175 w of 45th, s f, 50x125, with other property, April 4 (J. E. Price to E. A. Weiss)..... 3,800
Adams-st., 250 e of 42d, s f, 25x121, May 28 (A. F. Miller to L. A. Miller)..... 1,050
Same property, May 31 (L. A. Miller to S. Falconer)..... 1,050
W. 18th-st., s e cor Wood, n f, 24x125. Feb. 26 (J. Mandl to W. Nowatzki)..... 4,400
W. 14th-st., 175 s of Jefferson, s f, 25x100, 63d-ct., bet Union and Sherman-sts., n f, 21x 125, June 6 (L. O. Hough to M. B. Parker)..... 1,650
Bokobyn-st., 175 s of Neilis, s f, 25x130, April 21 (G. B. Carpenter to F. J. Mohan)..... 1,500
Washington-st., 150 w of 44th, s f, 75x160, June 7 (K. Whitford to J. J. Collins)..... 3,600
Spaulding-av., 50 s of 13th-st., e f, 25x125, June 7 (J. Furcell to St. Meserve)..... 1,000
Vincennes-av., n e cor Boulevard-pl., w f, 79x 123, June 8 (L. C. Stebbins to G. Mehring).. 13,000
S. Chicago-av., 181 e of 67th-st., s f, 25x125, May 28 (J. F. McCarthy to M. T. McCarthy).
Vernon-av., 141 n of 79th-st., e f, 102x134, June 8 (C. F. Tripp to E. L. Langer)..... 1,500
83d-st., 450 w of Eberhart-av., n f, 25x125, April 16 (F. E. Moore to J. Delany)..... 3,000
Loomis-st., 218 s of 50th, w f, 25x125, April 27 (R. Colton to the Canadian-American L. B. Assn.)..... 1,000
Barry-av., 409 w of Evanston-av., s f, 50x150, May 28 (S. Winter to G. Burkart)..... 4,500
Adams-st., 150 e of 41st., s f, 21x121, June 7 (C. F. W. Bublitz to S. McGibbons)..... 5,750
Keddie-av., 50 s of Polk-st., w f, 25x135, June 6 (J. H. Byrne to Miller Bros. Dry-Dock Co.)
Henry-st., 150 w of Union, n f, 25x73, June 1 (M. B. Smith to J. Savlen)..... 4,700
3,300

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED BY the Building Department yesterday:

William Barrett, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 4656 Wentworth-av..... $ 5,000
M. Larkins, 2-story frame store and flats, 457 47th-st..... 2,500
A. Odenohl, 2-story brick flats, 875 Springfield-av..... 2,000
A. Hoesman, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 411 N. Hoyne-av..... 9,000
William Wagner, 2-story and basement brick flats, 954 N. Lavitt-st..... 3,000
August Mertz, 2-story and basement brick dwelling, on Maynard-av., near Milwaukee-av..... 2,300
James Kennedy, 2-story and basement brick store, 6453 Saugannash-st..... 2,000
Mrs. E. G. Eden, 3-story and basement brick flats, 955 Warren-av..... 7,000
Mrs. G. H. S. Jones, 3-story and basement brick flats, 4418 Prairie-av..... 8,500
J. Michalek, 3-story and basement brick flats, 301 Washburn-av..... 6,000
Raymond Cordona, 3-story and basement brick flats, 991 Park-av..... 6,000
E. C. Hebert, 3-story and basement brick flats, 5010 Vincennes-av..... 7,000

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—MAKE $3 AN HOUR SELLING OUR specialties. For full particulars we guarantee it; goods entirely new, and sell in every store, office and home; territory fresh; six splendid sellers; no competition; write for terms and territory. EUREKA MFG. CO., Box 11, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS—WE HAVE A SELLER, 200 PER CENT profit; sells on every office, residence, novelty, book, and news stand. Send 10c. for sample, terms, etc. Jewell N. Halligan Co., Chicago.

AGENTS—TO SELL PANTS AND FURNISHING catalogue to sample customers in the consumer. Address Alexander Mfg. Co., Chicago.

AGENTS—$50 TO $75 WEEKLY—CHEMICAL INK erasing pencil; great seller; profits immense. MOSHER ERASER CO., 154 La Crosse, Wis.

BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT GENERAL AND STATE Agents for novelty indispensable in every household; $100 per month and expenses paid. Full particulars by return mail. E. W. WHITE, Knoxville, Tenn.

RACING BUREAU WANTS LIVE AGENTS IN all Cities to represent it during the present sporting season; bright men make large profits; no others wanted. Write at once. Address P 40, Tribune.

WANTED—AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS for sample of hosiery or to travel. Expenses and good salary or commission to right party. Apply at once for samples. 24 Lasalle-st., Room 4, N. Y. Cliff.

WANTED—GOOD AGENTS; FAST SELLER; large commission. R. 726, 218 La Salle-st.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

LARGEST STOCK AND CHEAPEST PLACE in the city to buy safes. MOSLER, BAHMann & Co., 167 Fifth-av. or write for particulars.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND BANK SAFE, good as new. Call at 87 Fifth-av. or write for particulars.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SCREW DOOR bank safe; as good as new; cheap. A. B. BRIGHTMAN, Davenport, Ia.

FOR SALE—LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOOD second-hand safes; low prices. 52 Wabash-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES BOUGHT AND SOLD. WALTER L. SCOTT, 55 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 49 Dearborn-st.

COME AND SEE OUR $16, $18, AND $22.50 OAK Counters, Desks and Office Furniture. Revolving chairs, $2.50 to $6. City Office Furniture Co., 85 Lake-st.

SHOW-CASES, WALL-CASES, STORE FIXTURES, sectional office partitions, etc., at your own prices. CHAS. F. KADE & CO., Mgrs., 216 E. Lake-st.

WANTED—OAK ROLLER TOP DESK; 5 FEET or longer; state price. Address J 972, Tribune office.

2 SHOWCASES FOR SALE CHEAP; COUNTER and stand. 1223 Masonic Temple.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF 12-ROOM HOUSE IN EVANSton, cost $1,500; will sell for $600. A. SCHACHNER, 339 Unity Bldg., 79 Dearborn-st.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fairhotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, OR EXCHANGE for real estate—Lease and furniture of 50 rooms, centrally located; money maker. JOHN TYLER, 511 First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF 14-room boarding house at a bargain; family of six will board with purchaser. 3533 Wabash-av.

HANDSOME 10-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE; Michigan-av. See lady 708 167 Dearborn-st.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

SPECIAL SALE—RARE BARGAINS IN BIcycles; some 1893 patterns, new and perfect; strictly high grade; between the majority of 1894 wheels; at from $50 to $100; former price $125 to $150; children's wheels cheap; now is your chance. One to suit. Stokes & Son, 258 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BICYCLES ALL makes will pay cash or take in exchange for new; cheap. Standard makes. Bicycle Headquarters, 186 E. Monroe-st.

RAMBLER BICYCLES. 85 MADISON-ST GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A FORTUNE TELLER—HAND READING AND astrology—The young MME. Z. MOZART, just arrived from Europe, tells past, present, and future in your different ways; tells to lady or gent in hand who the future husband or wife will be; also brings back husband and lover in so many days; ladies in trouble call; gives good-luck charms free; advice on speculation; tips on horse racing. 1835 Wabash-av, between 18th and 20th-sts. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. One entry only, including Sunday. I have the only lucky stone in America.

MRS. C. A. STARR, CLAIRVOYANT, REMOVED from 2220 to 3261 Cottage Grove-av.; satisfied patrons my best advertisement.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

CATARRH POSITIVELY AND PERMANENTLY Cured in ten days by my new method treatment No money to be paid until you are satisfied that you are cured. Call and ask for or address DR. BLINT, Eye and Ear Specialist at the Garfield Medical Institute, 356 State-st., cor. Harrison.

LADIES DESIRING FACIAL TREATMENT AT their homes, for wrinkles and flabby chin; good references. P N 78, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

BOOKKEEPING—THOROUGH COURSE BY EXpert; $10; best references; investigate. Address J 988, Tribune office.

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PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS OBTAINed. CHAS. TILLMAN, R. 816, 112 Clark-st., city.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD watches. J. M. ELREDT & CO., 609 Columbus Bldg. 103 State-st. Diamonds and watches at wholesale.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT; HIGHEST cash price paid. Refinery, 253 W. Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF SECOND-HAND steam and sand pumps of different sizes. The John Davis Company, 75 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE QUANTITY OF IMPORted leaf tobacco slightly dampened in fire. 336 E. 85th-st.

PICTURES, STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR USED COLUMBIAN STAMPS. WM. ROWLEY, 92 Dearborn-st.

DENTISTS.

DR. HATTIE E. LAWRENCE, DENTIST, 96 State-st., N. W. cor. State and Washington-sts.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

J. R. WILSON, 389 STATE-ST.—12 FINELY FInished cabinets and an elegant 11x14 portrait, $2; open Sundays; copying and enlarging a specialty.

TYPEWRITERS.

FOR SALE—HAMMOND TYPEWRITER; WILL sell for $20; good order. P N 55, Tribune.

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POSTLEWAIT—616 OGDEN-AV. High-class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs. Telephone West 209.

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Cor. 33d..... N. L. FRANK.
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Cor. 37th..... T. H. PATTERSON.
Cor. Oakwood..... RADSCH BROS.
4134..... J. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d..... M. T. MOSS & CO.
6046..... SORROW & KERNTOPF.
Cor. 63d..... CURTI & McRAE.

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2603..... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 19th..... E. J. HONDLE & CO.
2445-47..... BOULEVARD PHAR.

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Cor. 39th..... M. K. PORTER & CO.
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Cor. Wentworth..... R. P. BRAUN.
Cor. Calumet avenue..... WELLSBORO PHAR.

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188..... G. A. GRAVES & CO.

WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 14th..... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 18th..... C. F. FISCHER.
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210..... C. G. MUEHLMAN.

FORTY-FIRST STREET—
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406..... C. H. TRUESDELL.

FORTY-SEVENTH STREET—
Cor. Evans..... C. S. TERRELL & CO.

FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
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198..... F. G. SECORD.

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4642..... J. A. KAERWER.

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ASTRY AND BREAD BAKER; ...good wages to right person. ...ch Hotel, 75th-st. and Bond-av.

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RMAN OR BOHEMIAN GIRL ...work; small family; wages $6. ...Fenwood-blvd. is next street

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LADY, EXPERIENCED; ...Address, in own handwrit... office.

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ION OF PIANO SELLING ...

...g pianos has been inaugu...

...iano business to a point where ...ly as the shrewdest purchaser, ...e old methods in the piano

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...ced on each instrument IN ...from which no deviation is

...e price was arrived at by add... FAIR LIVING PROFIT.

...ments in Chicago and the West ..., and sell all instruments on ...

R MONEY.
...ES YOUR TIME.
...SAVES ANNOYANCE.

...BALL CO., Kimball Hall, ...Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

...nents to purchasers.

...h in exchange at full value.

...installments if desired.

...stock to select from.

...s, uprights, and squares at ...inal prices.

...t.

Tuning.

LYON, POTTER & CO., LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 Wabash-av. 174 Wabash-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, excellent board; reference.

1220 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with or without board.

1702 MICHIGAN-AV.—CONNECTING ROOMS, with board, for four people, $6 a week; other rooms at reasonable prices.

2949 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOM; $4.50, $5, $6 a week; day board $3.50.

3144 WABASH-AV.—BEST VIENNA BOARD and rooms in refined Jewish family.

4054 INDIANA-AV.—FIRST FLOOR, LARGE room, with board, for two; $10.

4553 WABASH-AV.—NEW BROWN STONE building, rooms with board $6 week.

LAKE FRONT, NEAR AUDITORIUM—MOST DESIRABLE front alcove rooms; best table guaranteed; choicest references. P M 80, Tribune office.

North Side.

168 N. STATE, FIRST FLOOR—ROOM AND board; $4 to ladies; walking distance.

241 OHIO-ST.—LARGE SOUTH FRONT ROOMS with all conveniences; also table board.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED front alcove and other rooms; board if desired.

363 ONTARIO-ST. — SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms in choice location; excellent table.

442 DEARBORN-AV. — ELEGANT FRONT room, with board.

487-489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD, near Lincoln Park; also day board.

West Side.

120 ASHLAND-BLVD. — NEWLY FURNISHED alcove and other rooms, with excellent board.

200 ASHLAND-BLVD.—CHOICE ROOMS, WITH board; a pleasant home.

Hotels.

AVENEL HOTEL (EUROPEAN), 286 MICHIGAN-AV.—First-class rooms 50c per day.

"CUT RATES." "CUT RATES."—THE CENTRAL, 250 State-st.; room and board $1 a day; $4.50 a week up; rooms 50c a day. $1.50 a week up.

HOTEL VENDOME, CLARK AND CENTER-STS., overlooking Lincoln Park; the most desirable summer location in Chicago; prices remarkably low.

OAKLAND HOTEL—COR. DREXEL AND OAKwood-blvds. Exquisitely furnished, is now in full operation and offers special inducements in both rooms and table board.

STRICKLAND HOTEL, 3802 LAKE-AV., BOARD and room, $5.50 per week up. Best in America.

THE DEARBORN, 473 DEARBORN-AV., COR. Goethe-st.—Most desirable location in the city; newly furnished throughout; select apartments, room en suite or single, electric light, hot water heat, porcelain bathtubs; hotel service.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), VAN BUREN-st. and Wabash-av. Elevator, steam, free 'bus now: modern; first-class; reasonable prices

Suburban.

GOOD ROOMS AND EXCELLENT BOARD IN Winnetka, near depot. Apply to MRS. OSTRANDER, Winnetka, Ill.

Country.

COUNTRY BOARD AT COLD WATER CANYON Dells of Wisconsin River; fine location. MRS. IRWIN BERRY, Kilbourn City, Wis.

SPEND YOUR VACATION AT THE DELLS OF Lake Delavan; pleasure, health and scenery. Write to J. P. MARKHAM, Kilbourn City, Wis., for terms for board, etc.

Summer Resorts.

GO TO "THE EDISON," EDISON PARK, FOR the season's choicest boarding-house; new and select. Address DR. BECK, Siegel & Cooper's.

POINT ALLERTON HOTEL, HULL, MASS.

Near entrance Boston Harbor. Grand ocean view. Good table and moderate prices. Send for circular

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM, PART PAY INSTRUCT, BY Experienced teacher. Address J 985, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM NEAR MADISON-AV. AND 203d-st. Address B E 249, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1234 Michigan-blvd.; strictly first-class; new fireproof building; large outside rooms; supplied with electric light; hot and cold water; European, $2.50 to $4.50 per month; American, $30 to $40. Rest Wabash cuisine; 3d to none for the price in the city; our table d'hote dinners are from 5 p. m. to 8 p. m. Rooms for 50c are unexcelled. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Props.

TO RENT — ROOMS SUITABLE FOR ONE; a steam heat and all modern conveniences; small private family. Flat 12, 3033 South Park-av.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS; board if desired; private family; reasonable. 4618 Evans-av.

TO RENT—IN THE ALLEN, 143 OAKWOOD-blvd., apartments partly furnished or unfurnished; choice and modern, elegant, and quiet.

TO RENT—1907 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, modern improvements, to desirable parties.

TO RENT—2026 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms; also unfurnished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED apartments in Hotel Edinburgh, 2124 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1905 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished room for two; also one single.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping; refined people. 3533 Wabash-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—183 AND 185 SOUTH WOOD-ST.; front and side suites of two or three rooms each; by the week; new and furnished complete for housekeeping; small families now boarding and strangers arriving in daily; will find this a great saving.

TO RENT—BRIGHT, MODERN 6-ROOM FLAT, $22.50, 18 S. Lincoln-st., key 3d floor; and 277 Ogden-av., $18. STEWART, 59 Clark-st., Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, LIGHT housekeeping or sleeping; every convenience; first-class house, near Union Park; piano and parlor. Address P K 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED, ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms; walking distance; thoroughly respectable; reasonable prices. 153 W. Madison-st. LA BERGE.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM; 4 blocks from Lincoln Park; $6 a month. Address J 10, Tribune office.

TO RENT—266 CHESTNUT, FLAT 3, ELEGANT room; all conveniences; very reasonable; private family.

TO RENT—217 DEARBORN-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms; private; walking distance; references.

TO RENT—267 ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR BUSH—Furnished parlor, other rooms.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED ROOM TO quiet people. Address J 38, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—LOW RENTS. TO RESPONSIBLE TENANTS ONLY. LOW RENTS.
THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.—No. 441, near Wabash-av., 7-room modern brick dwelling; hardwood; newly decorated; key at 439 38th-st.
MICHIGAN-AV.—No. 3716, 10-room dwelling; A1 location; newly decorated.
THE EDWARD ELY CO., 34 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—3601 ELLIS-AV.—CORNER HOUSE, 10 rooms; also 57 36th-st., 10 rooms; both absolutely first-class and close to Douglas station.
WILLIAM M. BOOTH, Room 1203, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1616 Indiana-av., 3-story bast stone front, 17 rooms; newly papered and painted throughout; also good barn; $50. GEO. G. NEWBERY & CO., New York Life Bldg.

FOR RENT—2725 CALUMET-AV., 2-STORY and cellar brick, 9 rooms, all modern improvements in fine order; detached lot 40x135 feet; fine brick barn. JAMES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—NO. 14 GROVELAND PARK (34TH-st. and the lake), modern 10-room brown stone front, elegantly furnished and decorated. Apply on premises from 11 to 5 p. m.

TO RENT—FINE FURNISHED HOUSE, MICHigan-blvd., near 33d-st.; $300 per month.
MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, NO. 213 28TH-ST., corner Michigan-blvd.; 8-room brick house, No. 262 2 Indiana-av. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR RENT—SOUTH SIDE—3636 WABASH-AV., fine 10-room house; key on premises.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE AT 319 SUPERIOR, twelve rooms; the lot has a frontage of 75 feet, giving a fine lawn; and there is a good stable in the rear; will be rented until May 1 next at the rate of $100 a month; no less. Address P M 135, Tribune office.

TO RENT—GOOD BRICK HOUSE, 9 ROOMS, No. 681 Division-st., east of State-st.; near the lake; to a good tenant; only $40. F. C. VIERLING, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 76.

West Side.

TO RENT—PERFECTLY MODERN 10-ROOM brick-faced residence, 304 S. Lincoln-st., $40. E. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—
HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES.
BAIRD & WARNER, 90 La Salle-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—LARGE, THOROUGHLY FURnished house on the lake shore at Winnetka; hot and cold water all over the house, with horses and vehicles and cows; to rent for three months from June 15 to Sept. 15; rent, $200 per month. Box 96, Winnetka, Ill.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NEARLY NEW, AT Western Springs, $14 per month; quick service; 15 miles out. Vaughan's Seed Store, 148 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—PARK RIDGE, NICE 7-ROOM COTtage; $12.50. Inquire in drug store there.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOM FLATS AND BATH, in first-class building, passenger elevator, steam heat, hot water, refrigerators, gas fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-bars and rings, janitor service, steam laundry, and drying-rooms; $18, $20, $25, $26, $28, $30, and $35. ORNE & ALTHAUSEN.

TO RENT—FLATS—MODERN; LIGHT; 7 LARGE rooms, heated and supplied with hot water; fine order; $36. W. D. BISHOPP, 294 37th-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6-ROOM FLATS WITH bathe, $15 to $25; janitor service; 1535 and 1537 State-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 9-ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat; every convenience; $35. 4231 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4316 LANGLEY-AV.—THE MOST COMplete, new 8-room, steam-heated flat in the city.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—
In the Garden City Block, N. W. corner of Randolph-st. and 5th-av., a few large well-lighted offices with steam heat; suitable for manufacturers' agents and many other purposes; passenger and freight elevators. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., Room 208, in the building.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES ON the tenth floor, Rookery Building, facing on Adams-st., at reasonable terms. Apply at Room 1051, The Rookery.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 28 MODERN BUILD ings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, 420 CHAMBER OF COMmerce; large room, suitable light; vault; $10.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM—NICE, CLEAN, LIGHT office; use of telephone. Room 4, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE HOURS TO PHYSICIANS, reasonable. 901 Columbus Memorial Bldg.

Lofts.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOORS, 38 AND 40 LA Salle-st.; 65x40. Apply to L. McDOWELL, agent, 1006 Home Insurance Building.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
Storeroom, No. 193 Randolph-st., 20 feet west of the corner of 5th-av.; suitable for almost any kind of business. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—VAN BUREN-ST., S. E. COR. FRANKlin, in new building now being erected, corner basement for saloon and restaurant.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2D AND 3D FLOORS, 50X100, WITH or without power; light on all sides; s. e. corner Indiana and Franklin-sts. HEADEN & McALLEY.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 28 STATE-ST. VAUGHAN'S seed store.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR FACTORY, WEST OR north, 4,000 to 5,000 ft. floor space, with power, in locality where dust can be blown outside; 13 ft. ceiling; either basement and first floor or all on one floor; give rent and location; rent must be low. Address J 956, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IN THE NEIGHBORhood of Astor and N. State-sts., a good stable with room for four horses and three carriages. Address P M 134, Tribune office.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR THE BLIND, CHICAGO, Ill., June 8, 1894.

Sealed proposals will be received in duplicate until 2 p. m. on the 19th day of June, 1894, for furnishing the permanent kitchen fixtures for the Industrial Home for the Blind, to be built for the State of Illinois, in accordance to the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had at the office of Messrs. Mayo & Curry, Architects, 79 Dearborn-st.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond for a sum of not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the proposal, signed by at least two good and sufficient sureties. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or to waive any defect or informality in any bid if it be deemed in the interest of the State so to do.

All proposals received after the time stated will be returned to the bidders. All proposals to be indorsed and addressed as follows: Indorsed—Proposal for Kitchen Fixtures. Addressed—F. H. Conley, n. w. cor. of 25th and Butler-sts., Chicago. Duplicate addressed to Mayo & Curry, 79 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Immediately thereafter the bids will be opened for the first time, in the presence of the Trustees, and the contract awarded to the best responsible bidder.

F. H. CONLEY, President:
CHAS. E. SIMMONS, Secretary;
H. C. ZUTTERMEISTER,
MISS SARAH E. CONDON,
H. E. CUSHING,
Trustees.

BOATS AND YACHTS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A HANDSOME NAPTHA launch, 35 ft. long; cost $4,000.
JAMES B. McKAY, Detroit, Mich.

ROOFING.

WE WILL REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly and tell you cost of repairs free. The Ford Roofing Co., 173 Washington-st., cor. Fifth-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CAPITALIST—IF YOU ARE LOOKing for first-class business property—cheap—you can find it for sale in my office.
For sale—80 feet on South Water-st., near 5th-av., pays 6 per cent net.
50x180 feet corner of Monroe and Franklin-sts. Cheap.
90x180 on Monroe-st., near Franklin-st. Price, $305,000.
73x118 on the Northwest corner of Halsted and Congress-st. One of the best business corners on the West Side for sale in my office.
100x118 feet on the Southwest corner of State and 31st-sts.
150x180 feet corner of Indiana-av. and 31st-st. Apply to JACOB WEIL & CO., 56 5th-av., Room 208, Garden City Block.

FOR SALE—A 4-STORY APARTMENT HOUSE; most desirable; everything of the latest modern construction, and location very choicest; no commissions; rent annually; small monthly payments. Will sell for $36,000; terms $20,000 cash; balance on time; rentals $4,500; owner. Address P N 8, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE APARTMENT building paying $200 per mo.; want lots or acres on the West Lake-st. elevated as part payment. R. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—GET EVERYBODY'S LOWEST prices from the Sunday papers on the real estate you want, then call at 938 New Stock Exchange and buy cheaper. C. B. VON BIEDENFELD & CO.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5179.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Very elegant marble house; most beautiful hall in the city; $80,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Granite house, built regardless of cost; owner was two years building it; $65,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Four fine brown stone houses; $48,000, $60,000, $60,000, $100,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two 8d. Lawrence marble houses; $100,000; $60,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—One of the most beautiful, costly, and best located houses in Chicago; nothing more elegant.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine modern house, with 40 ft. on choice corner; Burnham & Root were the architects; $40,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Handsome modern house, north of 31st-st. of perfect architecture outside and inside; $80,000.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Several beautiful modern homes; 2 and 3 stories; $30,000, $60,000.
KENWOOD—Modern house, with 60 ft. and barn; perfect interior plan and finish; very pretty hall and staircase; $27,500.
KENWOOD—Brick house, 67x297 ft.; $35,000.
KENWOOD—Costly modern house, heated by hot water, with barn and corner lot 100x175 ft.; $47,500.
CHOICE VACANT LOTS.
MICHIGAN-AV.—50x174 ft., near 33d-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x250 ft., in fine location; $40,000.

FOR SALE—"POSITIVE BARGAINS"—
Wentworth-av., s. e. cor. 38th-st., 75x125..... $ 95.00
Rhodes-av., near 38th-st., 33x108..... 100.00
Ellis-av., 100 ft. n. of 35th-st., 50x119..... 67.50
Champlain-av., n. e. cor. 64th-st., 48x120..... 65.00
Wharton-av., s. f., near 66th-st., 100x135..... 60.00
Calumet-av., s. e. cor. 48th-st., 208x130; will divide inside, $125; corner..... 150.00
Prairie-av., near 45th-st., 75x138..... 127.50
St. Lawrence-av., near 45th-st., 25x179..... 75.00
Langley-av., w. f., near 43d-st., 94x125..... 105.00
43d-st., near Drexel-boulevard, 100x176..... 125.00
J. M. SMITH & BRO., 3947 Cottage Grove-av. Phone Oakland 846. Cor. Drexel-blvd.

FOR SALE—
W. B. FOX LANGLEY AND BOWEN-AVS.
Elegant new 3-story brick houses of 10 rooms, adjoining the above; MODERN IN EVERY RESPECT; rooms have wide doors; 9 ft. in the clear in first and second floors, open plumbing; pier glass to floor in parlor; electric lighting; gas in all the grates; no expense spared in constructing this row of 4; see this before buying; open for inspection daily, 9 to 3 o'clock. MEAD & COE,
100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., NEAR 31ST., 12-room brick dwelling with brick barn..... $8,250
FORTIETH-ST., EAST OF GRAND-BLVD., two-story brick dwelling, seven rooms, in fine order..... 5,250
PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER NORTH OF 47TH, 50x190..... 150
CHAMPLAIN-AV., SOUTH OF 47TH, 25x125..... 80
WARREN F. PITNEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—
Calumet-av., 25 or 50 ft., west front, near station L road with 125 feet depth.
Langley-av., 40x125, east front, near 47th-st., $62.50.
St. Lawrence-av., 25x185, near 46th-st., at $95.
M. WALKER & CO.,
908 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—ELEGANT new 2-story and basement residences, 4404 and 4406 Michigan-blvd.; finished in hardwood throughout; open sanitary plumbing; hot water heat; elaborately carved mantels; tiled hearths; tiled fire built in; polished hardwood floors; elegant combination gas and electric fixtures; Mason & Davis combination heaters and ventilators; large lots; open for inspection. ALBERT MENLEL, Builder.

FOR SALE—IN KENWOOD—HANDSOME HOME. 14-room house and large lot, with side drive to stable; everything in the house is the best; modern and first-class; might take nice vacant lot in part payment.
MATSON HILL,
Room 607 Home Ins. Bldg.
Cor. Adams and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—BIG SACRIFICE—
Langley-av., 3 flat building, stone front, steam heat, gas logs and ranges, mantles, French plate glass, concrete cellar, lot 25x125; rented $1,320 per year; completed 60 days ago; $10,000 sold in three days.
M. WALKER & CO.,
908 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, 607 HOME INS. Bldg., cor. La Salle and Adams-sts. Tel. 5179.
GROVELAND-AV.—Brown stone house near 32d-st.; a bargain.
FORESTVILLE-AV.—Stone front house near 43d-st.; in fine order; very cheap.

FOR SALE—A DECIDED BARGAIN—MODERN brown stone front 10-room residence, 2231 Groveland-av.; 2 baths, etc.; owner is in possession at once; price, $9,500. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT CASH BARGAIN—ONE block south of Ashland-av., on five railroads; make offer. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
6014 VINCENNES-AV.
Modern 8-room brick, semi-detached; a cozy home, newly papered and painted; price $6,500.
M. WALKER & CO., 908 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—10-ROOM house with barn, 6016 Langley-av.; open today, see it; immediate possession. J. E. MAGILL, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—104 LOTS AT 113TH AND K-STS., South Chicago; will give investor great bargain for cash; make offer. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st., ground floor.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAR 43D-ST., 40 feet at only $90 per foot.
EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., Exclusive Agts.,
92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE HEART OF KENWOOD, $10,000 stone front house for $7,500; modern, 10 rooms; all conveniences; party leaving city.
GEO. M. HORNER, 1009 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—MODERN STONE front 10-room house; will sell for $6,000; part cash; cost $8,000. Call at 89 E. Bowen-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—CORNER 57TH and May-sts. DOUGLASS, 930 Chicago Opera-House.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A FEW VERY CHOICE LOTS
between Grand-av. and North-av., east of West 40th-st., in the Hosmer & Mackey subd., at $450 to $500 each on easy monthly payments.
For particulars call at the office of the owner,
JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A FEW very handsome lots near Fullerton-av. and West 44th-st. at $250 each; easy monthly payments; must be closed out to clean up what few lots I have left in the Kelvyn Grove addition.
Free excursion every Sunday. Send for tickets and plats. JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE, SLATE roof; bath-room; hot and cold water; near Lake-st. Elevated and 40th-st. station on C. & N. W. Ry.; $2,300; pay for it what you can.
ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FLAT BUILDING CONTAINING 2 6-room flats on Maplewood-av., near line of elevated road; small monthly payments. J. B. SPENCER, 116, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON HOMAN-AV., 3 MINUTES WALK from Lake-st. L, 11-room brick house (flats); will be sold for best offer.
ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SNAP—209 WARREN-AV., 9-ROOM house; lot 25x125; $4,500; the lot is worth the price. SAM BROWN, Jr., 409 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., NEAR ST. LOUIS-AV.—Will sell all or part of 75x180; very choice.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT SACRIFICE—MUST SELL—Fulton-st. lot, east St. Louis-av.; $1,750; assessments paid. Call 1539 Carroll-av. all

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER HOMES—

FINE LARGE BUILDING LOTS, $1,000.

TERMS TO SUIT AND MONEY LOANED TO BUILD AT 6 PER CENT INTEREST WITHOUT COMMISSION. NEW MODERN HOUSES, $5,500 TO $10,500, ON EASY TERMS.
RAPID TRANSIT BY STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILROAD.
J. L. COCHRAN,
722 CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—72 BELLEVUE-place, near Lake-Shore drive, 10 rooms, completely finished, polished floors, grates throughout, fixed sideboards, window shades, screens, R. range, etc. S. E. TRAVER, 439 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—100X200; FINEST BLOCK EVANSton-av.; must sell. Address J 947, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FINEST FLAT IN CHICAGO; INcome $14,000. Address J 981, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY SUBURBAN HOME RENTS FOR $35 monthly if cost me $3,300 in 1890; times in my family necessitates a change of climate and I will sell same this week for $2,500; one-tenth down and balance in monthly payments not to exceed a reasonable rental for the premises. Address at once J 265, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT LA GRANGE—NEW MODERN house, all in 112 feet, $5,000; $1,000 will build to suit; bargains in vacant; terms easy to suit; write for railroad ticket. P. D. COSSITT JR., owner, La Grange, Ill.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES; $4,800, $5,350; $5,500, $6,000, $6,300, $6,500, $8,000. FRANK H. JUNE, 141 Lake-st., Oak Park, Ill.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE—MODERN HOUSES, $4,500 to $8,000; terms for everybody; call for tickets. C. W. RICHMOND, 94 La Salle-st., Room 28.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON EASY TERMS. CALL or write owner, WILLIAM W. WEARE, 218 La Salle-st., Room 220.

FOR SALE—NEW 8-ROOM COTTAGE, LOT 37½ ft. by 162; 35 minutes west of Chicago at Lombard; $1,200. ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN—50-FOOT LOT; FINE LOcation; $55 foot. Address owner P N 58, Tribune.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
A FEW VERY CHOICE LOTS
IN
EVANSTON

Fronting on Central-av., Lincoln-av., Prairie-av., Railroad-av., Colfax-av., Stewart-av., and Grosse Point-av. All within one to three blocks of Central-av. depot, at prices from $15 to $20 per foot.

These lots are nearly all 50x200 feet to 20-feet alleys, improved with water pipes, sewers, electric lights, large fine shade trees, sidewalks. In fact, the choicest residence and business lots in the town. Have also a few very choice corners.

TERMS:
$50 to $100 cash, balance $10 to $20 per month.

Evanston is too well known to need my telling all the advantages it has over all other suburban towns near Chicago.

EVANSTON
Has the very best railroad facilities, the best schools, best churches, best society, best system of order, best improvements, and is considered the handsomest town in Cook County.

If you are ready for a bargain call early as the choicest lots will be selected first.

Free ride any day to parties who wish to see this property by calling at my office at 10:30 a. m. or 1:30 p. m.

Large map of the town can be had by addressing or calling at the office of the owner.

JOHN F. THOMPSON,
142 La Salle-st.,
Chicago.

FOR SALE—CROWDS! CROWDS! CROWDS!

On account of the very large attendance upon my regular Sunday free excursion to Hollywood, resulting in inability on my part to properly handle them, even with my army of salesmen, I find myself driven to the necessity of running week-day excursions in addition; and therefore, beginning with this week, I have made

SPECIAL FREE EXCURSION ARRANGEMENTS

for every other day this week, as follows:
Tuesday, June 5,
Thursday, June 7,
and Saturday, June 9,
from Union Depot, corner Canal and Adams-sts. Trains leave at 5 p. m., and free tickets can be had at my main office and at depot gates ten minutes before trains start. Trains stop at 16th-st., Blue Island-av., and Western-av., and go rain or shine.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VERY CHOICE LOTS remain from which to make selections, and you can buy at Hollywood cheaper during this month than you ever can again. A handsome illustrated catalogue of Hollywood furnished any one on application.

Regular free Sunday excursion as usual. 2 p. m., June 10.

S. E. GROSS, 602, 603, 604, and 605 Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST GIVE-AWAY EVER OFfered—I purchased a lovely residence lot in good suburb close to city limits five years ago and was very much pleased; lots all about me are now selling for $500 up; I got mine for $200; am going South to reside and will take $300 down and $5 monthly. If you cannot raise more, balance to suit you. Address J 266, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LONGWOOD—95TH-ST. AND ROCK Island road; great bargain; want to sell at once; beautiful high and very cheap for quick sale. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES, EAST OF W. 48TH-ST., between 12th and 16th-sts.; a rare opportunity to get a bargain. R. W. HYMAN & CO.,
184 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE SALE—40 ACRES near Harwey; must be sold at once. A. H. LORD, 145 La Salle-st., Room 26.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY—
CHOICE FARMING LAND $7.50 PER ACRE
In Central Wisconsin, on Northwestern line; only $2 per acre cash, balance long time; 6,000 acres already sold, 2,000 acres left. County Board and actual settlers. Free transportation to land buyers.
CHOICE CITY LOTS AT $8 TO $25.
Free transportation to the purchaser of one or more $25 lots; 1,200 lots already sold. For free maps and circulars regarding the location and plans of the townsite apply to The Columbia Improvement company, C. S. Graves, Secy., Room 518, at 218 La Salle-st., Chicago. N. B.—Salesmen on commission wanted, either ladies or gentlemen.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DELIGHTFUL homes on the north shore; heated by hot water; hardwood floors and all modern improvements; good barns and outbuildings; greenhouse; beautiful grounds containing 40 acres; cost $40,000; no incumbrance; a view of lake; excellent train service; within 50 minutes of Chicago. Or would exchange for Chicago property. Owner, 621 Pullman Building.

FOR SALE—14-ACRE TRACT VERY FERTILE soil, good frame house, brick barn, fine orchard, close to depot on the Wisconsin Central railway at Wheeling, in Cook County; suitable for country home or market garden; new town starting at this point; land values advancing rapidly; price $4,000.
HENRY J. COGSWELL & SONS,
Ashland Block.

FOR SALE—40-ACRE FRUIT AND CHICKEN farm, house and barn, Knox, Ind.; only $800.
W. J. A. MALSBERGER, 5000 Halsted-st.

FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—3,500 ACRES FRUIT LANDS ON railroad in Southern Missouri; well watered, timber will more than pay cost of land; flourishing fruit farms near; price low; some trade. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CALIFORNIA homes—Los Angeles, Pomona, San Diego, and the Santa Clara Valley. H. J. BANSOM & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE SEA SHORE—A BARGAIN IS offered parties seeking to buy sea shore property; a tract of 13 acres located on the Manasquan River, near the shore, and one of the finest locations for a fine hotel; also 100 lots, 50x150, located near Sea Girt, Spring Lake, and other favorite places on the Jersey coast, all called "Brielle" and for sale; a handsome hotel and other improvements connected with the property; correspondence solicited.
WM. H. TURNER,
Jersey City, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS ON WARREN OR W. Park-avs., Fulton or Walnut-sts., in exchange for new building, 1892 Park-av., renting for $1,080.
ISAAC CLAFLIN & CO., 154 Lake-st.

WANTED—CLEAR NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE worth $13,000 for equity in Dearborn-av. flat building. GODFREY SCHMID, R. 601, 167 Dearborn.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—600 ACRES LAND; BEAN RIVER (Va.) valley; fenced; house and barn, good water right, small incumbrance; for farm in Illinois or Iowa. Address J. D., care A. Niehaus, 167 Washington, Chicago.

EXCHANGE—CORNELL-AV. CLEAR. JUST south of 53d, 50x200, for South Side business vacant.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington.

FOR EXCHANGE—A VERY CHOICE IMPROVED corner, well rented, for a first-class farm within 150 miles of Chicago.
A brick residence on Evans-av., near 48th, for good vacant. KINNEY & STANDISH,
108 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—A NEW 3-STORY STONE front apartment building; $16,000, clear; near 35th-st. and Lake; largest bargain I sold immediately. If you cannot raise more, balance to suit you. Address J 266, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LONGWOOD—95TH-ST. AND ROCK Island road; great bargain; want to sell at once; beautiful high and very cheap for quick sale. B. A. ULRICH & SONS, 90 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GUNZBURGER,
126 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston, and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent.
O. F. GIBBS, 88 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$2,000, AND UPWARDS ON improved or good vacant property.
E. N. WEART & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate; building loans made.
HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 170 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

WE MAKE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTAtate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; no delay; privilege of prepay

ART IN HOUSEKEEPING

THEORY AND PRACTICE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

Prof. Marion Talbot, in Charge of the Department of Domestic Science, Expects Great Results When Householders Understand Sanitary Laws—Miss Yomans and Her Kitchen Demonstrations for the College Houses—Vegetarian Diet May Be Tried by Volunteers.

An interesting combination of theory and practice has developed in what might be termed "domestic science" in the University of Chicago. It is not so set down in the "program of courses in social science and anthropology," of which it is a part. In fact, in this program it is tabulated as "sanitary science," which is, properly speaking, the theoretical part considered in the class-room in Cobb Hall. Across the campus in Kelly, Foster, and Beecher Halls, in the woman's quadrangle, which are the resident quarters for young women of the university, the application of the theories of science to all that pertains to the domestic side of life is

IN THE UNIVERSITY KITCHEN.

being demonstrated in the most practical fashion.

Miss Marion Talbot, A. M., or perhaps it would be more correct to say Prof. Marion Talbot, acting dean, has direct charge of the class-room work, and is also at the head of the practical application of what she teaches to the lives of those young women who elect to live in either of the "university houses." Miss Talbot," who is a little woman, is in her way an enthusiast on this subject. She always is quiet and low voiced, but when she discourses on her favorite sanitary science the listener not only feels that she is alive and awake at every point, but he himself becomes so. As people are not interested in that which they do not understand, she holds that whatever science may accomplish in the sanitary line will be of small avail until through education its application is made plain and its value demonstrated. In speaking of it Miss Talbot said:

"The fact is the physical side of life is fundamental, and therefore it is of first importance, although of course we must not stop there. There is no escaping the fact that the various ramifications of sanitary science touch life at every point. It enters into the administration of schools, of all public institutions and municipalities. Property-owners are expressly interested in questions which it includes. To home and State alike it is of vital importance."

The course is in no part technical, and the student who had completed it and had become a householder would need the services of a practical plumber just as much as one who had never heard of such a course. But there would be this radical difference, the one who had made a study of the subject would realize the importance of securing the services of a plumber as soon as the necessity occurred and of seeing to it that the work was done according to approved methods.

There is nothing that pertains to physical well-being that is not treated of in this course. The first term is devoted to a study of house sanitation. First, the situation, surroundings, ventilation, heating, drainage, plumbing, lighting, and furnishing of a house are considered. After this the dwelling is taken into account as the unit of public health. Buildings of good and bad types are inspected and a critical report made in regard to them. Both from a practical and scientific standpoint general sanitary conditions are carefully investigated. While for the most part the course is confined to general principles they are so treated that to persons so inclined they lead naturally to investigations along purely scientific lines.

The second term is devoted to the sanitary aspect of water, food, and clothing. During this time special attention is given to the physiological and chemical principles of water and foods and also to food analysis, food adulterations, and dietetics. The third term is devoted to domestic economy. During this term students give their attention to the administration of the household. In this connection they discuss the scientific principles of the application of heat to food materials, the chemistry of cleaning, and heat in general domestic service.

Although this course is especially designed as a reliable foundation for future householders, owners, and agents of tenements, students of social reform, administrators of schools and various institutions to which men even more than women devote themselves, it is not a course which has as yet found favor with young men. The large and enthusiastic class conducted by Miss Talbot, much to her regret, is composed almost wholly of young women. The reason that the dean regrets the lack of interest of the men students in this particular course is that she is thoroughly convinced that good citizenship depends on a knowledge of sanitary science.

It is after Miss Talbot has laid aside the big silk robe of her office, in which she appears with men who occupy chairs in the university at the noonday chapel exercises, and crosses over to the dormitory halls that she is able to show the practical working of much that she teaches in the course of sanitary science. Here in the three halls which are handsomely furnished and in every particular perfectly equipped are big families of young women who at small cost enjoy all the comforts and privileges of a home. The official head of each house is appointed by the President of the university, but she assumes no especial direction or control, but is, as Miss Talbot put it, "a lady and a student among other ladies and students of somewhat lesser experience." There are, in these houses, no petty restrictions such as obtain in many boarding-schools. The "House Customs," as the few regulations are called, are only such as combine individual liberty with a generous regard for the rights of others, such as prevail in all well ordered homes. In fact, the requirements are not nearly as restrictive as the regulations which are conspicuously placed in hotels.

While Miss Talbot has the general direction of affairs in the three halls it was Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who organized the culinary department known as the "commons." It was Mrs. Richards who secured the valuable services of Miss Elizabeth Yomans, who has entire charge of all that pertains to the kitchen and dining-room and also the general housekeeping of the three university houses. That Mrs. Richards was particularly fortunate in her selection of Miss Yomans has been demonstrated by her success in solving many difficult problems and administering this big, heterogeneous household to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Miss Yomans is a graduate of the Kensington School. Among other things she is thoroughly convinced that one of the most important things in life is to know how to live at once hygienically and satisfactorily. She believes often when medicine fails the patient may be cured by proper diet, and is never quite as happy as when one who is ailing puts himself in her hands to be healed by what might be termed her food treatment. It is quite the fashion for the young women for whom she caters to report to her when they are ill and to eat according to her directions until they have recovered, instead of resorting to a doctor and the medicine which would be prescribed. She tells with much satisfaction of one severe case of dyspepsia which did not yield to medicines that she cured completely in a few weeks by a course of diet.

Although the relation of food and disease is especially interesting to Miss Yomans she is by no means a faddist, but rather as one who is reaching out in all directions for more information than she has yet been able to gain in regard to domestic science. Not only does she see that the three university houses are properly kept and the food well cooked and served, but she does all the purchasing and keeps all the accounts. This would ordinarily be considered a large undertaking for a man and a woman with sufficient funds at command to eliminate the extra effort which strict economy entails.

With Miss Yomans the question of economy is one of first importance, as to furnish students a good home at the least possible expense is one of the principal aims of the university houses. In the beginning Miss Yomans instituted a series of strict daily accounts with her store room, so that at the end of a month, by striking an average, she knew what she could board one person for a week. At first the estimate was $4, but later experience enabled her to reduce the price to $3.50. This includes a large "at home" which is given once a month, at which between 200 and 300 people are present and at which light refreshments are served. Of course it is not possible at this price to serve an elaborate variety of food, but it is an invariable rule that everything is of the best quality. In this connection the menu for two days, taken at random from Miss Yomans' book of menus for the month, is of interest:

Sunday.

BREAKFAST.
Oranges.
Farinose. Fishballs.
Boston Baked Beans.
Brown Bread. Tea and Coffee.

DINNER.
Soup.
Turkey with Dressing and Cranberry Sauce.
Potatoes. Tomatoes.
Lettuce Salad with French Dressing.
Pineapple Sherbet with Wafers.

SUPPER.
Bread and Butter. Cold Tongue.
Honey. Cocoa. Milk.

Monday.

BREAKFAST.
Bananas.
Rolled Wheat. Cold Meat.
Minced Meat on Toast.
Potato Balls. Tea and Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Sausage. Scalloped Potatoes.
Bread and Butter.
Stewed Prunes. Tea.

DINNER.
Tomato Soup.
Roast Beef. Hominy.
Salad with Mayonnaise.

With this last dinner no dessert is served, as the young ladies elect that occasionally a nice salad shall be given them instead of the usual last course, and this happens to be a dinner of this sort. It is quite the custom with Miss Yomans to act upon the suggestions of the young women, providing it does not involve additional expense. Indeed, original suggestion, experiment, and investigation are encouraged here no less than in other departments of the university. Not long ago a number of the young women were anxious to try the effect of a vegetarian diet. Miss Yomans readily consented, provided there were ten who wished to make the experiment, as that would enable her to provide one table with this sort of food. As yet the leaders have not been able to get a sufficient number to forsake the fleshpots, even temporarily, to make up the required number, but when they do Miss Yomans will give them an opportunity to test the effect of a diet of vegetables, fruits, and nuts.

Of course Miss Yomans buys everything at wholesale. Among other conveniences of her model kitchen is a cold-storage room where meats, which she buys at the Stock Yards, are placed and can be kept in perfect condition for days. She says there is absolutely not one thing that she buys that is wasted, and, in fact, everything save a portion of the meat strippings is used in the various dishes she prepares.

Labor, no less than other things, is economized, and in the kitchen everything is so adjusted that the work required can be accomplished with the least possible expenditure of effort. There are Aladdin cookers, where the heat is supplied by a common illuminating lamp and where everything requiring slow cooking can be placed and left without attention until it is ready to serve. There are gas ranges, which are of similar construction, where the thing being cooked needs little if any attention during the process. There is also a big brick oven, where things for the most part need no attention once they are placed in it. About the walls are cupboards with glass doors containing everything needed in the work to be done. For the three halls there is but one kitchen, and that is not a large one. As it is on shipboard space is so carefully economized and every requirement has been so adequately taken into account that with the least possible walking about the work is done.

Here the classes in sanitary science can see exemplified the best plumbing which can possibly be procured. All the water used for any purpose whatever is first so carefully filtered that every impurity is removed. For example, examinations made a short time ago revealed that in a cubic centimeter of unfiltered water there were 560 bacteria, while in the same amount of filtered water but one was found, and that, those making the examinations decided, floated in after it had passed through the filter. To keep the water used for drinking purposes quite free from impurities it is chilled and not iced in the ordinary way. One most gratifying result of applied science in the culinary department of these university houses is that there is not to be detected anywhere the unsavory, left-over odor of cooking which so often prevails even in private houses.

Everything which Miss Yomans has in charge is reduced to a system so that she can report on anything connected with her work. Her estimate in regard to service is that there should be one servant for each four people. This includes the care of public and private rooms and the cooking and serving of food. In speaking of the subject of domestic service she says she never has any trouble with her servants and she does not think any one would have if housework were put on the same footing that other skilled labor is and no more hours of work required. Miss Yomans believes ultimately science and invention will make this possible. She says, for instance, most of her helpers are Catholics and want to go to church early Sunday morning. She therefore has such a breakfast as can be cooked in the Aladdin stove over night, and there is nothing to do Sunday morning but serve it. In like manner she believes much that is now problematic and troublesome in housekeeping will be solved by invention.

Not only are physical conditions carefully considered in these university houses, but the social and intellectual life is equally a matter of concern to those who have them in charge. Matters of current interest are discussed at table and elsewhere, together with the latest books and discoveries. People of distinction are invited to meet the young women of the different halls and the monthly receptions are made social events. Between the dwellers in the three houses there is a gentle rivalry as to the belongings of the public rooms and other minor matters which is a stimulus, but never a bitterness.

Students in the university are of course at liberty to live where they please, but so attractive are the halls that there are not only no vacant rooms, but there is a much greater demand than can be supplied. Of course there are those who want and are able to pay for more elaborate accommodations than can be had in these university houses. As, for instance, the granddaughter of Sir John Herschel, who is here taking a course in mathematics and incidentally studying life in America, prefers a hotel to the halls, but such a case is the exception and not the rule. Not only are these halls, which are constantly growing in popular favor, furnishing young women students a most desirable home at minimum cost, but are demonstrating many things which must tend to place housekeeping on a higher plane than it has occupied.

SUMMER DRAPERIES FOR THE WINDOWS.

Shown in Beautiful Colors and in Great Variety at Reasonable Prices.

The season has arrived when silken draperies and dust-collecting portieres must be packed away in the camphor-chest until fall. How to drape the summer window so that it will be artistic, cool, and inviting is a question of importance, says a writer in the New York *World*. Dainty curtains of white dotted Swiss or mull appeal to every woman. When tied back with delicately tinted ribbons they lend an air to the room which is at once cozy and homelike. Sheer muslin with a scalloped border may be bought this season for 20 cents a yard. About five yards will be required for a window. This makes a dainty and inexpensive drapery.

The ruffled dotted Swiss curtains are quite a fad. They sell at prices ranging from $6 to $10 a pair. They also come with a tucked border instead of ruffled. These curtains are tied back much higher than formerly, the ruffle falling like a graceful jabot to the floor. Scotch guipure curtains in white with a point d'esprit effect are also in favor. They cost from $3.50 to $8.50 a pair.

One of the most exquisite of the summer draperies is a silken fabric called "sunshing." It is fifty inches wide and sells for $3 a yard. Another of the new draperies which may be used for a window curtain or a portiere is the glistening Indian crêpe. It comes in all colors with the conventional figure outlined in gold. An artistic pattern is in pale gray blue crêpe, with the empire design in a darker tint and worked in gold threads. These curtains sell for $10.50 and $12.50 a pair. The cross-striped silk and cotton curtains make excellent drapery for a country house. They come in all colors—cream-striped with a wavy silk line in dark blue, and white with green, old rose, or violet. The curtains are finished with a fringe border of the same color as the stripe. Price $7 to $10 a pair.

In a country house up the Hudson there are some home-made curtains worthy of imitation. In the library the sash curtains are of pongee, embroidered in a design of scarlet passion flowers, scattered carelessly over the curtain. Sash curtains are made of white bolting cloth, painted in a design of delicate ferns. The long curtains are of white dotted swiss, tied back with pale-green ribbons.

Denim lends itself admirably for the decoration of a country house. An effective portière may be made of dark blue denim with a border of white duck. Above the border stately palms are painted. Among the cheaper curtains Lenox drapery has met with great success. It has the appearance of chintz and comes in a great variety of patterns and colors, selling at 25 cents a yard. The art muslin, which is effective with its subdued designs, is only 15 cents a yard. The Lakewood drapery at the same price is also pretty.

Were Wedded by Proxy.

A simple and touching sight might have been witnessed in a Paris church the other day during the celebration of a fashionable and largely-attended wedding. In a corner of the edifice observed by few stood a youthful couple, a mulatto girl and her equally juvenile and equally dusky sweetheart. The two appeared intently watching the ceremony going on in front of the altar, and copied each movement made by the bride and bridegroom whom the priest was making man and wife. As they knelt down, so did the other couple kneel, and when the faithfully-attired bridegroom placed the ring on his blushing bride's finger the young mulatto did likewise. only his ring was of metal and his bride was less fair. At length, when the procession emerged from the church, the humble couple followed, looking as if they thought they were quite as much married as their more fortunate brethren. It transpired that such was, indeed, their belief. The two lovers, who are "models" known to many artists here, had no money wherewith to pay the priest or the registrar's fees, so they thought a wedding at second-hand would be just as effectual and cost nothing.

A Beautiful Woman.

The most beauteous among the beautiful was Mme. Leon Daudet, the "Jeanne" of her immortal grandfather, Victor Hugo. I used to, writes Mrs. Crawford, when she was nearly through her teens, think it a pity she should be a day older, so much of her beauty seemed to lie in freshness and innocent expression. But she has gone from fair to faired. One cannot imagine beauty more perfect. It has regularity, expression, softness, grace, artlessness, composure, and, in short, is poesy incarnate. The worst-hearted woman alive afflicted with a plain face could not envy this suave being. She is wonderfully distingue. I can imagine Helen, when the Trojans on seeing her forgave the woes she brought upon them, looking like Victor Hugo's granddaughter.

Burned at the Stake.

The Salvation Army in New Zealand has been burning novels at the stake.

ODD MARKS ON CHINA.

THEY INDICATE THE MAKER AND GUARANTEE THE QUALITY.

Many Roman Potters Known Today from Queer Shapes on Bits of Their Wares—Trade-Designs Employed by Ceramic Artists in England, France, Germany, and Other Countries—Grotesque Sentiments Were Once Burned Into the Delicate Clay.

By their marks ye shall know them—the china manufacturers—providing Job left you a rich legacy of an unusual allowance of patience, which may be used in deciphering the numerous trade-marks that distinguish the different wares.

The infinite nomenclature of china embodied in a symbol is a confusing system of hieroglyphics, even to the connoisseur of the fragile bits of porcelain. Though enigmatical to the uninitiated, a description of the registered marks of the most noted foreign manufacturers of ceramics will make the study of these quaint symbols peculiarly interesting.

From the earliest times have these marks been used, necessity having made pottery the mother of all the arts. They have been preserved in infinite variety, and are incalculably valuable in that they denote historical changes in certain wares.

The custom of stamping some mark on china probably came from the instinctive desire of most men to immortalize their names in their own works of art. At any rate all the specimens of pottery, from the rude ancient ware down to the latest china "dreams"—as enthusiastic femininity so distinguishes the artistic pieces of porcelain—from the kilns of Worcester and Dresden, bear some distinguishing mark.

The primitive potter was only human after all, and so possessed the desire to perpetuate himself in the fragile material he used. Nor was his pardonable ambition as futile as might at first be supposed, for antiquarians have rescued from oblivion and recorded nearly 600 names of Roman potters which from time to time were found inscribed on fragments of pottery. Usually they display the name of the potter, more or less abbreviated, with the addition of the letter F for fecit, and O and O F for officina, or M for manu. They are frequently in the form of a monogram, and are generally impressed with an oblong die.

Generally speaking, the trade-mark of today may consist of the name of the manufacturer, the monogram of the manufacturer, a letter, a cipher, a seal, a vignette. It may be an emblem, as a cross, a star, a crescent, bow and arrow, an anchor—in fact, the distinguishing stamps are of every conceivable design. Some are really artistic, and others are "heartless daubs." The proviso in the choice of a new mark is that it shall differ from all other marks. Thus simple initials without other distinction do not afford sufficient security, because other manufacturers with the same initials would have the right to use the same mark. So the result is the modern unintelligible conglomeration of signs and symbols.

One writer says many persons possess old china without knowing its rarity and value, and that marks are useless except to the manufacturer, inasmuch as but few persons know or can remember the great variety of marks. Another statement being to the effect that such marks on china properly belong to the past, and that today there is a perceptible decline in their use, a prominent down-town importer of fancy wares was besieged for an expression of the taste.

"Are trade-marks of china as popular as ever with manufacturers?" was asked.

"Yes, and they always will be popular," was the rejoinder. "Trade-marks on china are the solemn guarantee of the manufacturers that the goods so marked shall invariably be of the quality represented. The object is to establish such an intimate relationship between the mark and the manufacturer that in whatever market such goods may be presented for sale they may be received with the most implicit faith and reliance. A mark on a ware is, in fact, like the impress on a coin—a sufficient evidence, universally accredited, that the coin is of specific weight and value. So the mark on china is not the simple signature of the manufacturer, but a certificate of guarantee. And there is absolutely no sign of deterioration in the use of trade-marks of china."

Of English wares the Royal Worcester is well known. The marks of this ware are of great variety, one of the most popular being the following:

ROYAL WORCESTER.

Most of the English wares bear the crown, and this is no exception. In this case it is doubtless in honor of George III., who gave the works a great impetus by visiting the factory and granting the title of "The Royal Porcelain Works." The circle underneath the crown has the series of wavy W's in honor of the City of Worcester and the founder of the first works, Dr. John Wall. The figure 51 in the center of the crescent is a reminder that in the year 1851 the first hard porcelain was made at Worcester.

Another kind of china made in the City of Worcester is known as the Granger ware. In 1801 Thomas Granger established the manufactory, which statement of facts makes the simple shield adopted by this firm fairly intelligible. This is a specimen mark:

GRANGER WORCESTER.

In fact, each company has an endless variety of marks extending through the different grades of wares, and from the first year that the company was established, so that it is the intention to give only one of the most widely-used trade-marks of a few of the most famous works in the different foreign countries.

The Crown Derby is another popular English ware. The works were established the middle of the eighteenth century by a clever French refugee in England. One of the trademarks bears the omnipresent crown with the crossed letters D standing for Derby underneath. Here it is:

CROWN DERBY.

At Stoke-Upon-Trent, England, are a number of china manufactories. One was established by Thomas Minton 200 years ago, and one of the modern marks perpetuates his name in this simple symbol:

MINTON.

The subjoined mark is that of another firm at Stoke-Upon-Trent, which bears, beside a peculiar square Japanese mark, the names of two of its promoters—Josiah Spode and William Copeland:

COPELAND.

The ubiquitous Mr. Jones comes to the front in every profession, and the following mark belongs to George Jones, a china manufacturer at Stoke-Upon-Trent. The monogram and crescent is the symbol adopted:

JONES.

In the Town of Burslem a potter by the name of Doulton established a manufactory. This is one of the distinctive marks of that firm, and in view of the name of the founder and the name of the town the design is not complex:

DOULTON.

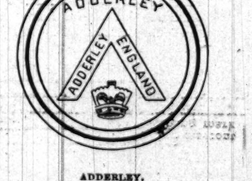
Coalport in Shropshire boasts of ceramic works. Its registered mark is simple but attractive:

COALPORT.

The crown and shield has been adopted by a firm at Southwick, near Sunderland. Here it is:

MOORE, LEESON & CO.

This mark belongs to another English firm:



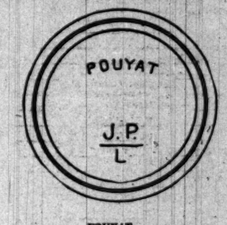
ADDERLEY.

Up to 1830 no efforts were made for the manufacture of pottery in America. At the International Exhibition at Philadelphia a considerable space was devoted to American pottery, the first ever shown in any international exhibition. There are now about fifty manufactories of the white, granite, and cream colored wares, of which half the number are situated at Trenton, N. J. The system of trademarks prevails as extensively at home as abroad.

Of the French chinas one of the favorite brands is the Sèvres made in the City of Sèvres. Louis XIV. was partner of the works and the official title became "Manufacture Royale de Porcelaine de France." The following mark is a favorite. The letter R in the center stands for republic, the figures 87 for the year of the adoption of the new stamp, and "Doré à Sèvres" means "gilded at Sèvres."

SEVRES.

At Limoges, France, is made a ware that bears that name. This one honors the potter, J. Pouyat, the L under the line honoring the place where the ware is made:



POUYAT.

R. Deliniere has had his name handed down in a ware made in the same city:

DELINIERE.

A bell is the symbol for still another firm in the City of Limoges:

LIMOGES.

The Haviland ware also hails from Limoges, as the letter L in the subjoined illustration signifies:

HAVILAND & CO.

Of the German chinas the Dresden is prominent. It is said that the first European porcelain was made at Meissen on the Elbe, near Dresden. Under the auspices of Augustus II., Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, the factory flourished. The distinguishing marks upon its productions are two swords crossed. They are usually in blue, slightly or even rudely executed by a stroke or two of the painter's brush after this manner:

ROYAL DRESDEN.

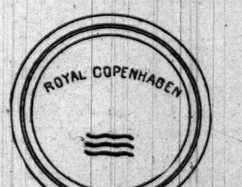
Another much-used Dresden mark looks like this:

KLEM.

The Royal Berlin ware ranks in quality next to the Dresden. This ware is often decorated with bright rose pink, the favorite color of Frederick the Great. An imperial orb surmounts the letters K. P. M. for Königliche Porzellan or Prussiche Manufactur:

ROYAL BERLIN.

The Royal Copenhagen china from the royal manufactory at Copenhagen, Denmark, may be known by three waved lines in blue, signifying the Sound and the Great and Little Belts, whatever that may be:



ROYAL COPENHAGEN.

Another interesting thing. It seems to have been quite the fad at one time to not only stamp ware with a trade mark, but with short sentences inclosed by grotesques. For instance, a set of six plates, dated 1738 and bearing the following inscriptions, may be found in an English museum. Though they will not appeal to the poetic side of one's nature they are unique reminders of a by-gone custom among the 400 of the last century:

1. What is a merry man?
2. Let him do what he can
3. To entertain his guests
4. With wine and merry jests.
5. But if his wife do frown
6. All merriment goes down.

His Only Weak Spot.

"Chappie and Wilkins had a dispute at the club the other night, and Chappie got so excited he lost his head."

"Dear me, how fortunate! Chappie's head was his only weak spot."—*Harper's Bazar.*

TOTS IN GAY FROLIC

WEST SIDE CHILDREN ENJOY THE PUBLIC PLAYGROUND.

Hull House Makes the Amusement of the Little Ones a More Important Part of Its Work Than Ever Before—The Juveniles Show Their Appreciation by Flocking to the Open Space to Play—Field Sports Prove Popular Among the Larger Boys.

The public play ground which Hull House has opened on the West Side is enjoying great popularity these days, and is proving to be a means of reaching and interesting a large class to whom the other activities of this settlement do not so directly appeal. Its patrons are too small and too ignorant in many instances to appreciate coffee rooms, libraries, and clubs, but they do heartily enjoy a place where they can be free and out of doors, and devote all their little energies to playing.

It is for this purpose that the big playground has been set apart and fitted up. It covers over half a block on West Polk street near Halsted, the use of the ground having been generously given by Mr. William Kent. The clean sand that covers it softens the falls and deadens the sound of sturdy little feet, while the apparatus within the inclosure furnishes varied means of amusement. There are turning poles, swinging ropes, parallel bars, teeter boards, tall poles for basket ball, and swings of different sorts to meet the requirements of children and even grown-up young men. One end of the ground is devoted to the use of girls, who are thus given some immunity from the more boisterous play of the boys.

It must be admitted, however, that the youngsters do not as yet fully appreciate the advantages which this playground affords. The uses of some of the simple paraphernalia are practically unknown to them, and as for indulging in the jolly and nonsensical games common among more well-to-do children, such an idea would probably never enter their sober minds. They do not know how to play, these little half-foreign boys and girls, old beyond their years and accustomed, many of them, to hard rubs and jostlings with the outside world in a search for bread. But this is not true of all, for the population in this district is a mixed one, and some have had a less rigorous training. And while the little ones may not originate games themselves they are quick to respond when the young women from Hull House come over and teach them such innocent pastimes as drop-the-handkerchief, ring-around-a-rosy, and stoop-tag. It is reported, however, that these young ladies no sooner leave the playground than the children drop the game and promptly return to the swings, which are in prime favor all the time, and need no teacher to expound their merits or mechanism.

Swings Are Bones of Contention.

Beside one of these swings a reporter noticed a group of little girls whose gay colored clothes made a bright spot in the scene and suggested their Italian parentage. These waiting groups have a way of setting an arbitrary limit to the number of times the person inside may swing. Sometimes the number is as high as forty, but unfortunately this is no guarantee that forty will be allowed.

"She's had forty!" cries some impatient waiter when half that number has been reached.

"I haven't no such thing," indignantly responded the swinger.

"Course she has—more'n forty," the crowd chimes in. The majority decides that forty it is and she is forcibly deposed, whereupon ensues a heated contest as to whose turn it is next. There is a good deal of human nature unspoiled by any veneer of etiquette in these little folks, who, albeit unconsciously, believe in the survival of the fittest.

But it is not small children altogether who enjoy the benefits of this ground. Its opportunities are improved by the young men as well, who find it a welcome addition to Hull House gymnasium. During the summer it is to be open in the evening and it is the purpose of Signor Valario, who has an especial interest in Italians, to organize a company of young men of that nationality or parentage for drill in military tactics.

Once in two weeks contests in numerous kinds of field sports are held here, and youths ambitious for athletic honors may attempt to climb a greased pole or join in potato, sack, and three-legged races, etc. The last contest of this kind attracted a large and curious crowd of spectators, who viewed the proceedings from otherwise unoccupied portions of the ground, or peered through the high fence inclosing it.

A member of the city police force is detailed to stand guard over the playground every day and preserve the peace among its youthful occupants. For occasionally the rivalry over swings waxes hot, or international difficulties arise between the sons of Italy and Ireland which demand the arbitration of the law.

Aim of the Playground.

In a less martial capacity Miss Gyles of Hull House has charge of the playground.

"This play ground was suggested to Miss Addams and is to a certain extent modeled after the one in Boston," said Miss Gyles to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE. "That is maintained by the city and is of course far in advance of this as yet. It has turf and shrubbery, and a creche for the small children. It is admirably equipped also in the way of games and swings for the children, and the shade trees along the banks of the Charles, where it is situated, make it a delightful spot. Like this ground it is in a part of the city where there are many children and where it is actually needed."

"Is it Miss Addams' hope that Chicago will assume the charge of this play ground and maintain it?" was asked.

"Well, yes, I think I may say that she hopes so. It really fills a need here as an open air breathing place, for the parks are all so far away from us.

"We hope to put in some new apparatus this summer. There ought to be some more swings, and those we already have are constantly needing repair. There will probably be at least some gracehoops and quoits a little later. But we have no endowment for furnishing the playground, and so we have to depend upon voluntary contributions. No, we do not introduce the field-sport contests in order to interest the young people. They are interested fast enough, but they simply don't know how to play, and these are with the object of teaching them to amuse themselves. We try to keep someone with the children during the day as much as possible, and teach them games; either some one from the house or volunteers who come from other parts of the city and ask what they can do to help."

Hull House gymnasium, closely connected with the playground, occupies a large hall about a block away. This hall is fitted up with a stage at one end and is used by the numerous clubs in the dramatic entertainments which are usually given every month. Dancing parties are also held here now and then.

The Best Confidante.

It is all very well to talk about girl friends, brothers, or husbands being the best confidantes in the world, but the one who is in reality the only true and sincere sympathizer and listener is one's mother. If you own such a rare and precious gift don't turn aside to pour your woes and your joys into other ears, for life contains no bond so true, no sympathy so ready and hearty as that which binds a mother heart and soul to the interests of her children. Just as you may feel averse to telling your mother all that is in your heart you may rest assured that you are on the wrong track, and the sooner you turn back to the path from which you have strayed the pleasanter will be the days, the more blissfully dreamless the nights.

Hints for Amateur Florists.

A young girl, whose class colors are blue and white, made a tour of the florists in search of blue carnations with most discouraging results. They could be found but were too expensive. A way was discovered out of the difficulty by a friend, who suggested putting the stems of white carnations in bluing water. The experiment proved a great success, and the class will no doubt appear with blue and white carnations without the assistance of a high-priced florist. Purple violets may be changed to a beautiful blue by putting a little ammonia in the water and letting them remain over night.

The Price of a Mustache.

A woman of Lindenberg, in a frolicsome humor, took the liberty to cut off a portion of a huge mustache sported by a well-known personage of that ilk. The injured party was greatly enraged and set up a claim of damages. The case was tried at the local police court and the fair offender was mulcted in a fine of 10 marks, to be paid into the poor box, and fifty marks compensation to the plaintiff. Judging from the size of the piece cut off the entire mustache would come to about 4,800 marks (£240).